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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1912, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1913.

Nine Ratepayers only were nominated for the Council for 1912, and were, in accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, declared elected. At their first meeting on March 22 Mr. C. E. Anton resigned owing to his approaching departure from Shanghai, and to fill the vacancy Mr. A. W. Burkill consented to resume his seat. Upon the proposal of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Pearce, Mr. De Gray was unanimously re-elected Chairman; and upon the proposal of Mr. Pearce, Mr. Burkill was elected to the Vice Chair.

The Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follow :—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. E. I. EZRA, A. HIDE and E. C. PEARCE.

Works Committee.—Messrs. H. DE GRAY, H. C. GULLAND and A. R. OWEN.

Watch Committee.—Messrs. A. W. BURKILL, E. E. CLARK and H. FIGGE.

In respect to the appointment of Sub-Committees, it was decided to request the present members to continue their services for another year, the Council's representatives thereon being arranged as follows :—

<i>Band Committee.</i> —	Mr. FIGGE.
<i>Public School Committee.</i> —	Mr. GULLAND.
<i>Chinese Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. EZRA.
<i>Permanent Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. GULLAND.
<i>Public Recreation Ground Committee.</i> —	Mr. CLARK.

The Council has met weekly on Wednesdays and the meetings of the Standing Committees have been as follows :—

Watch Committee	12
Works Committee	15
Finance Committee	11

The Council went into recess between August 28 and October 2.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps is well maintained, and the increase noted in the years 1910 and 1911 has been continued in 1912, although it is more than probable that the increase does not bear even an approximate ratio to the increase in the Foreign population. The increase in 1910 was 73, in 1911 52, and in 1912 20.

The strength on December 31, 1912, was 47 officers and 764 non-commissioned officers and men in the Active Units, and 10 officers and 295 non-commissioned officers and men in the Reserves, giving a total of 57 officers and 1,059 others, or 1,116 in all. These figures shew an increase of 20 on the figures for 1911 which gave totals of 58 officers and 1,038 others, or 1,096 in all, an increase of 52 from 1910.

340 recruits joined during the year, and 320 left the Corps through death, resignation, or discharge. In 1911, 351 joined and 299 left. From these figures it will be noted that nearly one-third of the Corps changes each year.

The following table shews the numbers joining and leaving the Corps by months, with the strength at the end of each month, from which it will again be noted that the strength has not fallen below 1,000 :

	Joined.	Left.	Strength.
January	29	23	1,102
February	20	8	1,114
March	51	34	1,131
April	22	63	1,090
May	20	32	1,078
June	24	29	1,073
July	16	22	1,067
August	35	20	1,082
September	36	23	1,095
October	21	31	1,085
November	43	17	1,111
December	23	18	1,116

The average strength for these twelve months was 1,095, as against 1,046 for 1911.

The following are the reasons for members leaving their Units during the year :—

On leaving Shanghai	234
After 3 or more years' service	29
Pressure of business	14
Ill-health	2
Death	5
To Unit Reserves	21
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Staff.—Major T. E. Trueman was appointed Second-in-command with effect from April 10, and the Council authorised the renewal of his Commission for a further period of three years from November 14.

Captain W. M. Dowdall, Engineer Staff Officer, on the expiration of his Commission on April 1, elected to be placed on the Retired List. This Officer joined "A" Company in 1882 and left it in 1886. He rejoined it in 1892, and was soon after appointed Staff-Sergeant Instructor of Machine-gunnery. In the following year (1893) he received his Commission as Captain of the old Engineer Company, and, on the disbandment of that Unit in 1897, was appointed Ordnance Store Officer. In 1900 he was made Engineer

Staff Officer, which appointment he held until his resignation. In consideration of his great interest in the Corps and his unflagging zeal for its efficiency the Council permitted him to retain his rank on the Retired List.

Lieutenant G. G. Carlsen, the Corps Signalling Instructor, was promoted to the rank of Captain on June 5. Owing to his departure for Europe on June 28 he was obliged to resign his Commission. His loss is much felt. He has done much hard work, very often of a disappointing nature, owing to the lack of zeal on the part of many of those under his instruction, but, in spite of it all, his zeal never left him and his energy never failed.

On August 7 Captain S. A. Ransom was appointed Corps Quartermaster, his duties being, in normal times, to assist in and make himself acquainted with the arrangements for the supply of rations, ammunition, etc., on mobilisation, and to assist the Commandant in other ways, as may be required. On mobilisation, to see to the issue of ammunition, rations, and stores to members of the Corps, and of arms to Reservists and to non-Volunteers when authorised: to arrange for the feeding and accommodation of the men as and when required, and to share with the Corps Staff Officer the duties of assisting the Commandant generally.

Medical Staff.—The Medical Staff was strengthened during the year by the issue of Commissions as Lieutenants to Dr. R. Gerngross, for duty with the German Company and with permission to wear the uniform of that Unit, and to Dr. J. P. Ziervogel, with effect from June 19.

Major G. Hanwell was absent on leave from April 21 for the remainder of the year, during which period the duties of P.M.O. were performed by Captain R. J. Marshall.

Light Horse.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 38, the Squadron had 33 First Class and 4 Second Class Efficient, and one recruit, a percentage of the first-named of 86.84. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 85.24 for Part II and 7.50 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 10 Marksmen, 3 First, 18 Second, and 2 Third Class shots.

2nd Lieutenant T. G. Drakeford resigned his Commission on March 12. Lieutenant C. A. McLellan was promoted Captain with effect from April 10. Owing to his departure from Shanghai, Captain McLellan resigned his Commission on December 19. His somewhat unexpected departure, to take up another appointment in the Straits, has been a good deal felt, but it is hoped that the vacancy thus caused will be filled early in 1913. During his tenure of the command he has made constant efforts to keep the Squadron abreast of the times, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that these efforts have met with no small measure of success.

13 joined and 22 left the Squadron during the year.

Artillery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 43, the Battery had 43 First Class Efficient, a percentage of 100. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 135.53 for Part II and 9.12 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 31 Marksmen, 4 First, and 8 Second Class shots. In both the above particulars the Battery again stands at the head of the Corps for the second year in succession. Every member was a First Class Efficient, and the Musketry Figure of Merit is above that required for "marksman."

During the absence on leave of Captain Canning, from April 13 to October 28, the Battery was under the command of Lieutenant R. W. Davis.

On the evening of March 16 pony No. 20 shewed symptoms of anthrax and died at 10 a.m. next day. The veterinary certificate given after a post-mortem examination certified the cause of death as anthrax. Preventive measures at once taken stopped the spread of the disease. No. 14 pony was injured at tent-pegging at Gordon Road Camp and shot on April 8. On April 10 a cob was presented by Captain Carlson, the Harbour Master. On April 11, pony No. 21 was destroyed, being unfit for further work, and a pony to replace it was given by the Rev. A. J. Walker on April 16. In November sanction was given for pony No. 4 to be cast for age and to be replaced. Head-ropes were abolished in April, as they are of no practical value, and those in stock were old and mostly unserviceable. On May 1 the ponies were removed from Say Zoong's Stables to the Dallas Livery Stables in Mohawk Road, their feeding, etc., being undertaken by "Archer," the well-known head mafoo. The new stables are cleaner and better ventilated, and an improvement in the condition of the ponies has been the result of the new arrangement.

On October 6, the Battery was practised in firing case-shot at The Point, there being no opportunity nor any prospect of any better practice with shrapnel.

A veterinary chest has been installed in the stables for the treatment on the spot of minor ailments and injuries, and has helped to keep down the expenses for veterinary services during the year.

8 joined and 10 left the Battery during the year.

Maxim Battery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 37, the Battery had 27 First Class and 6 Second Class Efficient, 2 recruits and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first-named of 72.97. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 116.23 for Part II and 8.6 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 10 Marksmen, 8 First and 12 Second Class shots.

2nd Lieutenant H. B. Emerson resigned his Commission on June 13, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the promotion of Sergeant H. E. Middleton on July 17. At the same time Corporal L. R. When was promoted 2nd Lieutenant to fill the vacancy of some standing, caused by the resignation of Captain G. E. Stewart. On August 7, Mr. Emerson was re-commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in command of the Unit Reserve of the Battery, which has now assumed very creditable proportions.

During the early part of the year cradles capable of carrying four filled boxes of ammunition were fitted to the axle of each machine gun, enabling the old and very cumbersome limbers to be generally dispensed with. The arrangement now is that each gun goes out complete with its four boxes without a limber, the latter being attached to guns or pairs of guns as separate carriages, as necessity may require. This adds enormously to the mobility of the Battery.

The ammunition brackets on the guns have always been a source of trouble. Their original design was faulty and its execution none too good, the result being that they were constantly needing repairs and were never very efficient. In the early autumn an improved bracket was brought out, which, though it may not be perfect, is, for stability and ordinary wear and tear, considerably superior to its predecessor.

17 joined and 19 left the Battery during the year.

Engineer Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 36, the Company had 29 First Class and 2 Second Class Efficient, 2 recruits, and 3 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 80.55. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 115.9 for Part II and 9.47 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 14 Marksmen, 4 First, 14 Second, and 1 Third Class shots.

A series of lectures on military and technical subjects was started in November, which it is proposed to continue throughout the winter. At these much useful information has been imparted, and actual personal instruction has been possible.

13 joined and 14 left the Company during the year.

"A" Company Mounted Rifles.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 25, the Company had 19 First Class and 4 Second Class Efficient, and 2 recruits, a percentage of the first named of 76. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 89.45 for Part II and 8.4 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 3 Marksmen, 2 First, 12 Second and 5 Third Class shots.

Lieutenant R. I. Fearon was promoted Captain with effect from April 10.

9 joined and 15 left the Company during the year.

"A" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 88, the Company had 76 First Class and 11 Second Class Efficient, and one Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 86.36. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 103.66 for Part II and 8.11 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 27 Marksmen, 8 First, 43 Second, and 5 Third Class shots.

Captain H. W. Pilcher was promoted Major with effect from April 10. 2nd Lieutenant W. K. Stanion resigned his Commission, owing to pressure of business, on June 13. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the promotion of Sergeant J. E. Needham on June 26.

This Company won the Novices' Cup on November 16, for the third time, and therefore retains permanent possession of that trophy.

40 joined and 33 left the Company during the year.

"B" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 60, the Company had 40 First Class and 17 Second Class Efficient, one recruit, and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 66.66. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 96.04 for Part II and 9.45 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 19 Marksmen, 10 First, 16 Second, and 1 Third Class shots.

In addition to the weekly evening lectures on drill, manoeuvre, etc., inaugurated in this Company in 1911, which were continued during the last summer, the miniature rifle range in the gymnasium was utilised for musketry instruction one evening a week during the summer months. The attendances at these series of parades were quite good.

12 joined and 11 left the Company during the year.

Customs Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 53, the Company had 37 First Class and 7 Second Class Efficient and 9 recruits, a percentage of the first named of 69.81. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 89.32 for Part II and 8.82 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 5 Marksmen, 11 First, 21 Second, and 7 Third Class shots.

Captain R. H. R. Wade resigned his Commission on April 29, on leaving for England on long leave. During the seventeen months he was in command the Company maintained a marked progress in discipline and general efficiency. He was succeeded by Lieutenant D. C. Dick, who was promoted Captain on May 1. The vacancy created by this promotion was filled by the appointment as 2nd Lieutenant of Mr. H. S. Sweeting on October 16.

27 joined and 35 left the Company during the year.

German Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 71, the Company had 56 First Class and 13 Second Class Efficient, 1 recruit and 1 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 78.87. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 111.24 for Part II and 10.19 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 17 Marksmen, 14 First, 26 Second, and 4 Third Class shots.

2nd Lieutenant H. Steen was promoted Lieutenant on the expiration of his first Commission on June 26. Lieutenant H. A. F. Henniger resigned his Commission on September 18, on leaving for Europe. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the promotion to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant of Sergeant Major W. Kupper on October 23. In Lieutenant Henniger the Corps loses the services of a capable and hard-working officer.

In October the Council authorised the wearing of the cypher of Prince Henry of Prussia, hitherto worn on the shoulder-straps of the winter uniform only, on the summer uniform. On the 200th anniversary of the birth of Frederick the Great, January 24, the Company gave a very successful Fête in the Town Hall, the most interesting portion of which was a display of the drill of those days by members of the Company. On May 26, during a short visit to Shanghai, Prince Waldemar of Prussia saw the Company on the Rifle Range during its Annual Rifle Meeting.

25 joined and 31 left the Company during the year.

American Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 72, the Company had 59 First Class and 11 Second Class Efficient and 2 recruits, a percentage of the first named of 81.94. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 117.07 for Part II and 9.59 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 31 Marksmen, 13 First, 21 Second, and 4 Third Class shots.

The Commission of Captain S. A. Ransom was renewed for three years with effect from March 21. Later, however, he found that the pressure of other work on his time necessitated his withdrawal from the command, and on August 7 the Council accepted his resignation, at the same time appointing him Corps Quartermaster. His place in the Company was filled by the promotion of Lieutenant W. E. Sauer on October 9. Owing to his departure from Shanghai, 2nd Lieutenant R. C. Morton resigned his Commission at the end of the year. His loss will be much felt in the Company in which and for which he has done good solid work, work too that has not always been in the limelight. The vacancy thus caused and that caused by the resignation of Captain Ransom will be filled early in 1913.

The Company won the Inter-Company Challenge Shield on April 28 for the first time.

In a steady and depressing downpour of rain the customary ceremonies in connexion with Decoration Day were carried out under the auspices of the Company at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on May 30, the three volleys being, as usual, fired by the Company. There was also present a strong party of marines and bluejackets from the U.S. Ships in port.

33 joined and 37 left the Company during the year.

Portuguese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 70, the Company had 49 First Class and 11 Second Class Efficients, 6 recruits, and 4 Non-Efficients, a percentage of the first named of 70. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 76.31 for Part II and 7.51 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 6 Marksmen, 4 First, 33 Second, and 17 Third Class shots.

2nd Lieutenant A. M. Diniz was promoted Lieutenant on July 17.

Captain J. Nolasco proceeded on nine months' leave of absence on October 10, with permission from the Council to attend a course of instruction at the Practical School of Infantry at Mafra. During his absence the command has devolved on Lieutenant Diniz.

23 joined and 11 left the Company during the year.

Japanese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 56, the Company had 45 First Class Efficients and 11 recruits, a percentage of the first named of 80.35. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 100.20 for Part II and 8.03 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 6 Marksmen, 13 First, 22 Second, and 4 Third Class shots.

Captain S. Koazo resigned his Commission, on leaving for Tokio, in May. During his tenure of the command the progress of this Company was steadily maintained, and he left it in a high state of efficiency. He was succeeded by Lieutenant T. Asano, who was promoted Captain on June 26. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment as 2nd Lieutenant of Mr. Toshitsugu Imada on August 14.

In July the Council authorised the withdrawal from this Company of the Colonial Hat and the khaki serge forage cap hitherto in use, and the substitution of a less heavy pattern of cap of Japanese manufacture, a change which was very welcome to the members of the Company. The issue of the new cap commenced on September 11.

This Company won the Inter-Company Challenge Shield, for the first time, in November.

33 joined and 14 left the Company during the year.

Chinese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 94, the Company had 82 First Class and 11 Second Class Efficients, and 1 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 87.23. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 83.24 for Part II and 7.37 for Part III, the details of the Classification being: 15 Marksmen, 7 First, 41 Second, and 22 Third Class shots.

Private Wang Loh San died on December 12, and was accorded a military funeral. Realising that it would inconvenience business if members of other Units attended, he particularly requested that his funeral might be attended by his own Company only.

20 joined and 18 left the Company during the year.

Buglers.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1912, out of a total strength of 19, the Buglers had 18 First Class Efficients and 1 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the former of 94.73. Their Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 106.25 for Part II and 7.5 for Part III, the details of their Classification being: 5 Marksmen, 4 First, 6 Second, and 3 Third Class shots.

The Buglers held their first Annual Rifle Meeting on July 7, and though the competitors were not strong numerically they represented the full strength of the Unit, with the exception of two men, one in hospital and one in Europe. They made up in enthusiasm and keenness what they lacked in numbers. The shooting, mainly confined to the Practices in the Annual Course, was well up to the average of the Corps, and the whole Meeting was such a success that it may be regarded as an annual fixture.

13 joined and 8 left during the year.

Reserve Company.—2nd Lieutenant C. Selby Moore resigned his Commission on March 12, owing to increasing demands on his time. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the promotion to 2nd Lieutenant of Colour-Sergeant J. C. Bosustow on June 18.

Leave was granted to 2nd Lieutenant K. D. Stewart for six months, with effect from December 15.

The question of the large number of men in this Unit who, for various reasons, fail to become Efficient, has had, for some time, the serious consideration of the Unit Commander and myself. There are many men who do not qualify, but who would, in most cases, come forward readily for service in time of emergency.

11 joined and 9 left the Company during the year.

German Reserve Company.—A Commission as 2nd Lieutenant was issued to Sergeant-Major Karl Blickle on December 27.

4 joined and 1 left this Unit during the year.

Unit Reserves.—These shew a slow but steady increase, 30 having joined and 3 left during the year.

Artillery Ammunition.—In my Report for 1911, I mentioned that experiments were being made with a view to evolving a satisfactory blank cartridge from the large stock of cordite ammunition on charge. This has been quite a success, and, by breaking up the cordite tubes into small pieces and tamping the charges more than is usually the case, a very good blank cartridge has been produced; thus the two older lots of the stock of cordite can be used up before it becomes necessary for them to be condemned.

Sixty-six shrapnel shell were sent to Hongkong to be tested in January. They were found to be serviceable and in good condition, but it was noted that they required overhauling and the paint touching up in places, and that some few required oiling. As a result of this, all shell on charge were repainted and the dates touched up, and the different lots were all packed and stored away together by correct dates during the summer.

All the case-shot on charge were coated with boiled linseed oil during the same period.

Thirty Fuses T. and P., No. 60, of one lot, having been condemned by the Ordnance Officer, Hongkong, have been converted into drill-fuzes for instructional purposes.

The Council authorised the destruction in June of a large quantity of obsolete 9-pounder projectiles etc., which had been on charge of the Corps for many years.

General Efficiency Shield.—The General Efficiency Shield, inaugurated in 1910, was won in 1912, for the third time in succession, by the Artillery. The following table shews the results for the year in question :—

Unit.	Annual Tests.							Special Tests.		Total Points.	Order.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	4		
Light Horse	5					2				7	9
Artillery	10	10	10		10	2				42	1
Maxim Battery		7	5			6				18	5
Engineer Company				5				5	10	20	4
"A" Company Mounted Rifles										0	11
"A" Company				7						7	9
"B" Company				10					5	15	6
Customs Company						4	6			10	7
German Company										0	11
American Company			7		5			10	7	29	2
Portuguese Company										0	11
Japanese Company		5			7		4	7		23	3
Chinese Company	7						2			9	8

The Training.—The first year of the new scheme of a training extended throughout the year came to an end on April 30. As Rome was not built in a day so does a new scheme of this sort not come into proper working order for a year or two, and the old clinging to a supreme effort immediately before the date of the Annual Inspection was noticeable in most Units, and particularly so in one or two. Old ideas and old customs die hard, and we shall probably for several years yet hear the spring referred to as "The Training Season." Although still more or less in embryo two salient points appear to stand out as the direct result of this scheme. Firstly, there was less individual pressure on the members of most Units, and, secondly, the work performed immediately before the Inspection was of a more advanced nature in most Units than had previously been the case under the former system. Both these results may be safely called good, and when we recall the fact that every Unit in the Corps excelled itself on the actual Inspection Parade by its marching and its movements in general, and that the whole review went off without the slightest hitch, we may say that the new system has, at least, begun well.

At the subsequent formal Inspection by General Sir Ian Hamilton on October 29, the excellence above mentioned was still more strongly emphasized by the fact that, though at the close of a long and trying summer, Units never worked and marched better, and this without any previous rehearsal.

Infantry Battalion.—No Battalion Drills were carried out in the spring of this year, and the organisation of the Infantry Companies in a Battalion ceased. In my opinion there was only one reason for Battalion Drills and that was more or less of a sentimental or moral nature, in that it tended to bring together the men of various nationalities comprising various Infantry Units, to make them realize that they all belong to one Corps, to foster a feeling of *esprit* for that Corps, and to minimise any risk of individuals taking the orders of superior officers of other nationalities amiss in times of trouble. Under these circumstances I reduced the number of these drills from two a week in 1909 to one a week in 1910 and 1911. Viewed in the light of my further experience in the Corps, I came to the conclusion that these drills were a waste of valuable time, that the organisation of the Infantry Companies in a more or less sham battalion was a mistake, and that the moral effect referred to above can be equally well obtained on Corps Parades, where the subdivision of the Corps into two "forces" or sides brings various Units together under strange officers.

It is seldom contemplated that the Infantry Companies will be called upon to act together as a battalion in time of trouble, and, in any case, the battalion as a tactical unit has ceased to be considered in most armies. Nevertheless, should it ever occur that these companies were required to act as a battalion, they have, I am sure, more than sufficient cohesion and training to adequately carry out all such simple movements as might be required of them, without retaining a nebulous and quite unnecessary organisation. The old Infantry Battalion never possessed any staff of its own, and the appointment of Officer Commanding was an absolute sinecure and, of late years, one which no senior officer with any zeal and wish to be of use to the Corps could be expected to hold with equanimity.

Recruits' Training.—In many Units the training of recruits who join at other times of the year than the early spring is more or less haphazard, and men are often thrust into the ranks or taken to the Range undrilled and even ungrounded in the simplest details. A training all the year round has done a little to remedy this defect, but the possession of a Corps Drill Hall should entirely remove it, as the drilling of the newly-joined can then be carried on regularly and systematically throughout the year.

Annual Efficiency Returns.—The Annual Efficiency Returns for the Active Units of the Corps for the year ended April 30, 1912, shewed 629 First Class and 97 Second Class Efficient and 15 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 80.9. The percentage for the year ended April 30, 1911, was 80.33.

Annual Inspection.—The Annual Inspection was made by Colonel C. W. R. St. John, Royal Engineers, in the unavoidable absence of Major-General C. A. Anderson, c.b., Commanding the British Forces in South China, on Friday, April 19, and Saturday, April 20, on which latter day the formal Inspection Parade took place on the Polo Ground, the numbers on parade being :—

Unit.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Totals.	Percentages.
Staff	5	5	10	
Medical Staff	5		5	
Light Horse	1	31	32	91.42
Artillery	2	39	41	100.00
Maxim Battery	2	33	35	92.10
Engineer Company	3	24	27	77.14
"A" Company Mounted Rifles	2	18	20	76.92
"A" Company	4	75	79	96.34
"B" Company	3	48	51	86.44
Customs Company	2	46	48	90.56
German Company	2	57	59	80.82
American Company	3	61	64	88.88
Portuguese Company	3	55	68	84.05
Japanese Company	3	48	51	94.44
Chinese Company	3	84	87	86.13
Buglers		17	17	
Reserve Company	2	53	55	
Total	45	694	739	

This represents a percentage of 84.96 of the Active Units. At the Inspection Parade of 1911, 737 of all ranks were present. Most of the Units were seen at their ordinary work on the Friday, the German and Japanese Companies being seen at Company Drill before the formal parade on the Saturday. In addition to this, "A" Company Mounted Rifles paraded at the Rifle Range early in the afternoon, two men firing each Practice in the Annual Course, for Colonel St. John's inspection. The Inspecting Officer also looked into the technical work carried out by the Engineer Company on the Monday following the formal parade.

On this occasion the "Advance in Review Order" was omitted from the movements carried out on parade, the dismounted Units forming up in two quarter-columns opposite the saluting base immediately after their march-past in quarter-column. Owing to the abolition of the Infantry Battalion, as such, all the internal movements to take up the necessary positions were carried out by Units independently, and although there was perhaps a little natural hesitation in some cases at first, the whole combination is a vast improvement on the former system, and Units, at subsequent Inspections, fitted into their places almost automatically.

Attendance at Corps Parades.—The following give the average percentages of the Active Units attending Corps Parades during the year, exclusive of the Inspection Parade on April 20. The average for all Units is 61, as against 57 for 1911 and 55 for 1910, shewing a steady improvement. Decimals are omitted, but where two or more Units shew the same percentage their order is determined by the decimals in each case. Where the decimal is over .5 the next higher whole number is shewn, and where it is under that figure it is ignored. The figures in brackets show the averages for 1911.

Artillery	80 (83)	Engineer Company	59 (43)
Maxim Battery	67 (54)	German Company	59 (51)
Japanese Company	62 (52)	"B" Company	58 (62)
Portuguese Company	61 (49)	"A" Company	58 (52)
Light Horse	60 (54)	Chinese Company	57 (79)
American Company	60 (46)	"A" Company Mounted Rifles	54 (66)
Customs Company	60 (53)		

A considerable improvement will be noted in most Units, another satisfactory feature being the more even distribution of attendances. While in 1911 the highest percentage was 83 and the lowest 43, the highest last year is 80 and the lowest 54.

Summer Parades.—In addition to a considerable number of Unit Parades held through the summer months in pursuance of the system of training all the year round, the Corps took part in night operations on three occasions, as in the two preceding years. These were highly successful and were, all things considered, very well attended, an average of over 360 of all ranks again being on parade. In October the Active Units were all again exercised in night firing on the Range, at specially illuminated targets, the conditions being a considerable advance on those of 1911.

Camps.—The Easter Camps took place at the Range and at the Riding School, between April 4 and 8. At the former there were, under the command of Lieutenant McLellan, 28 non-Commissioned officers and men of the Light Horse, with Lieutenant Murray attached as Medical Officer. As usual, a good deal of time was devoted to the Annual Carbine Meeting and the Gymkhana on Easter Sunday, but in addition to these several mounted and dismounted drills were held, while physical drill, carbine, and sword exercises were also gone through. The weather was not good, and the sodden condition of the ground on the Range considerably curtailed the mounted work in squadron and by troops.

The Gordon Road Camp, under Captain Pilcher, was strengthened this year by the inclusion of the German Company, and was, on the whole, more especially in numbers, probably the most successful that has been held there for the last two or three years. The Engineer Company, though very poorly represented numerically, was responsible for a good deal of technical work, its best effort being the construction of a searchlight on the east end of the roof of the Riding School, whence a strong light was thrown on the surrounding country, to the discomfiture of the Chinese Company, who delivered a well conceived night attack on the Friday evening. Owing to the advanced state of the crops and the heavy condition of the country generally the field work was restricted to the roads to a great extent, and comprised route-marching, advanced and rear guards and convoys, everything being cheerfully carried out. On the Monday afternoon informal Sports were held on the Haiphong Road and were generally a great success. A feature of this event was the entire absence of prizes. On Easter Sunday, in place of the service at 7 a.m., Divine Service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., Chaplain of the Corps, after Camp Inspection about 9.15, and was very well attended by all arms.

The members in camp were: Staff 3, Artillery 3 officers and 32 others, Maxim Battery 12 N.C.O.'s and men, "A" Company Mounted Rifles 2 officers and 12 others, Engineer Company 2 officers and 6 others, "A" Company 4 officers and 40 others, and German Company 2 officers and 23 others, or 141 in all.

The usual autumn Camps of "B" and the Portuguese Companies were not possible, owing to the commencement of the work in connexion with the building of the Public School at the south end of the Rifle Range.

Musketry Training.—A certain amount of doubt as to the advisability of using the magazine attached to the rifle is still noticeable in some cases, although the actual value of this integral part of the rifle is far better understood than it was a year ago, and the bulk of the men are far more proficient in its use.

The leaning towards competitions and practices in which the targets and conditions generally are not of the fixed and unrealistic type, to which I referred in my Report for 1911, has become even more pronounced this last year, and the number of those who prefer "service" targets and more or less "sporting" competitions is evidently on the increase. In this connexion, too, must be noted the great improvement in rapid loading and rapid firing. Far less valuable time is now lost by men removing the butt of the rifle from the shoulder after each shot than has ever been the case before. Moreover, all loading is done through the magazine, and the magazines of the short rifles are all now charged by means of the regulation "charger" and not by single rounds as before.

The Musketry Course introduced in 1910 has not been very materially altered since that year, the principal alteration last year being the reduction of the time allowed for the rapid firing of five rounds at 200 and 500 yards from 30 to 20 seconds. As this Course seems well suited to the needs of the Corps there is no reason for any change in the coming year.

Rifle Range.—The construction of the new stop-butt, referred to in my Report for 1911, was completed, except for the turfing, in December. Owing to the height it had reached the Council approved, in September, that all firing at ranges beyond 300 yards be suspended between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., and that no firing whatever on the outer targets, Nos. 1 and 6, should take place between those hours. In spite of this precautionary measure, complaints continued to be received of bullets passing near the convicts at work on the new butt, with the result that all firing was suspended during the time the work was in progress. Although this suspension has resulted in a considerable loss of revenue from the Range, the safety of those engaged on the work was the first consideration.

Owing to the commencement of the preliminary operations in connexion with the building of the new Public School at the southern part of the range, firing at 700 and 800 yards was stopped at the beginning of November. About the same time arrangements were begun for the removal of the huts from their old site

behind the former 800 yards firing-point to their new site on the road on the east of the range, between the new 800 and 900 yards firing-points. As the year closes their re-erection is well on the way to completion.

The old range was finally closed for use on December 22, the last Unit to use it being "A" Company.

As far as the new Range is concerned it will, when completed, probably be the finest in the Far East. As regards its environments beyond its actual boundaries, and more especially behind the butts, things are very different, and it is safe to say that the existing state of affairs, with the new road to Kiangwan running north more or less in prolongation of the line of fire, is one that would not be tolerated in many other places.

Short Rifles.—The re-arming of the Active Infantry Units, the Maxims and "A" Company Mounted Rifles, with the new short rifle, which was commenced at the end of 1911, was completed during the early part of January. Owing, however, to considerable increases in strength in several Units, notably in "A," the German, American, Portuguese and Japanese Companies, the stock of these proved inadequate towards the end of the year, when many recruits had to be armed with the older patterns. Fifty new short rifles were requisitioned for in May, but the year closes before their arrival. Besides these, another hundred were requisitioned for in November.

Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting took place between October 12 and 22. There were 215 competitors as against 178 last year and 158 the year before, both of which were records in themselves, from which it is very evident that the efforts to popularise the meeting have met with success.

The principal alteration in the General Rules was the division of competitors into three classes, in place of two as in the previous two years. These were based on the Annual Musketry Course for 1911-1912 and were as follows:—Class I, Active Units 145 points and over; Units armed with carbines 116 and over; and Reserves 75 and over:—Class II, Active Units 100 and over; Units armed with carbines 80 and over; and Reserves 50 and over:—Class III consisting, in each case, of all others eligible. Those entering in each Class were:—I 69, II 75 and III 71, a very equitable division.

Instead of being allotted to different Classes, the Gold, Silver and Bronze Crosses were awarded to the three best competitors throughout the Meeting, and were won by Pte. Richards, Cpl. McAlister and Pte. Luthy, all of the Reserve Company and all of Class I. There were no less than 115 prize winners out of 215 that entered, a most desirable result as shewing a greatly enlarged area of prize distribution. Of these 41 were in Class I, 37 in Class II, and 37 in Class III, another equitable division. Instead of being obliged to go to the Range every morning throughout the Meeting to fire a few rounds, competitors were further squadded in three Groups, one of which fired on Monday and Thursday, one on Tuesday and Friday, and the third on Wednesday and Saturday, two or more Practices being fired on each day, a very popular innovation.

The entrance fee was reduced from \$6 to \$5 for the whole Meeting and the value of all first prizes was also reduced, the maximum being \$20 in Class I, \$15 in Class II, and \$10 in Class III. Apart from these alterations the General Rules obtaining in 1910 and 1911 were adhered to generally.

As regards the actual Events, these were made as "sporting" and as much on "service" lines as possible, with a fair admixture of Bisley shooting.

The competition for the Municipal Challenge Cup remains, as it ought to be, a severe test of good all round shooting, and it is doubtful whether a better competition exists anywhere else where the range accommodation is as restricted as it is in Shanghai.

In the Ladies' Prize a very welcome increase of entries has also to be noted, there being 154, as against 119 last year and 81 in 1910.

Among the noteworthy performances must be recorded the nine rounds in 30 seconds fired by Sergeant Busch of the German Company in Event 9 at 800 yards, at a 2nd Class Figure target, with which he obtained 4 bulls-eyes and 5 inners, and the 40 out of 40 made by Private Dowie of "B" Company with ten rounds in one minute in Event 5. Generally speaking, the shooting was, in all classes, very good, and a great improvement was specially noticeable in rapid loading and rapid firing, which may, indeed, be said to have been brought almost to a fine art by many of our better shots.

The improvement in this particular is specially noticeable in comparison with some of the older Competitions, such as that for the Novices' Cup, in which one minute is allowed for men to double one

hundred yards and then twenty seconds to fire one round, whereas in the Annual Meeting the same distance had to be doubled in more than one Event, and two, and even three, rounds fired, all in forty seconds. Other instances might also be quoted, shewing a very considerable "speeding-up" in competitions of this sort. "A" Company, with 40 competitors, won most prizes, 37 in all, 8 in Class I, 16 in Class II and 13 in Class III. The Japanese Company, with 13 competitors, took 32 prizes, 7 in Class I, 14 in Class II, and 11 in Class III. The Reserve Company, with 21 competitors, took 28, 17 in Class I, 9 in Class II and 2 in Class III. The German Company, with 22 competitors, took 21, the Maxim Battery, with 15 competitors, and the Portuguese Company, with 12, took 18 each, and so on.

In my Report for 1909, I called attention to the falling off in entries for the meeting in that year, and I detailed certain suggestions whereby I hoped to improve that unsatisfactory state of affairs. These have all been carried out for the last three years and that they have been completely successful is amply proved by the number of entries. In 1909 there were 121, in 1910 158, in 1911 178, and in 1912 215.

Musketry Competitions.—The following Team Competitions have taken place during the year:—

April 27 and 28;—Inter Company Challenge Shield, won by the American Company.

November 2 and 3;—Inter Company Challenge Shield, won by the Japanese Company.

November 16;—The Novices' Cup, won by "A" Company, for the third time, and therefore outright.

As regards the first of these, two new names now appear on the Shield, which is eminently satisfactory as tending to encourage musketry of a very varying description throughout the Corps. It was first competed for in May 1889 and has been won as under:—

Artillery	34 times.
"A" Company	25 "
"B" Company	16 "
German Company	3 "
No. 3 Company	twice.
Reserve Company	twice.
Light Horse	once.
American Company	once.
Japanese Company	once.

In all 85 times.

The Novices' Cup was first competed for in 1907, and has been won as under:—

"A" Company	three times.
"B" Company	twice.
Chinese Company	once.

Owing to building operations in connexion with the new Public School it was not possible to fire over the full range on this occasion, a start being made at 600 yards, and 700 and 800 being omitted. Having now been won outright by "A" Company this cup disappears from the list of Corps Competitions.

Equipment.—All the Small Arms Ammunition being now issued in chargers, and most of the Active Units being armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifle, into the magazine of which ammunition packed in this way is very readily inserted, the bandoliers of the Units concerned were converted during the early part of the summer so as to enable the ammunition to be carried by the men in its original chargers, and not in single rounds as heretofore.

Pony Licence.—In January the Council authorised exemption from licence fee, for ponies used in the Mounted Units of the Corps, on production of a certificate from the Commandant, giving a description of the pony. This exemption applies to one pony per man only.

Special Inspections.—By arrangement with the Council, General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector General of the Oversea Forces, who was making a tour of inspection of the British troops in North China, South China, Singapore, etc., inspected the Corps in the autumn, October 29 being selected for the formal Inspection Parade. Sir Ian arrived on the afternoon of October 27 and soon after visited the Rifle Range, where the Maxim Battery was engaged in its Annual Rifle Meeting. The following day he visited the offices, gun-sheds, etc., in the forenoon and some of the outlying portions of the Settlement in the afternoon. At 9 p.m. he asked for the Maxim Battery and "A" Company to be mobilised. In the former case 29 out of a possible available 34 paraded, all complete, within the hour, and in the latter case 51 out of 88, in both cases a most creditable performance. The following

morning Sir Ian saw the books and records of the Corps, and in the evening the formal parade was held on the Polo Ground. Of this latter it may safely be said that the Corps never acquitted itself better, especially when it is borne in mind that no rehearsal whatever preceded it. There were 568 of all ranks on parade, as against 511 when the Corps was seen by Lord Kitchener on October 5, 1909.

The Corps was also seen, though quite informally, by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell on April 18.

Boxing Tournament.—A very successful Boxing Tournament, organised by Lieutenant F. R. Barry, came off at the end of April and the beginning of May. The entries were fewer than it may be hoped will be the case on future occasions, but this was largely due to the shortness of the notice given, the whole Tournament having been initiated, organised and brought to a conclusion inside of a month, owing to the approach of the summer. Primarily a modest series of bouts between members of the Corps, this tournament developed into a highly popular event, and on the occasion of the finals on May 1, there must have been fully 800 spectators, mostly members of the Corps, round the ring in the Town Hall. Admission on each occasion was by ticket only, these being issued almost entirely to members and ex-members of the Corps; no admission fee was charged. Apart from the fairness and cleanness of the boxing, perhaps the most noticeable feature was the orderliness of the spectators, in spite of the fact that their feelings ran high on more than one occasion. This feature was due, of course, to the fact that they were almost exclusively members of the Corps.

The winners were as under:—Featherweights, 118 lbs. and over, Pte. Lopez, Portuguese Company: Lightweights, 131 lbs. and over, Sergeant McMichael, Light Horse: Welterweights, 145 lbs. and over, Gunner Peake, Artillery: Middleweights, 154 lbs. and over, Pte. Rodger, American Company: Heavyweights, 165 lbs. and over, Pte. Detmold, "A" Company Mounted Rifles.

Death of King Frederik VIII of Denmark.—The memorial service for the late King Frederik VIII of Denmark, in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, on May 24, was attended by several officers of the Corps, and the Danish flag was carried in the procession by two Danish members of the Corps.

Death of the Emperor of Japan.—On the occasion of the death of the Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan on July 30, the Corps went into mourning for two weeks, from August 1 to 15.

General.—Having in view the unsettled state of affairs in China, it is only natural that the Corps has been more or less on the *qui vive* throughout the greater part of the year. Occasional incidents in Shanghai or its immediate vicinity have occurred necessitating a more definite warning being issued to Unit Commanders, but fortunately peace has been preserved. How much this is due to the existence and to the readiness of the S.V.C. can never be known, but I am firmly convinced that in the Corps this Community possesses a very potent instrument for peace, and I hope that this fact will never be forgotten nor overlooked.

Officers' Seniority List.—

Lieut.-Col. A. A. S. Barnes, Commandant	October 17, 1908
Major T. E. Trueman	November 14, 1906
" G. Hanwell	April 25, 1911
" H. W. Pilcher	April 10, 1912
Captain & Quarter-Master S. A. Ransom	March 21, 1906
Captain H. R. H. Thomas	November 16, 1906
" J. Nolasco	June 12, 1907
" H. Schellhous	June 19, 1907
" R. J. Marshall	June 1, 1908
" H. C. Patrick	February 10, 1909
" L. E. Canning	December 1, 1909
" C. H. Godfrey	June 29, 1910
" G. Grayrigge	February 15, 1911
" R. H. Gaskin	November 2, 1911
" J. T. Ford (Corps Staff Officer)	November 15, 1911
" R. I. Fearon	April 10, 1912
" D. C. Dick	May 1, 1912
" T. Asano	June 26, 1912
" W. E. Sauer	October 9, 1912
" G. R. Wingrove (Reserve)	January 3, 1901
" C. Stephanius (Reserve)	May 15, 1907
" W. J. N. Dyer (Reserve)	May 31, 1908
Lieut. W. S. Burns	March 21, 1906
" G. M. Jameson	January 13, 1909
" J. D. D. Gordon	January 13, 1909
" W. B. Billinghurst	October 18, 1909
" C. N. Davis	November 17, 1909
" R. W. Davis	March 9, 1910
" R. M. Saker	January 15, 1911

Lieut. W. Brand	May 13, 1911
" S. S. Sellick	September 4, 1911
" J. Elliot-Murray	December 8, 1911
" R. Gerngross	June 19, 1912
" J. P. Ziervogel	June 19, 1912
" H. Steen	June 26, 1912
" A. M. Diniz	July 17, 1912
" D. McNeill (Reserve)	December 2, 1908
" K. Blicke (Reserve)	December 28, 1912
2nd-Lieut. T. Yamauchi	March 9, 1910
" C. D. Pearson	June 29, 1910
" S. B. Neill	January 18, 1911
" A. M. Lester	January 18, 1911
" D. M. Gutierrez	January 18, 1911
" F. B. Barry	February 15, 1911
" J. E. Needham	June 26, 1912
" H. E. Middleton	July 17, 1912
" L. R. Wheen	July 17, 1912
" W. J. Ralphs	July 17, 1912
" T. Inada	August 14, 1912
" H. S. Sweeting	October 17, 1912
" W. Küpper	October 24, 1912
" H. W. Daldy (Reserve)	November 1, 1911
" K. D. Stewart (Reserve)	November 1, 1911
" L. Encarnação (Reserve)	December 20, 1911
" W. S. Jackson (12 Bore Co.)	March 20, 1912
" J. C. Bosustow (Reserve)	June 19, 1912
" H. B. Emerson (Reserve)	August 14, 1912
Chaplain Rev. A. J. Walker	August 9, 1904

Commissions.—

Commissions have been issued to the following :—

H. W. Pilcher	Major "A" Company	April 10, on promotion.
R. I. Fearon	Captain "A" Company Mounted Rifles	April 10, on promotion.
C. A. McLellan	Captain Light Horse	April 10, on promotion.
D. C. Dick	Captain Customs Company	May 1, on promotion.
T. Asano	Captain Japanese Company	June 26, on promotion.
G. G. Carlsen	Captain Staff	June 5, on promotion.
R. Gerngross	Lieut. Medical Staff	June 19, on first appointment.
J. P. Ziervogel	Lieut. Medical Staff	June 19, on first appointment.
H. Steen	Lieut. German Company	June 26, on promotion.
A. M. Diniz	Lieut. Portuguese Company	July 17, on promotion.
W. S. Jackson	2nd Lieut. 12 Bore Company	March 20, on first appointment.
J. C. Bosustow	2nd Lieut. Reserve Company	June 19, on first appointment.
J. E. Needham	2nd Lieut. "A" Company	June 26, on first appointment.
H. E. Middleton	2nd Lieut. Maxim Battery	July 17, on first appointment.
L. R. Wheen	2nd Lieut. Maxim Battery	July 17, on first appointment.
W. J. Ralphs	2nd Lieut. Light Horse	July 17, on first appointment.
S. A. Ransom	Captain & Quarter-Master Staff	August 7, on promotion.
T. Imada	2nd Lieut. Japanese Company	August 14, on first appointment.
H. B. Emerson	2nd Lieut. Maxim Reserve	August 14, on first appointment.
W. E. Sauer	Captain American Company	October 9, on promotion.
H. S. Sweeting	2nd Lieut. Customs Company	October 17, on first appointment.
W. Klipper	2nd Lieut. German Company	October 24, on first appointment.
K. Blicke	Lieut. German Reserve	December 27, on first appointment.

The Commissions of the following have been renewed for a further period of three years :—

Captain C. Stepharius	March 15.
Captain R. J. Marshall	June 1.
Lieut. J. D. Gordon	January 13.
Lieut. G. M. Jameson	January 13.
Captain H. C. Patrick	February 10.
Captain R. G. Wingrove	March 10.
Captain S. A. Ransom	March 21.
Major T. E. Trueman	November 13.
Captain H. B. H. Thomas	November 14.
Lieut. C. N. Davis	November 17.
Captain L. E. Canning	December 1.

The following have resigned their Commissions :—

Captain W. M. Dowdall	April 1.	Placed on the Retired List.
Captain S. Koaze	April 23.	
Captain H. B. H. Wade	April 24.	
Captain G. G. Carlsen	June 27.	
2nd Lieut. H. B. Emerson	June 13.	
2nd Lieut. T. G. Drakeford	January 13.	
2nd Lieut. W. K. Stanion	June 13.	
2nd Lieut. C. Selby-Moore	April 1.	
Captain C. A. McLellan	December 12.	
Lieut. H. A. F. Henniger	September 18.	
2nd Lieut. R. C. Morton	December 28.	

Details of the Strength of the Corps :—

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, Commandant.
Major T. E. Trueman, Second in Command.
Captain S. A. Ransom, Quarter-Master.
Captain J. T. Ford, Corps Staff Officer.

Rev. A. J. Walker, Chaplain.
Sergeant-Major E. C. Fry, Corps Sergeant-Major.
Q. M. Sergeant C. H. Wilkins, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Sergeant-Bugler A. B. Rosenfield.
Sergeant-Drummer E. Mellows.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Major G. Hanwell.
 Captain R. J. Marshall.
 Captain H. C. Patrick.
 Lieut. W. B. Billinghamurst.
 Lieut. C. N. Davis.
 Lieut. J. Elliot-Murray.
 Lieut. R. Gergross.
 Lieut. J. P. Ziervogel.

LIGHT HORSE.

2nd Lieut. W. J. Ralphs.
 36 N. C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

Captain L. E. Canning.
 Lieut. R. W. Davis.
 2nd Lieut. F. R. Barry.
 Sergeant-Major T. Mellows.
 37 N. C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM BATTERY.

Captain R. H. Gaskin.
 2nd Lieut. H. E. Middleton.
 2nd Lieut. L. R. Wheen.
 35 N. C. Officers and Men.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Captain C. H. Godfrey.
 Lieut. S. S. Sellick.
 2nd Lieut. C. D. Pearson.
 30 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY MOUNTED RIFLES.

Captain R. I. Fearon.
 2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill.
 23 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Major H. W. Pilcher.
 Lieut. G. M. Jameson.
 Lieut. W. Brand.
 2nd Lieut. J. E. Needham.
 101 N. C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Captain H. R. H. Thomas.
 Lieut. W. S. Burns.
 Lieut. J. D. D. Gordon.
 55 N. C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain D. C. Dick.
 2nd Lieut. H. S. Sweeting.
 51 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Captain H. Schellhoss.
 Lieut. H. Steen.
 2nd Lieut. W. Küpper.
 72 N. C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain W. E. Sauer.
 66 N. C. Officers and Men.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain J. Nolasco.
 Lieut. A. M. Diniz.
 2nd Lieut. D. M. de G. Gutierrez.
 77 N. C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Captain T. Asano.
 2nd Lieut. T. Yamauchi.
 2nd Lieut. T. Imada.
 64 N. C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain G. Grayrigge.
 Lieut. R. M. Saker.
 2nd Lieut. A. M. Lester.
 91 N. C. Officers and Men.

BUGLERS.

20 N. C. Officers and Men.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove.
 2nd Lieut. H. W. Daldy.
 2nd Lieut. K. D. Stewart.
 2nd Lieut. J. C. Bonustow.
 116 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN RESERVE.

Captain C. Stepharius.
 Lieut. K. Blicke.
 30 N. C. Officers and Men.

LIGHT HORSE RESERVE.

Captain W. J. N. Dyer (Retired List.)
 29 Members.

UNIT RESERVES.

2nd Lieut. H. B. Emerson.
 50 Members.

12 BORE COMPANY.

Lieut. D. McNeill.
 2nd Lieut. W. S. Jackson.
 34 Members.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY
 SPORTSMEN'S SECTION.

2nd Lieut. L. Encarnação.
 35 Members.

TOTAL STRENGTH.

	Officers.	Rank & File.	Total.
Active	47	764	811
Reserve	10	295	305
	57	1,059	1,116

RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie.
 Major E. Henderson.
 Major C. Holiday.
 Major H. E. Keylock.
 Major W. D. Little.
 Major N. Macleod.
 Major Brodie A. Clarke.
 Captain Sir J. C. Dudgeon.
 Captain G. Lanning.
 Captain C. O. Liddell.
 Captain W. J. N. Dyer.
 Captain L. J. Cubitt.
 Captain G. E. Stewart.
 Captain W. M. Dowdall.

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

EQUIPMENT.

Bandoliers, Leather, Brown ...	750	Knots, Sword, Troopers, brown ...	60
Bandoliers, Web, Light Horse ...	50	Lamps, Magazine ...	2
Bayonets, Rifle, Short ...	1,089	Lamps, Signal, Mobilisation ...	12
Bayonets, Long ...	660	Lamps, Signalling ...	4
Belt, Drum Major ...	1	Lancea, Cavalry ...	44
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers' ...	64	Leggings, Black, Leather ...	60
Belts, Waist, Brown ...	900	Leggings, Brown, Officers, pairs ...	20
Belts, Web, Cartridge, American Company ...	60	Leggings, Canvas, pairs, (American Company) ...	66
Belts, Web, Sword, Light Horse ...	50	Pacing Stick, Drum Major ...	1
Belts, Cross, Light Horse ...	8	Patterson Equipment ...	30
Bits, Bridoon and Curb (spare) ...	61	Pouches, Ammunition, old ...	376
Blankets ...	9	Protectors, Front sight ...	1,000
Bottles, Oil ...	901	Pull-throughs ...	1,950
Bottles, Water ...	826	Range Finders, Weldon ...	3
Buckets, Lance ...	40	Reflectors, Mirror ...	4
Buckets, Rifle and Carbine ...	60	Revolvers, Webley ...	74
Bugles and Straps ...	30	Revolvers, Cases, Leather ...	88
Carbines ...	163	Revolver Lanyards ...	90
Chains, Shoulder, Light Horse ...	64	Revolver Pouches, Ammunition ...	39
Chests, Saddlers (70 tools) ...	1	Revolver Rods, cleaning ...	20
Chests, Rifle ...	30	Rifles, L.E. or L.M. Long Marks I and II ...	945
Cloths, Saddle ...	5	Rifles, Mark IV. Lee-Enfield, Short ...	660
Coats, Warm ...	695	Rifles, B.B.A. Air ...	4
Compasses, Nickel ...	4	Rifles, W.O. Miniature ...	6
Correctors, Aim ...	1	Rollers, Body ...	18
Drums ...	4	Ropes, Head (Staff) ...	6
Flags, Morse ...	30	Ropes, Head, with links ...	80
Frogs, Brown ...	884	Rugs, Pony ...	37
Gauntlets, pairs ...	53	Saddles, Riding, with wallets ...	97
Guns, 15 Pdr. Q. F. ...	4	Slings, Rifle and Carbine ...	1,603
Guns, Machine, Maxim ...	6	Spurs, Pairs ...	105
Barrels, Spare ...	11	Sub-target Rifle machine ...	1
Belts (250 rounds) ...	96	Swords, Officers' ...	50
Machine, Filling belt ...	1	Swords, Troopers' ...	40
Guns, Machine, Rexer ...	2	Tents, of sorts ...	3
Equipment, Infantry ...	2	Trumpets and Straps ...	9
Saddlery, Sets ...	2	Tubes, Morris ...	11
Guns, Machine, Nordenfeldt ...	2	Wagons, Artillery ...	2
Harness, Sets ...	36	First Aid Haversacks ...	12
Hats, Campaign ...	84	First Aid Boxes, (Tin, airtight) ...	6
Haversacks ...	946	First Aid Boxes, (Wood) ...	3
Helmets ...	790	First Aid Stretchers ...	2
Knots, Sword, Officers, brown ...	60		

AMMUNITION.

For 15-pdr. Q.F. Guns:—		For small arms:—	
Puffs, powder, 2 oz. ...	186	Cartridges, Cordite ball ...	445,907
Shells, Shrapnel ...	1,995	Cartridges, Cordite blank ...	16,250
Shot, Case ...	183	Cartridges, Nordenfeldt, Ball ...	7,200
Fuzes, T. & P. Mark I, No. 60 ...	2,014	Cartridges, Pistol Webley, Ball ...	27,727
Cartridges, filled, cordite ...	1,955	Cartridges, Morris tube ...	16,000
Cartridges, Blank ...	269	Air Gun Pellets ...	5,000
		Cartridges, .22 rim fire ...	32,000

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Report by Colonel C. W. R. St. John, Royal Engineers, on his Inspection of the Corps, conducted on April 19 and 20, was forwarded to the Council in May :—

Headquarters, South China Command,
Hongkong, May 18, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith report by Colonel C. W. R. St. John, Royal Engineers, of the Annual Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

He informs me that practice in rapid construction of street barricades is to be carried out as opportunity may offer in suitable localities.

With reference to his remark as to the tendency to keep too close together in the open, I invite attention to my recommendation also of last year as to drill in all Units being as far as possible based on some simple tactical idea.

The standard of efficiency of the Corps is evidently being well maintained.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. A. ANDERSON,

Major-General, Commanding the Troops, South China Command.

The Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS HELD ON APRIL 19 AND 20, 1912.

Personnel.—Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, who has been most zealous in carrying out the training and administrative duties; the high state of efficiency of the Corps is greatly to his credit. He is ably assisted by the Unit commanders and permanent staff.

The corps is a fine body of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, imbued with a high sense of duty; of various nationalities and all working well together.

Equipment.—Arms and equipment in good order.

Interior Economy.—Books and forms suitable. The records are carefully kept.

Training.—The training is good and practical in character, suited to the local conditions. The mounted troops ride and manage their horses well. The Artillery should avoid the inclination to close formation at drill and when coming into action; some of the Infantry had a tendency to keep too close together in the open.

The Engineer company, though small, is formed of men having practical experience and the course of instruction received is of a practical character.

The annual course of musketry is good; the rifle range is being improved.

Ammunition.—With the exception of the rounds kept in the gun limbers, ready for use at short notice if required, the gun ammunition has been removed to a more suitable store, in as good a position as circumstances permit.

Arrangements have been made for periodical tests of the cordite at Hongkong.

Inspection Parade.—The annual formal inspection of the whole corps took place on Saturday, April 20, when the formations were very well carried out and the "march past" was most creditable.

The total number on parade, including a company of Reserves (a serviceable body of men), was 739.

Church Parade.—I was present at the annual Church Parade, which took place on Sunday, April 21, there was a very good attendance.

General Remarks.—A Drill Hall in a central position is very much needed. It should include the necessary stables, offices, etc.; it is understood that this requirement is recognized and that steps will be taken to provide the requisite accommodation as early as practicable.

It is unfortunate that the Artillery is unable to carry out gun practice; it is, however, understood that it is proposed to do so as soon as circumstances permit of the necessary arrangements being made; such practice is essential for efficiency.

C. W. R. ST. JOHN,
*Colonel, Chief Engineer, South China Command,
Inspecting Officer.*

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

By the terms of the following correspondence the local Association has been placed in direct touch with the National Rifle Association, the annual subscription being paid by the Council as heretofore :—

Shanghai, March 25, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the fact that the National Rifle Association's Medal is now shot for under the auspices of our local Rifle Association, and in order to facilitate the nomination of members wishing to shoot at Bisley, perhaps you will be good enough to ask your London Agents to instruct the National Rifle Association to address all communications in future to the undersigned. The Council's London Agents have hitherto paid the annual subscription as it falls due, in your name, and for that reason all communications were sent to you. Would it not be possible for them to pay it in future in the name of the Shanghai Rifle Association, thus putting us in direct communication with the N.R.A., or would the Council prefer to make us an annual grant, and we could deal with the N.R.A. ourselves.

We have several members wishing to shoot at Bisley this year and if you will kindly instruct your London Agents as above I will write direct to the N.R.A. for the necessary nominations.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A. E. LOCKYER,

Hon. Treasurer, The Shanghai Rifle Association.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 28, 1912.

SIR,—In accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of March 25, I am directed to state that the Council's London Agents are being instructed to pay the annual subscription to the National Rifle Association in the name of the local Association, instead of in the Council's name as heretofore. I have addressed the Secretary of the National Rifle Association on the subject, and enclose herewith a copy of my letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

A. E. LOCKYER, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Shanghai Rifle Association.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 28, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you may be so good as to address all communications on the subject of the Shanghai Rifle Association to Mr. A. E. Lockyer, its Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, arrangements having been made for the annual subscription to be paid in the name of the local Association. Mr. Lockyer will in turn forward to you the nominations of members desiring to shoot at Bisley.

The practice of inserting in your registers the name of the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council in this connexion, has been a source of some confusion, and the change which the Council desire is in consequence of this.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Lt.-Col. C. R. CROSSE,
Secretary, National Rifle Association, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.

Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey, April 15, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 28, requesting that in future all communications having reference to the Shanghai Rifle Association may be addressed to Mr. A. E. Lockyer, the Honorary Secretary, instead of the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, through whom the annual subscription of £10.10 has for so many years been paid. I note that this subscription will in future be paid in the name of the local Association.

I regret that the arrangement which has been in force in past years has led to some confusion, and it is hoped that the alteration which has now been made will effectually prevent any misunderstanding in the future.

I have by this mail received a letter from Mr. Lockyer informing me of the decision arrived at, and forwarding the names of two Members for registration.

Yours faithfully,

M. C. MATTHEWS, Lt.-Colonel

for Secretary, National Rifle Association.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

FIRE BRIGADE.

PERSONNEL.

The Strength of the Volunteer Brigade on December 31 is as follows, a total of 67.

Mih-ho-loong Company.

Foreman G. Mayne,
1st Assistant R. W. Skinner,
2nd " F. C. Evans,
Secretary C. Waymouth,
and 11 Firemen.

Deluge Company.

Foreman A. W. Macphail,
1st Assistant F. Richardson,
2nd " } H. G. Allen,
Secretary }
and 16 Firemen.

Hongkew Company.

Foreman A. E. Fenton,
1st Assistant T. Hutchison,
2nd " J. E. R. Harris,
Secretary C. H. Blatchford,
and 10 Firemen.

Victoria Company.

Foreman A. G. Mossop,
1st Assistant G. H. W. L. Brown,
2nd " C. H. L. Symons,
Secretary J. K. Cousins,
and 12 Firemen.

The winners of the Company Cups for the best attendance at fires during the year ending August 31, 1912, were as follows :—

<i>Mih-ho-loong Company</i>	R. W. Skinner.
<i>Hongkew Company</i>	C. F. Harris.
<i>Deluge Company</i>	E. B. Heaton Smith.
<i>Victoria Company</i>	J. K. Cousins.

The following became entitled to the Silver Medal for Long Service, [Instituted January 1, 1904], having completed five years of "efficient" duty in the Brigade :—

W. F. Susemihl.	<i>Mih-ho-loong Company</i>
G. Mayne.	"
H. C. de Bijke.	"
J. E. R. Harris.	<i>Hongkew Company</i>
F. Richardson.	<i>Deluge Company</i>
E. B. Heaton Smith.	"
H. G. Allen.	"
W. O. Lancaster.	"
W. D. B. Miller.	"
C. W. O. Mayne.	<i>Victoria Company</i>

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL CHIEF OFFICER.

The Council's decision to engage and appoint a professional head for the Brigade, under certain circumstances and conditions, was recorded on August 30, 1911. It was a necessary preliminary to ascertain that such an appointment would be acceptable to the volunteer personnel as a whole, and that the character of the Brigade would not suffer from a change made with a view to its continued efficient working.

Of the advisability of the step, provided a suitable man was obtainable, the Council was unanimous, the members' opinion being based upon the fact that the growth of the Settlement had rendered the duties of the post too severe a tax upon the time and attention of a Volunteer Chief Engineer with his own business to attend to.

After enquiries and negotiations extending over a period of eight months the appointment mentioned elsewhere in this Report was made.

The Council took occasion on October 5, 1911, to mark its deep sense of appreciation of the excellent work performed by Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell during his six years tenure of the post of Chief Engineer. Mr. Bidwell had been sparing neither of time nor energy in maintaining the Brigade in a state of efficiency

during the whole of this period, and, while he was then on leave in Canada, the Council felt assured that he would approve the step as one making for the best interests of the Fire Service. In February, 1912, Mr. Bidwell resigned and the following correspondence took place:—

Shanghai, February 16, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that owing to pressure of business I do not see my way to carrying on any longer the duties of Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade in such a manner as will do adequate justice to myself and the Brigade. I therefore feel compelled to tender the Council my resignation in order that someone who has more time to devote to the position may be appointed in my place.

I quite understand that since my return from leave I have only been carrying on the duties of Chief Engineer until the Council could engage a man from home to take my place, but, as nothing yet has been decided I shall be glad if the Council will now kindly relieve me of my duties and make arrangements for the appointment of an Acting Chief pending the arrival of a paid Chief.

Having served 17 years with the Brigade I need hardly say how deeply I shall feel severing my official connexion with it, but I shall always take the keenest interest in its welfare as a Volunteer Force, and shall always be only too pleased to do anything I can that may be of any help.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
G. S. V. BIDWELL,
Chief Engineer.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 17, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 16, containing the resignation of your appointment as Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade.

In reply thereto, I am to say that the Council notes with regret that you are unable, owing to pressure of business, to continue these duties. In accepting your resignation, I am directed to convey to you an expression of the Council's warm and appreciative thanks for the work which you have done during the long period in which you have been connected with the Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The Council desires that you will hand over charge of the Brigade to Mr. A. W. Macphail, Foreman of the Deluge Company and Senior Foreman, who has consented to act as "Chief Officer" for the present.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. S. V. BIDWELL, Esq.

With reference to Mr. Macphail's services while in charge of the Brigade during the past year, the Council also expressed appreciation of the satisfactory volunteer work which he performed in this responsible position.

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

The total number of calls received by the Brigade during the year was 115, an increase of 34 on those during the previous year: of these 7 were calls to large, 24 to medium and 80 to small fires; no false alarms being received. One fire occurred on the Soochow Creek on a Motor House Boat, which was destroyed. The service of the Float was utilised on the occasion of the fire at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's godown, the French Brigade having called for assistance at this fire. The fire loss for the year amounts to approximately Tls. 846,329. The largest fire during the year was at Canton Road on February 8 and involved a total of 76 large native shops and dwellings. I am pleased to say that this fire was stopped without loss of life or material damage to the equipment. I regret having to report the loss of 26 lives at fires attended by the Brigade during the year, mainly owing to the inflammability of the materials of and the want of proper exits from the buildings in which the lives were lost. The loss of these lives in no single instance reflects on the good name of the Brigade.

Gear and Stations.—The chassis of the Turntable Escape, burnt at the Foochow Road Fire in 1911, was repurchased from the Insurance Companies with whom it was insured, overhauled and converted into a Hose Tender, carrying a 35 feet "Ajax" extension ladder, equipment of hose and sundry minor appliances. The work of converting this machine was carried out in the Brigade workshop, and on completion was placed in commission with the No. 7 (Victoria) Co. at the Sinza Fire Station on September 19.

The pony hose reel, which was also damaged at the Foochow Road Fire, was reconstructed at the workshop and re-commissioned. An "Ajax" 85 feet extension ladder was purchased and fitted on the No. 2 (Hongkew) Co. Motor Hose Tender. The two extension ladders have proved of great benefit especially when dealing with alleyway fires. The boiler of the float underwent its annual overhauling. The present mooring of the float at the Nanking Road Jetty is unsatisfactory as traffic to and from, and the number of other launches moored at, or close to this jetty makes it a difficult matter for the float to leave expeditiously and also causes considerable damage to the vessel by constant rubbing and bumping against her hull; this bumping being greatly accentuated when large vessels are passing in the fairway. To increase the efficiency of the float it requires remooring in a better position and the boiler fitting with a burner using liquid fuel. Owing to the heavy expenditure of ordinary petroleum for the oil fuel burner of the Motor "Fire King," crude oil was tried and although the expenditure was lessened considerably it was found that with crude oil the burner was not as efficient as with refined oil. A combination of the two is being tried and I trust this will solve the problem of economy in fuel for this machine. The Engines of the No. 4 (Deluge) Co. Motor Chemical machine, having given so much trouble, an order for new Engines and Gears has been placed with the original makers of the machine. The completion of this order is promised for the year 1913 and it is expected that the fitting of the new engines will make this machine thoroughly reliable. The Hand Fire Escape at the Soochow Road Sub-station is unsafe and requires an extensive overhaul.

The additional quarters and messroom for the members of the No. 2 Co. were completed on March 1 and occupied immediately. The Central Fire Station is in a very congested condition as regards gear, staff and stud and some re-arrangement is necessary to relieve this congestion and the crowding in the native quarters of the station.

The want of efficient hose-drying towers was shown during the year as, owing to there being no such facilities for properly drying the single jacket hose which was placed in commission in October, the whole of this hose had to be left in a damp state and so became unserviceable after three months use. As regards double-jacketed hose, the life of this is also considerably shortened by this total lack of drying apparatus. There is a considerable shortage of hose in the whole Brigade, there not being a single reserve length in any Station and consequently instead of the hose used at fires being replaced by dry hose on the return of the gear, it has to remain on the gear in a wet and dirty state, one of the worst conditions for hose to be left in, until a favourable opportunity occurs for cleaning and drying it.

The Brigade workshop, pending the completion of the workshops for the Public Works Department, was still in use at the end of the year.

New Equipment.—Tenders were called for (1) one Petrol-driven Motor Turntable Fire Escape (85 feet) and (2) one Petrol-driven Motor Pump carrying a 55 feet Escape. Orders were placed for these two machines by cable in December and it is hoped that delivery, promised for the middle of this year, will be punctual as the Brigade is urgently in need of up-to-date motor equipment.

At present there are three horsed engines in commission, only one of which is a reliable machine, the other two, dating from the early seventies, viz., 1870 and 1872, are worn out and cannot be relied on for heavy duty. These two engines should be replaced by motor pumps as soon as possible, especially as they are horsed by animals that are either too old or of insufficient stamina for Fire Brigade usage. The suction hose of all the horsed engines is in a very bad state through wear and tear and requires renewing.

New types are required for the wheels of the Steam Motor and also for the No. 2 Co. Motor Hose Tender.

As the Brigade is in need of motor pumps, I think that a pump should be fitted on the Hose Tender of the No. 7 Co., thus adding greatly to the efficiency of the machine.

Stud.—Several ponies were sold out of service and replaced by fresh purchases. The four horses for the No. 2 and No. 4 Companies Engines are practically unfit for Brigade work and should preferably be dispensed with and Motor machines procured in place of the engines they draw.

Fire Alarm Service.—I can only reiterate the statements contained in the Report for 1911, that the existing system of giving and receiving alarms of Fire is most unsatisfactory and is a matter calling for immediate attention.

Water Service.—The water pressure at fires generally speaking was good. A number of double-outletted "Pillar" 4" clear waterway hydrants are required in the more important Fire Districts of the

Settlement, and future additions to the hydrants now erected should be double-outlet instead of the single outlet hydrants now installed.

Watching Duties.—Watching duties during performances, etc., at the Lyceum Theatre during the year, were carried out by the No. 7 Co. (Victoria) as in former years.

I may state that, from my only having taken charge of the Brigade from December 24, I am unable to comment on several other important matters not touched upon in this report and, in conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the support of the Foremen, and other officers and members of the Brigade and the kindly reception accorded me since my arrival here, and I trust that the same *esprit-de-corps* will ensue under my command as heretofore under the Volunteer Chief Engineers. My thanks are also due to the late Acting Chief Officer, for the assistance he has given me.

M. W. PETT,
Chief Officer.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT.

Central Station, Honan Road.

Horse-drawn Engine, 400 gals.	1
Steam Motor Engine, 800 gals.	1
Motor Chemical, Hose Tender and Escape, 60 gals., 25 h.p.	1
Ladder Truck	1
Smoke Helmet and Gear	1
Pony Hose Reels	6
Hose Waggon	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	3,500 feet
Horses	2
Ponies	8
Coffee Van	1
Motor Car, 10/12 h.p.	1

Hongkew Station, Hanbury Road.

Horse-drawn Engine, 400 gals.	1
Motor Hose Tender, 55 h.p.	1
Ladder Truck	1
Pony Hose Reels	2
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	1,850 feet
Flax Hose, unlined	750 feet
Horses	2
Ponies	4

Sinza Station, Avenue Road.

Horse-drawn Engine, 400 gals.	1
Motor Hose Tender 45 h.p.	1
Pony Hose Reels	3
Hand Hose Reel	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	1,700 feet
Flax Hose, unlined	750 feet
Horses	3
Ponies	3

Victoria Station, Soochow Road.

Hand Escape	1
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Nanking Road Jetty.

Steam Fire Float, 1,100 gals.	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	1,450 feet

Out of Commission.

Horse-drawn Engine	1
Ladder Trucks	2
Pony Hose Reel	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	1,700 feet
Flax Hose, unlined	525 feet

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE.

Date.	Time of Alarm.	Municipal and Fire Districts.	Road.	Class of Fire.	Class of Building.	Alarm.	Buildings Affected	Last Company left.	Remarks.
Jan. 2	4.30 a.m.	Central 4	Foochow Bund	Small	Chinese	Bell	3 shops damaged	5.20 a.m.	
2	7.45 p.m.	" 3	"	"	Foreign	Telephone	1 office building damaged	8.10 p.m.	
7	2.45 a.m.	" 3	Nanking	Medium	Foreign & Chinese	Bell	1 shop & 1 hong destroyed & 2 damaged	4.00 a.m.	
8	9.00 p.m.	" 4	Kiangse	"	Chinese	"	2 shops destroyed & 6 damaged	10.15 p.m.	
10	8.02 p.m.	" 3	Kweichow	Small	"	"	1 hong damaged	—	
11	7.32 p.m.	Northern 2	Woosung and Range	"	"	"	4 shops destroyed	8.20 p.m.	
12	10.20 a.m.	Central 3	Kweichow	"	"	Telephone	1 room damaged	—	Coolie Corps attended
13	5.40 a.m.	" 3	Shanse	"	"	Bell	4 shops destroyed & 2 damaged	6.50 a.m.	
15	2.40 p.m.	Eastern 1	Yuenfong	"	"	"	4 shops destroyed & 1 damaged	3.50 p.m.	
16	3.15 a.m.	Western 7	Taku	Medium	"	"	1 hong destroyed & 2 damaged	4.45 a.m.	
16	9.13 p.m.	" 7	Bubbling Well	Small	"	"	1 bamboo house destroyed	10.10 p.m.	
16	10.00 p.m.	Central 3	Nanking	"	Foreign	Telephone	1 godown damaged	10.35 p.m.	Chemical engine used
16	11.20 p.m.	Western 7	Off Avenue	Medium	Chinese	Bell	1 residence destroyed	12.50 a.m.	
17	3.56 a.m.	Central 4	Fokien	Small	"	"	1 shop front damaged	—	Water not laid on
17	9.10 a.m.	Western 7	Tsongchow	"	Foreign	"	3 residences damaged	10.30 a.m.	
26	12.30 a.m.	Northern 2	N. Soochow	"	Chinese	"	9 residences destroyed	2.15 a.m.	
27	8.45 p.m.	Outside limits Northern 2	Alabaster	"	"	"	3 shops destroyed & 4 damaged	9.45 p.m.	
28	1.50 a.m.	" 2	Kansuh	"	"	"	3 shops destroyed	2.50 a.m.	
30	3.55 a.m.	" 2	Haining	"	"	"	3 destroyed & 4 damaged	4.45 a.m.	
Feb. 1	1.55 a.m.	Western 7	Sinza	Medium	"	"	5 destroyed & 2 damaged	2.45 a.m.	
5	7.45 p.m.	Central 3	Shanse	Small	"	"	6 damaged	8.30 p.m.	
6	3.02 p.m.	Eastern 1	Ward	Medium	Foreign	"	1 damaged	4.35 p.m.	
7	2.50 a.m.	Central 3	Shanse	Small	Chinese	"	5 damaged	3.45 a.m.	
8	5.05 a.m.	" 4	Canton	Large	"	"	71 destroyed & 5 damaged	8.15 a.m.	
9	3.30 p.m.	Outside limits Northern 2	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension	Small	Foreign	Telephone	—	—	
10	11.50 p.m.	" 2	—	—	—	Bell	—	—	No water
11	5.25 a.m.	Western 7	Tsingtau	Small	Chinese	"	1 destroyed & 1 damaged	5.55 a.m.	3 lives lost
13	4.45 a.m.	Central 4	Nanking	Medium	Foreign	"	1 damaged	6.15 a.m.	
15	7.40 p.m.	Northern 2	Whangpoo	Small	"	Telephone	1 damaged	8.10 p.m.	
18	12.30 a.m.	Central 3	Chekiang	Medium	Chinese	Bell	6 destroyed & 2 damaged	1.45 a.m.	1 life lost
25	3.45 p.m.	Western 7	Bubbling Well	Small	Fence	Telephone	—	—	
29	6.05 p.m.	Northern 2	Range	"	Chinese	Bell	2 damaged	7.15 p.m.	1 life lost
March 10	2.00 a.m.	Central 4	Canton	Large	Foreign	"	1 damaged	6.45 p.m.	
10	8.45 p.m.	Northern 2	Haining	Small	Chinese	"	1 damaged	9.10 p.m.	
12	8.20 p.m.	Central 3	Nanking	Large	Foreign	"	1 destroyed & 2 damaged	11.50 p.m.	
13	8.50 p.m.	" 4	Wuhu	Small	Chinese	"	1 destroyed & 5 damaged	9.50 p.m.	
16	3.14 p.m.	" 4	Hankow	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	5.30 p.m.	
17	12.30 p.m.	Northern 2	Santal	"	Chinese	"	2 damaged	1.50 a.m.	
17	11.45 a.m.	Western 7	Kuling	"	"	"	1 destroyed & 1 damaged	2.45 p.m.	
23	5.55 a.m.	" 7	Mohawk	"	"	"	1 destroyed & 2 damaged	6.20 a.m.	4 men injured
24	8.05 p.m.	" 7	Park	"	Foreign	Telephone	1 damaged	8.20 p.m.	
31	3.40 a.m.	Central 4	Foochow	Medium	Chinese	Bell	4 destroyed & 4 damaged	4.35 a.m.	4 lives lost
31	6.35 p.m.	Northern 2	Haining	Small	"	Telephone	1 damaged	7.00 p.m.	
April 9	8.00 a.m.	Central 4	Foochow	"	"	Bell	1 slightly damaged	—	Water not laid on
9	11.00 p.m.	Northern 2	N. Chekiang	Medium	"	"	5 destroyed & 3 damaged	12.20 a.m.	7 lives lost
11	9.55 p.m.	Central 4	Foochow	Small	"	No alarm given	1 damaged	10.15 p.m.	

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE—continued.

Date	Time of Alarm.	Municipal and Fire Districts.	Road.	Class of Fire.	Class of Building	Alarm.	Buildings Affected	Last Company left	Remarks.
	14 2.10 p.m.	Northern	1 Broadway	Medium	Foreign & Chinese	Bell	1 Foreign & 4 Chinese damaged	3.05 p.m.	
	24 9.20 p.m.	Central	4 Hupeh	Small	Chinese	"	2 damaged	10.00 p.m.	
	25 6.50 p.m.	Outside	N. Honan Ex.	Large	"	"	Not ascertained	—	Water not laid on
	26 5.55 a.m.	Northern	2 Tientain	Small	"	"	1 damaged	6.45 a.m.	1 life lost
May	4 3.30 a.m.	Central	3 Bubbling Well	Medium	Residence	"	One	5.45 a.m.	2 lives lost.
	4 12.40 p.m.	Northern	2 Haining	Slight	—	"	"	—	Extinguished by Police
	5 7.30 p.m.	"	1 Whangpoo	"	—	Telephone	"	—	Water not laid on.
	5 11.50 p.m.	Central	3 Ningpo	Medium	Office & Flats	Bell	"	2.15 a.m.	
	6 8.30 p.m.	Northern	2 Haining	Small	"	Telephone	"	9.00 p.m.	
	12 2.45 p.m.	"	2 Kaifeng	"	"	Bell	four	3.50 p.m.	
	12 8.55 p.m.	Central	4 Kiukiang	Medium	Chinese Flat	"	one	9.50 p.m.	
	13 8.05 p.m.	"	4 Hankow	Slight	"	Messenger	"	"	
	24 3.45 p.m.	Northern	2 Tiendong	Small	Chinese Shop and dwelling	Bell	seven	4.40 p.m.	
	31 11.35 a.m.	Central	4 Sun Kiang	Slight	Chinese Shop	"	one	—	Water not laid on.
June	2 11.50 p.m.	Central	4 Hankow	Medium	Chinese	"	2 destroyed	0.55 a.m.	
	4 11.45 p.m.	Northern	2 N. Szechuen	Small	Foreign	Telephone	1 damaged	—	
	10 3.02 a.m.	Central	4 Hupeh	Medium	Chinese	"	2 destroyed & 4 damaged	3.30 a.m.	
	10 4.00 a.m.	Northern	1 Broadway	"	"	"	2 destroyed & 4 damaged	5.30 a.m.	
	10 6.00 a.m.	Central	3 Nanking	Small	"	"	2 damaged	6.50 a.m.	
	18 5.30 p.m.	"	3 Honan	"	"	"	2 damaged	6.00 p.m.	
	23 8.53 p.m.	Eastern	1 Broadway	"	"	"	1 destroyed & 1 damaged	9.40 p.m.	
	24 10.48 a.m.	Central	3 Tibet	"	Foreign	"	1 shed damaged	—	Water not laid on. Extinguished by inmates.
	28 12.02 p.m.	Northern	2 Elgin	Medium	Chinese	"	3 destroyed & 7 damaged	0.50 p.m.	
July	8 2.30 a.m.	Northern	2 Range	Small	Foreign	"	1 damaged	3.00 a.m.	
	14 5.30 a.m.	French Settlement	Range Quai de France	Large	"	Telephone	1 godown destroyed	10.00 a.m.	At request of French Brigade.
	25 1.40 p.m.	Central	3 Nanking	Small	Chinese	Bell	1 damaged	2.15 p.m.	
Aug.	8 8.00 a.m.	Central	4 S.M.C. Compound	Small	Motor Car Shed	Messenger	One	8.15 a.m.	Extinguished with sand.
	11 8.30 p.m.	"	4 Nanking & Shantung	"	Chinese	Bell	"	9.00 p.m.	
	12 8.45 p.m.	Eastern	1 Chusan	"	"	"	"	—	Water not laid on.
	12 9.45 p.m.	"	1 Chaofoong	"	"	Telephone	"	—	
	15 1.02 p.m.	Central 3 & 4	Nanking	"	Foreign	Bell	One	2.30 p.m.	Palace Hotel roof.
	16 10.50 p.m.	Northern 2 (Outside)	Soochow	—	Chinese	"	"	12.20 a.m.	Outside limits on Boundary. Beggar village.
	28 3.40 p.m.	Central 3	Jinke	—	—	"	—	—	No damage.
Sept.	1 6.40 p.m.	Central	4 Fokien	Small	Chinese	"	1 destroyed & 1 damaged	7.35 p.m.	
	6 6.03 p.m.	River	8 Soochow Creek	"	Foreign	"	1 House Boat destroyed	6.40 p.m.	
	10 11.12 a.m.	Northern	2 Kaifeng	"	Chinese	"	No damage	—	Water not laid on.
	11 3.00 a.m.	"	2 N. Szechuen	"	Foreign	"	1 store damaged	3.30 a.m.	
	16 8.55 p.m.	Central	4 Szechuen	"	"	"	No damage	—	Water not laid on.
	25 3.00 a.m.	Northern	2 N. Honan	Medium	Chinese	"	5 destroyed & 1 damaged	3.40 a.m.	1 life lost.
	27 8.45 p.m.	Western	7 Myburgh	Small	"	"	1 matched destroyed	9.00 p.m.	
Oct.	1 10.20 p.m.	Outside limits	Outside limits	—	—	"	—	—	Water not laid on.
	3 8.09 p.m.	Central	4 Nanking	Small	Foreign	"	No damage	8.20 p.m.	
	6 6.50 a.m.	Northern	2 N. Honan	"	"	"	1 damaged	7.15 a.m.	
	9 10.30 a.m.	"	2 Tiendong	"	Chinese	"	No damage	—	Water not laid on.
	9 1.08 p.m.	"	2 Off Boone	Medium	"	"	3 destroyed & 4 damaged	1.40 p.m.	
	23 5.15 a.m.	"	1 Seward	Large	"	"	6 destroyed & 10 damaged	7.05 a.m.	
Nov.	2 7.20 p.m.	Northern	2 Wooschang	Small	Chinese	"	2 destroyed & 3 damaged	8.18 p.m.	
	5 11.45 p.m.	Eastern	1 Seward	Medium	"	"	3 destroyed & 5 damaged	12.50 a.m.	
	7 7.40 p.m.	Northern	2 Tiendong	"	"	"	2 destroyed & 4 damaged	8.40 p.m.	

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE—continued.

Date.	Time of Alarm.	Municipal and Fire District.	Road.	Class of Fire.	Class of Building.	Arms.	Buildings Affected.	Last Company left.	Remarks.
Nov. 10	6.45 p.m.	Western	7 Off Park	Small	Foreign	Bell	1 damaged	7.15 p.m.	
14	4.00 p.m.	Central	4 Honan	Medium	Chinese	"	1 destroyed & 7 damaged	4.50 p.m.	
15	5.57 p.m.	Eastern	1 Wuchow	Small	"	"	3 damaged & 1 destroyed	6.35 p.m.	
16	6.24 p.m.	"	1 " "	"	"	"	2 destroyed	7.30 p.m.	
19	9.20 a.m.	Western	7 Avenue	"	"	"	1 damaged	9.36 a.m.	
20	9.05 p.m.	Central	3 Ningpo	Medium	"	"	1 destroyed & 1 damaged	9.50 p.m.	
Dec. 2	8.04 a.m.	"	3 Hongkong	Small	Foreign	"	1 damaged	8.28 a.m.	Water not laid on.
3	11.30 p.m.	Western	7 Chengtu	"	Chinese	"	No damage		do.
5	9.20 a.m.	Northern	2 N. Honan	"	"	"	1 damaged		do.
10	1.42 p.m.	Outside	N. Szechuen	"	"	"	1 "		
11	4.02 a.m.	Central	4 Hankow	"	"	"	1 "	4.45 a.m.	
12	3.52 a.m.	Northern	1 Miller	"	"	"	1 "	4.55 a.m.	
15	8.15 a.m.	Western	7 Sinza	"	Foreign	"	1 "	8.27 a.m.	
19	3.06 p.m.	"	7 Bubbling Well	"	"	"	1 "	3.58 a.m.	
" 22	6.35 p.m.	Outside	Sicawei	"	"	"	1 "	7.45 p.m.	
23	6.20 p.m.	Western	7 Sinza	"	Chinese	"	3 destroyed	7.05 p.m.	
25	2.30 p.m.	Northern	2 N. Soochow	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	3.05 p.m.	
28	11.20 p.m.	Western	7 Burkill	"	Chinese	"	1 destroyed & 1 damaged	12.05 a.m.	
29	4.10 a.m.	Central	4 Hankow	Medium	"	"	3 destroyed & 6 damaged	5.05 a.m.	6 lives lost.
29	5.27 p.m.	"	4 Canton	Small	"	"	2 destroyed & 6 damaged	5.54 p.m.	

Summary.

Foreign	30	Large	6
Chinese	83	Medium	24
Miscellaneous	2	Small	80
		Not Located	5
Total	115	Total	115

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—The strength and composition of the Foreign Branch on December 31, 1912, was as follows :—

- 1 Captain-Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy-Superintendent.
- 2 Assistant-Superintendents.
- 3 2nd Assistant-Superintendents.
- 1 Chief Inspector.
- 1 Chief Detective Inspector.
- 11 Inspectors.
- 2 Detective Inspectors.
- 1 Gaoler.
- 10 Sub-Inspectors.
- 4 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 1 Assistant Gaoler.
- 77 Sergeants.
- 12 Detective Sergeants.
- 3 Senior Warders.
- 89 Constables.
- 3 Detective Constables.
- 5 Plain Clothes Constables.
- 13 Warders.
- 3 Japanese Interpreters.

Total 243

During the year 34 recruits were enlisted, 10 men resigned, 7 men were invalided, 4 men were dismissed for misconduct, the service of 6 men was terminated at the expiry of their agreements, and 12 men left the Force as they did not wish to sign an agreement at the expiration of the probationary period.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF OFFENCES BY FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FOR 1910/12.

	Drunkenness.	Neglect of Duty.	Minor Offences.	Total.
1910	40	27	15	82
1911	34	11	16	61
1912	24	9	12	35

As will be seen from the above table the discipline of the Foreign Branch and the general behaviour of its members continues to do them credit. Both major and minor offences are considerably less in number than in 1911 while compared with 1910 they shew in an even more favourable light. The temptation to young men fresh from home to go even temporarily wrong in Shanghai is, as is well known, very strong. As elsewhere in the Far East the restraining influences of home life are to a great extent lacking. Particularly, in the life of a Constable social intercourse with others of his own habits and tastes is absent. Everything that can be is done to make up for these deficiencies, but the fact remains

that for the first year or two of a man's service in Shanghai more than ordinary self control is required if he is to retain his self-respect and become a reliable member of the Police Force.

Recruiting for the Foreign Branch has always been a matter of difficulty. Numerous as are the applications received by the London Agents for enrolment, comparatively a very small percentage of the men are passed and can be sent out. In the preceding three years the special Board for recruiting has given much time and thought to the question, and many improvements in the matter of character certificates, special recommendations, etc., have been evolved. The medical examination has also been made even more strict than hitherto and no pains are spared to select the necessary number of candidates required from perhaps 200 or more applications.

My experience of recruiting in the summer of 1911 in England brought home to me more clearly than before the increasing difficulty of obtaining likely men. The chief obstacle is the severe competition, growing yearly, which now goes on for suitable recruits between the numerous Colonial as well as the Metropolitan and County Police Forces in the United Kingdom. Even the Metropolitan Police in London feel severely the effects of this competition. Some 2,000 additional men were required in 1911 to increase the Metropolitan Force owing to the One-Day-Rest-in-Seven scheme, and the competition has gradually become more strenuous ever since. It is the custom for the Metropolitan Police as well as the Colonial corps to send regular recruiting parties to Scotland and various other parts of the United Kingdom in quest of local recruits. This the S.M.P. have not yet been forced to do, but it is advisable that ratepayers should be fully informed how strenuous the competition for suitable recruits has now become.

Sikh.—The murder of Jemadar Dewa Singh on December 14, 1912, by a Sikh Constable is one of the most serious blots upon the reputation of the Sikh Community living in Shanghai which has ever occurred. Jemadar Dewa Singh had 17 years' service in the Force and, so far as was known, was as popular and highly esteemed as it is possible for a man in his position to be. He had the confidence of his superior officers and was extremely fair in his official dealings with all classes of men under him. He belonged to the Malwa sect, and did a great deal towards ending the Malwa-Majha controversy which had previously been in evidence in the Force; he was on excellent terms with the Majha Native Officer. During the 12 months that he had done duty as Jemadar complaints against him had been few. His place will be difficult to fill.

The discipline of the Branch during the year has been fair. The increase in punishable offences is again chiefly attributable to drink. It is a regrettable fact that nearly every annual report on this branch has to refer to this failing in the Sikh Policeman. The terms under which the Sikh now serves in Shanghai have seldom been better. Exchange is high and considerable sums of money are remitted to India by the men from their savings. There has been an absence of caste friction, which probably shows more than anything else that the men themselves are contented.

Recruiting for the Force has been normal and a good class of man has been available. One of the disadvantages of recruiting large batches of men in India, as was done in 1907, has been clearly shown this year. During 1907, 93 men were recruited in India. All these men became due for leave at the same time and considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping the Force up to strength. On December 31, 1912, 70 men were on leave, or 16% of the Force.

The watchmen under Police supervision have considerably increased in numbers. Their control is always a matter of great difficulty and to this difficulty is added that ever increasing nuisance, the unemployed and, in many cases, unemployable Indian. The conditions of service for Indian Watchmen have been so good during the past year, that considerable numbers of men have been attracted to Shanghai in search of employment. During the last five years, the number of unemployed Indians has rarely exceeded 50, whereas, at the present moment, the number probably exceeds 150. How to deal with these men has become a very serious problem. Until some means are devised for preventing the influx of destitute natives from India the question of unemployed Indians will remain acute in Shanghai. The unemployed Indian is, as a rule, more or less penniless and subsists on charity. His friends are forever scheming to obtain employment for him and endless intriguing is the result. The bad influence of these Indians is felt in the Police Force. Many of them are attracted to Shanghai by the golden prospects held out by members of the Force. The latter write to India, eulogising the advantages of service in Shanghai. On arrival here, many Indians find themselves out of work for months, thus the Policeman is obliged to contribute to their upkeep. This has a very bad effect on the discipline and morale of the Force.

It is, I regret to report, an undeniable fact that a very large number of watchmen employed in Shanghai are men of indifferent character whose influence for evil also makes itself felt throughout the Police Force. Nowhere is this influence so apparent as in the Sikh Gurdwara. The Gurdwara is managed by a Committee jointly composed of Police and Watchmen. The two parties do not always work in harmony. It is no uncommon occurrence for a watchman who is a well-known bad character and who has been dismissed from the Police Force to stand up in the Gurdwara and insult the Native Officers and other Police members of the Committee before a large attendance of Police and Watchmen. The bad effect of such action on the minds of the newly joined Police Constables may be well imagined. It is not in my power to prevent bad characters from representing the Watchmen on the Committee itself, and the Gurdwara is frequently the scene of regrettable incidents between Police and Watchmen. It is one of the ironies of fate that the movement to provide religious instruction for Indians in Shanghai, itself worthy of all praise, should develop into a serious menace to the welfare of the Sikh Branch of the Force.

STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

On January 1	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died or Deserted.	Enlisted	On December 31.
Police.						
1911 392	9	27	7	2	81	428
1912 428	10	35	5	3	70	445
Gaol.						
1911 89	11	21	1	nil	52	109
1912 109	17	22	4	nil	47	113

OFFENCES DEALT WITH.

Drunk on duty.	Drunk.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on Chinese.	Insolent and insubordinate conduct.	Minor offences
Police.					
1911 10	60	6	14	17	33
1912 26	63	12	24	14	26
Gaol.					
1911 nil	8	3	nil	4	81
1912 nil	29	5	14	8	48

INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.

At present under supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for misconduct.	Temporarily employed.	Total.
1911 171	14	36	95	316
1912 200	33	41	98	372

Chinese.—The authorised strength of the Branch for 1912 was 80 Sergeants and 960 Constables. An increase of 20 Constables was authorised in June, making a total of 1,060 men. As usual, there were many more candidates than vacancies. Considerable numbers of disbanded soldiers presented themselves for enlistment.

So far as insubordination or serious crime of any kind is concerned, the discipline of the Branch continues to be excellent. As stated in previous reports, however, the number of minor offences against

police regulations does not tend to diminish. During 1912 nearly 4,000 such cases were dealt with. Punishments range from extra drill to dismissal, but with a certain class of offender even the latter punishment is not a deterrent as has been proved by actual experiment. Generally speaking, the faults committed by Chinese Constables are due to the mere thoughtless improvidence that naturally characterises this class of man, no matter what his occupation may be. Very little wrong doing can be attributed to considered or wilful intent.

The work of the Branch has been satisfactory. The men naturally lack initiative and a sense of responsibility; but a good deal is done to foster these qualities and, judging by results, improvement in this respect is noted.

The health of the Branch has been excellent, the daily average of men on the sick-list being only 1.24% throughout the whole year.

Privately employed Chinese watchmen under police supervision have increased from 25 to 50 during the year. These men are nearly all ex-soldiers of the late Weihaiwei Regiment. Their pay is \$12 per mensem with a bonus of \$3 provided the employer has no cause for complaint during the month. They are regularly and frequently visited and have their books signed in the same manner as constables on duty. Suitable men for the work can usually be obtained, and applications should be made to the Assistant Superintendent for Chinese at the Central Police Station.

STRENGTH OF THE CHINESE BRANCH.

Duties.	On Dec. 31, 1911.	Enlisted or engaged	Transferred from other Duties.	Dismissed.	Invalided.	Abscon ded.	Resigned.	Died.	Transferred to other Duties.	On Dec. 31, 1912.
Uniform	1,000	180	3	42	12	34	22	6	7	1,060
Detective	70		8	2			3		4	69
Clerical and Teaching	46	6	34				4	2		80
Subordinate	140	3	34	2						175
Totals	1,256	189	79	46	12	34	29	8	11	1,384

Mounted Branch.—Personnel :—

- 1 Trooper-Inspector.
- 1 Foreign Trooper-Sergeant.
- 4 Foreign Troopers.
- 2 Sikh Trooper Sergeants.
- 18 Sikh Troopers.

Owing to the kindness of various persons the following ponies have been presented during the year and it has therefore not been necessary to purchase any remounts.

Pony.	By whom presented.	Date.
"Pianola"	B. S. Laurence, Esq.	February 2
"Isolahn"	E. S. B. Rowe, Esq.	March 20
"Jaggers"	R. M. Dalgleish, Esq.	April 16
"Dartmouth"	E. H. Erlanger, Esq.	May 6
"Ewo"	N. W. Hickling, Esq.	May 12
"Fabulus"	G. Dallas, Esq.	September 4
"Fresco"	P. Komor, Esq.	September 4
"Cecile Rose"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	October 31
"Starlight"	Mrs. J. H. McMichael	November 27
"Oberon"	N. L. Sparke, Esq.	December 3

Five ponies had to be destroyed owing to old age and general breakup, *viz.*:—"Hokoku," "Boyne," "Sphere," "Wantage," and "Umpqua."

The ponies serving at the present time are all serviceable and in good condition. Both troopers and ponies have worked well during the year and have been drilled every week during the season. This drill has been carried out chiefly in the Riding School and has had a marked effect on both men and ponies. Escorts have been provided on 12 occasions, and special service and duty has been performed on 17 occasions.

The health of the horses and ponies has been fairly well maintained. 34 cases of sickness and of accidents were treated in the stables. 6 cases were sent to the Veterinary Surgeons and treated by them.

Forage has been plentiful, the quality satisfactory and prices reasonable. Shoeing has been carried out in a satisfactory manner by the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.

Total Cost for the Year.

Bran and Barley	\$2,866.60
Straw	424.00
Shoeing, etc.	784.66
Mafoos	1,929.00
Veterinary attendance	83.33

Total \$6,087.59 or an average of \$13.93 per pony.

TRAINING DEPOT.

The work performed at the Training Depot is such as to require exceptional tact and care. The results obtained during 1912, though not wholly satisfactory owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Sub-Inspector in charge, show more than ever the necessity for the recruits' training as now carried out.

Foreign Staff.—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 Constable. 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Sergeant were on long leave during the year. On January 1, 1912, 15 Foreign recruits were under instruction at the Depot. After passing the usual examination they were drafted to the various stations on January 4. On January 23, 15 new recruits arrived via Siberia, and after a somewhat shorter course of training than usual were drafted for full duty on March 20. On October 28 a further batch of 18 recruits arrived and were still under training on December 31.

The health of the Foreign recruits was good, although a few were laid up for short periods with such minor ailments as colds and sprains. Their behaviour while at the Depot was good.

The recruits' course of training lasts for about three months with seven hours' work each day. One hour is devoted to physical drill and gymnastic exercises and the physical condition of the men while in training testifies to the benefit derived from these exercises. Changes in the physique of several of the recruits have been particularly noticeable. One hour is spent at Drill and Musketry exercises; one hour is occupied in the study of the Chinese local dialect, which consists in going through the early stages of Dr. Pott's lessons. In this way recruits are able to acquire a foundation for the further studies when drafted to other stations. The remaining four hours are devoted to general instruction in police work and other educational matters. It is to be noted that the large majority of recruits have no previous knowledge of police duties, and this fact guides to a large extent their initial training in this important matter. Each recruit receives a copy of the "Police Guide and Regulations" and the "Handbook of Local Regulations." These are in themselves a course of study, the former occupying about six weeks of steady work to go through, a considerable amount of explanation being required and notes made under almost every heading. Note books are kept by every recruit into which are copied any valuable and instructive matters which come before them during their course of study. In addition to this considerable stress is laid on correct report-writing. Reports of a standard pattern are given to the recruit to go through and at a later date they are called upon to make written reports on imaginary incidents.

The geography of Shanghai is another subject which is carefully studied. It is very important for a constable when drafted for full duty that he should have a through knowledge of everything relating to

Shanghai and its immediate surroundings. Consequently, after some weeks of study, the recruits are taken for route marches, and all places of importance and things of which they have been reading and learning are then pointed out to them. On their return to the Depot they are required to write down in report form an account of what they have observed.

The Land Regulations and Bye Laws are also made a subject of careful study and entered into the note books in abridged form. In this way important matters contained therein are brought to their knowledge.

During the course of study several of the Courts in the Settlement are visited, and, if, as sometimes happens, important cases are being tried, this opportunity is taken for the recruits to be present in order to give them an insight into Court procedure.

Sikhs.—Staff. 1 Sikh Sergeant and 1 Sikh Constable superintended by Foreign drill instructors.

During the year 69 recruits have passed through the Depot. 30 Sikh Constables having returned from long leave were stationed at the Depot for a few days, each revising drills.

The behaviour of the Sikhs whilst at the Depot was good, and the general health of the men good. 43 days were spent in Hospital, and 6 days in Barracks owing to minor ailments. One constable died.

Chinese.—This Branch is also superintended by Foreign drill instructors.

209 recruits passed through the Depot during the year. Of this number 6 were discharged as not likely to become efficient. 6 Constables were also returned to the Depot from out Stations as defaulters for punishment drills.

Malaria, Fever and other ailments were responsible for 257 days being spent in Hospital, and 6 days in barracks.

From May 22, all new recruits arriving at the Depot have had their bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected at the Isolation Hospital, since which date no cases of infectious diseases have occurred.

The behaviour of the Chinese recruits at the Depot has been good.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The strength of this Branch at the end of the year was:—

Foreign.—

- 1 Chief Detective Inspector in charge (on leave).
- 2 Detective Inspectors.
- 4 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 12 Detective Sergeants.
- 3 Detective Constables.
- 4 Plain Clothes Constables.
- 3 Japanese Interpreters.

Chinese.—

- 6 Detective Sergeants.
- 63 Detective Constables (includes 2 detached on special duty and 1 attached to the Mixed Court).

Office Staff.—

- 3 Foreign Constables.
- 1 Chinese Chief Clerk.
- 2 Chinese Translators.
- 2 Compositors.
- 6 Chinese Constables.

Difficulty is still found in keeping both the Foreign and Chinese Staff up to strength in suitable men. Towards the end of the year a change was made in the method of selection of Foreign candidates for the detective service. It was decided that besides a candidate being in receipt of a bonus for the study of the Chinese language, special qualifications such as shorthand, foreign languages, etc., would be taken into consideration. These changes, it is hoped, will of necessity produce a class of man more capable of dealing with events of the varied character which are to be found in this community.

During the year certain cases have been handled by detectives with considerable skill. These have brought forth commendation from Consular Officials, Mixed Court Assessors and members of the public.

Since its inauguration the Finger Print System of Identification has been a success. From the time of its adoption in March 1910, the following figures may be of public interest:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Classified finger prints filed ...	98,112	99,408	84,150	281,670
Identifications made ...	2,335	4,069	4,700	11,104

The total of 11,104 identifications made since commencement shows the value of the finger print system.

The total number of offences committed against property during 1912 as compared with 1911 decreased by 327. This result, taking into consideration the strenuous year and the difficulties to be overcome by Detectives, speaks favourably for the work done.

During the past year what might be termed a "general round-up" of natives found on the various roads and alleyways after 12 midnight was inaugurated and this from a police point of view was successful.

Amongst the convictions obtained against Foreigners may be mentioned the arrest and conviction of A. Harpur, and W. Hodds, both gamblers of well known repute. Another case of importance was the arrest and conviction of Miriam Monteith for obtaining money by means of a worthless cheque. She was brought back from Hongkong and at Shanghai was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A second case was that of J. C. Pollock who was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour for indecent assault.

27 cases of armed robbery have been reported, more than half of these occurring during the early part of the year.

Reports of murders, attempted murders, manslaughter, and armed robberies have increased during the year, but the arrests made in connexion therewith show a corresponding increase. Among Foreign cases may be mentioned that of the American sailor who was murdered on November 17, and for which a Dutch sailor is now in custody.

Amongst the Chinese 8 cases of murder have been reported in connexion with which 4 arrests have been made. Two cases of attempted murder have occurred and arrests have been made in both instances.

Included in the above are two cases which occurred on the borders of the Settlement. Everything pointed to the fact that the murders were committed outside of Settlement Limits, the bodies being afterwards brought inside for disposal.

13 cases of manslaughter have occurred and arrests have been made in ten of them.

Credit is due to members of the Criminal Investigation Branch for the results achieved throughout one of the most trying years ever known to this Branch. At all times, working under adverse circumstances in Shanghai, a great strain was experienced during 1912. Apart from the Chief Detective-Inspector being absent on 9 months' leave, the death of three promising and energetic members of the Force made extra work for senior members. Towards the close of the year came the sudden illness of the Acting Chief Detective-Inspector.

Fires.—During the year 189 fires were reported, this number being 40 more than in the previous year and 7 less than in 1910. 82 of the fires were extinguished by the Brigade, 107 by Police and inmates. The alarm rang 92 times. Of the houses in which the fires originated 89 were insured, 100 not insured. There were 17 prosecutions; in 15 cases convictions were obtained. During the year there have been a number of small and accidental fires such as burning of bamboo fences, overflowing of tar boilers, chimneys on fire, fusing of electric wires, etc., which have all been recorded and to some extent account for the increase in numbers. The biggest loss involved was at the fire which started at Canton Road on February 8 when 66 houses were totally destroyed. The most serious case reported was the murder and incendiarism at 401, Bubbling Well Road on May 4.

The following comparative returns for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 are appended :—

STATION	1910			1911			1912		
	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage
Central	704	394	55	574	335	58	628	316	51
Louza	708	359	50	781	369	47	681	402	59
Hongkew	663	289	43	801	376	46	665	304	45
West Hongkew	377	184	49	396	200	50	294	181	61
N.Szechuen Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	15	50
Way-side	163	98	60	131	95	72	130	87	66
Harbin Road	90	55	61	136	72	52	119	67	56
Yangtzepoo	166	64	38	162	78	48	95	62	65
Bubbling Well	141	87	61	130	91	70	120	62	51
Sinza	388	155	39	396	144	36	414	160	38
Gordon Road	41	17	41	23	12	51	27	17	63
Total	3,441	1,702	49½%	3,530	1,772	50½%	3,203	1,673	52½%

	1910		1911		1912	
	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Foreigners.	Chinese.
Enquiries made not involving the arrest of any person.	57	21	132	57	157	94
Persons identified.	14	2,335	67	4,069	51	4,111
Persons identified as having been in custody for felony more than once.	6	1,797	3	2,778	2	2,207
Persons prosecuted and expelled from the Settlement.	14	10	30	14	23	21
Persons prosecuted and expelled from the Settlement with other punishment.	7	759	7	811	8	562

GAOL.

	Boys.	Adults.	Total.
In Gaol, January 1, 1912	19	963	982
Admitted during the year	104	2023	2,127
Total passing through the Gaol	123	2,986	3,109
Discharged time expired	57	1,599	1,656
" on doctor's recommendation		21	21
" by order of Court		9	9
" on remission of sentence	2	92	94
Died		20	20
Transferred to Station Cells		51	51
" to Hospital for treatment	3	125	129
Escaped from Hospital		1	
In Hospital		31	31
In Gaol January 1, 1913	61	1,037	1,098

	In Gaol January 1.	Admitted during year.	In Gaol December 31.
1908	732	920	926
1909	926	1,159	763
1910	763	1,343	761
1911	761	1,942	982
1912	982	2,127	1,129

Localities Claimed by those Admitted

	Adults.	Boys.	Total.
Shanghai	261	12	273
Pootung	133	7	140
Nanzhang	3	1	4
Sungkiang	24		24
Nanking	61	4	65
Chinkiang	70	5	75
Kiangpei	266	31	297
Soochow	144	3	147
Woosieh	82	2	84
Ningpo	373	14	387
Hupei	43	2	45
Canton	71	6	77
Foochow	3		3
Tientsin	1		1
Kiangsi	9		9
Anhui	36		36
Other places	441	17	458
	2,021	104	2,125
Foreigners	2		2
Total	2,023	104	2,127

46 returned after being released under the Mark System of Remission of Sentences.

	Boys.	Adults.	Total.
1912 shows a daily average of	44.50	1,025.33	1,069.83

During the year 1912, there has been a steady rise in the number and therefore in the cost of prisoners passing through the Gaol. There is every reason to suppose that this increase will be maintained in the near future. Should this be the case the question of adding more cell accommodation will have to be faced, unless corporal punishment or some such stringent measure is re-introduced to check this ever-increasing drain on the pockets of ratepayers.

There have been no Foreign prisoners located in the Gaol since March 8.

The abolition of the rule which made 5 years the maximum sentence which the Mixed Court could inflict has had the effect of largely increasing the number of long-sentence prisoners. This class of convict calls for special measures in the matter of safety, and steps are being taken to isolate them as far as the present accommodation will permit.

The part-remission of sentence system for good conduct has continued to have an excellent effect on the prisoners and on the work performed by them. Further delay in extending this system to prisoners sentenced to one year and over now seems unnecessary and recommendations will be made accordingly. Such extension may tend, if successful, to relieve the congestion at present experienced in the matter of cell accommodation.

The remarks on the Boys' Reformatory made in last year's report apply with equal force now. A new block is urgently needed in view of the large increase in the number of boys, *i.e.*, from 19 on January 1, 1912, to 61 on January 1, 1913. Given this it will be possible completely to isolate the boys from the adults, a most desirable arrangement as can readily be understood.

The workshops have all been kept busy throughout the year. Following the satisfactory completion of a test order last year, the uniforms for all the Chinese Constables and a large percentage of the Sikh Branch have been made up in the Gaol.

The building of the new Stop Butt at the Rifle Range, which is now completed, has kept large parties of convicts employed throughout the year. The carrying of mud was a form of labour much disliked by the convicts. It is probable that it has been the means of driving a certain number elsewhere in pursuit of their unlawful occupation or that it has convinced them of the advisability of endeavouring to become respectable members of the community.

Other works which call for note completed during the year and on which convict labour was utilised were the erection of the new Cookhouse and Laundry Blocks, the new Receiving Block, and the vermin proofing of the 240 cells in the West Block.

The conduct of the convicts has been on the whole good, the feeling of unrest noticeable during the Revolution having now to a great extent subsided.

The improvement noted in the work of the Foreign Members of the Staff in 1911 has been maintained. Those detailed to supervise the workshops have done their best to master the technical detail attaching to the various forms of industry carried on therein. Several vacancies that occurred during the year were filled by volunteers from the Force. In contrast to 1911 the health of the Foreign Staff has been good.

It is to be regretted that a better class of Indian cannot be induced to enlist as warders. The fact remains that Indians will not apply for warderships at the Gaol until they have failed to obtain other employment. The reason underlying this reluctance appears to be an inherent dislike to the constant and strict supervision necessary in the Gaol. This is not counterbalanced even by the offer of a higher scale of pay than that which obtains in other forms of employment.

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE INSPECTION.

Foreign.	Sikh.	Chinese.
1 Inspector	8 Sergeants	5 Sergeants
1 Sub-Inspector	98 Constables	142 Constables
11 Sergeants		1 Interpreter
5 Constables		

An unusual number of processions, street ceremonies and other social functions have been held during 1912, all of which threw additional work upon the Police.

Tram Service.—The through running of the tram service into the French Settlement, which commenced on August 18, coupled with the completion of the bridge over the Yangkingpang, have been the means of affording relief to the congested traffic in this neighbourhood.

A further source of improvement in street traffic is at present under consideration in Europe. The improvement lies in the possibility of running rail-less tramcars on overhead wires. It is as yet too early to do more than indicate the opening for such an experiment in Shanghai, but on many routes, such as Broadway and the Yangtsepoo Road, the elasticity in such a method of running tramcars might prove a distinct gain.

ACCIDENTS 1912.

	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Due to</i>				
Tram Cars		5	14	185
Motor Cars		6	8	75
Carriages		2		58
Fire trucks				3
Carts		1		17
Bicycles			1	6
Runaways		1		7
Ricshas		2	2	12
1912	0	17	25	363
1911	1	24	17	316
1910	1	32	14	280

Included in the above, 7 Chinese were killed and 93 injured by improperly riding upon or getting on or off tramcars whilst in motion.

Persons taken to Hospital by the Police	392
Accidents in which no person was injured	110
Runaways stopped by Police	15

A noticeable increase will be seen in the return of fatalities, and it is to be feared that only by this process will the Celestial learn his lesson. Accidents in which Foreigners are concerned are few and far between which serves to show that a large portion of the blame attaching to such accidents rests with the unfortunate sufferer.

I think it may be said with little fear of contradiction that in Shanghai we have more vehicular traffic in less road space than in any town of similar importance in the East. When this fact is taken into consideration, and when we also remember the class of men in charge of vehicles in Shanghai, and the natural stupidity or perverseness of the ordinary Chinese on the streets, the wonder is that accidents are comparatively few.

The ever increasing number of vehicles, allowing only for motor cars and rickshas, must in the end outrun the holding capacity of the streets. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, in certain parts of the town it has already done so.

The following figures show the number of motor cars and rickshas running in this Settlement during 1911 and 1912, exclusive of those licensed by the French Municipal Council.

	1911.	1912.
Motor Cars	217	294
Private Rickshas	4,603	4,817
Public Rickshas	6,507	8,445

A method which is employed in certain European towns, as also in America, for the better handling of surplus traffic is the institution of what are known as "one way streets." This method of handling heavy traffic is particularly applicable where a number of parallel streets exist as in Shanghai. Both east and west as well as north and south in the central and busiest area of the town there are at least 7 parallel streets running in both directions which lend themselves to such a purpose. In these streets during certain hours all traffic would pass one way only. Careful organisation is required to prevent hardship to certain classes of traffic. At the same time, modern methods in use in European towns are certainly worth a trial in the much congested streets of Shanghai.

Motor Cars.—An interesting decision has this year been given in England upon what constitutes furious driving. It has been publicly stated by the Home Secretary that in order to obtain a conviction for dangerous driving it is not necessary to produce evidence to the effect that some person or persons were actually in bodily danger. The statement continues:—"There could be no doubt that a person who drives, for instance at a furious rate through a narrow street, may properly be proceeded against in a case where no proof can be produced that there was any person present in the street whom his driving actually endangered." In other words the speed limit, which has never existed in Shanghai, is being found in England, as it long has in other European countries, to be of itself useless as a preventive against furious driving.

During 1912 certain correspondence took place with regard to the regulation of motor horn noises. The mania for horn blowing is in no sense peculiar to Shanghai nor to the Chinese chauffeur. With the rapid increase of motor traffic in every part of the world the question of how to regulate the noise of warning contrivances has arisen to add one more source of annoyance to the general public and one more difficulty to the work of those responsible for the control of traffic in large cities. It has already been remarked in a previous monthly report that the worst offender is the person who incessantly sounds a horn in order that he may drive too fast with impunity, or in the case of beginners and timid drivers that, should an accident occur, they may be able to say that they had sounded their horn. The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in London has lately remarked upon the carelessness and in some cases recklessness on the part of pedestrians crossing crowded thoroughfares. There appears to be an idea in the minds of certain of the public that they have the right to stand in or to cross a crowded thoroughfare when and where they choose. It has been pointed out in England that no such right exists and the attention of the public at home has been

directed to this fact. Mutual forbearance on the part of pedestrians and motor drivers can alone solve the difficulty. With regard to the nuisance caused by motor horns it has been remarked by a well known motor expert in England that "Fools blow horns just as they cut their names on trees," and though the simile may to a certain extent be true a considerable difference lies in the fact that the former habit causes general annoyance while the latter does not appear to hurt the tree.

Tramcars continue to grow in public favour as the increase in the number of passengers carried clearly shews.

Comparative Table for three years :—

	Passengers carried.
1910	18,751,215
1911	27,257,250
1912	40,734,233

Chinese Chauffeurs.—On December 31, there were 342 Chinese chauffeurs registered in the Police records, an increase of 85 in twelve months. This total does not include 139 registered in the French Settlement. It may be as well again to draw attention to the fact that driving permits are issued to Chinese chauffeurs only in respect of a specified car or cars and that a test is made of every driver applying for a permit providing the car in question differs in make or type from any the records show him to have driven before. These records are very complete: they give a tabulated history of each man's driving career and are always open to inspection by car owners. That the latter appreciate their value is shown by the considerable use made of them. It is fortunately the case that, with few exceptions, car owners are only too ready to assist the Police in this matter: without their general co-operation the existing system of control and record would not have been possible. The consequence is that whereas three years ago Chinese chauffeurs gave continual trouble domestically, it is rare at the present time for any of them to come under official notice for other than offences against the Traffic Regulations. From the average car owner's point of view it is unfortunate that chauffeurs' wages are not more or less standardised as is the case with houseboys, mafos and other classes of domestic labour. Their wages, as wages go in China, are exceedingly high: at present they vary from about \$16 to \$45 per mensem and this naturally makes for discontent among men who see others having perhaps less experience than themselves being, as they think, unfairly paid at a higher rate. One result is that Chinese chauffeurs are constantly changing their employment in order to better themselves financially, and the employer, who in many cases from public spirited motives is unwilling to pay an inflated wage, suffers accordingly.

Livery Stables.—Inspection of these establishments is carried out by two Foreign Sergeants at irregular hours during the day and night. The stables are reported as being clean and in good condition. Prosecutions have been comparatively few as compared with last year, due entirely to better supervision, and were recorded as follows :—

Nature of Offence.	1911.	1912.
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Cruelty to animals	3	16
Keeping unlicensed carriages or ponies	3	6
Breach of licence conditions	3	17
Unlicensed Stables	18	—
Insanitary premises	5	1

Visits to Stables, Old Stables closed and New Stables opened.

Description of record.	1911.	1912.
Old stables closed	10	9
New stables opened	20	30
Night and early morning visits	30	86
Day visits	42	189

Inspection of Carriages.

Submitted for inspection	531
Passed on inspection	432
Found unfit and suspended	99
Since repaired and passed	75
Still suspended	6
Finally rejected and sold or otherwise disposed of by owners	18

Vehicles passed.

Victorias (including French and Baby Victorias)	274
Broughams	207
Landaus	8
Brokers' carriages	11
Gigs	4
Omnibuses	2
Wagonettes	1
Total	507

MIXED COURT.

While 1911 saw the beginning of a new order of things at the Mixed Court, 1912 will be recognised as the year in which the changes first took effect. It is not out of place to enumerate the alterations and improvements which have been gradually effected since November 1911.

1.—Whereas under the former regime all monies deposited in Court with the exception of cash bail and fines in criminal cases were handled by the Magistrate's staff, now all fines, cash bail and deposits of any nature are held by the Council subject to the order of the Court. As showing the disadvantage of the previous system it is only necessary to state that when the outbreak of the Revolution caused the disappearance of the Chief Magistrate, who was a Manchu, a shortage in the accounts of over Tls. 60,000 was brought to light.

2.—All expenses of the Court with the exception of the salaries of the Magistrates are now paid by the Council and this ensures, at any rate, every employé of the Court receiving his full salary, whereas under the old regime the head of each branch received a lump sum for himself and his assistants, who were fortunate if they received half of their due.

3.—The custody of Civil Defendants and Female prisoners is now in the hands of the Police. While this entails a considerable amount of work the benefits accruing therefrom more than balance the work required. Female prisoners can now be certain of being released when their sentence expires and if they have any property when they enter the prison they are sure to receive it when the time for their release arrives without having to satisfy the cupidity of officials, male or female. The alterations which have been made in the Women's prison have been made with a view to obtaining better sanitation for the prisoners and to imposing some form of routine upon prisoners and wardresses; the latter, who are not accustomed to Foreign ways, do not always appreciate the changes which are also designed to relieve them of the opportunity to "squeeze." As long, however, as no bedding is provided for the prisoners, so long will the wardresses have an opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of the relatives of the prisoners. It is not necessary to say more than that the treatment and supervision of Chinese women prisoners is one which requires considerable tact and forbearance and is in consequence not the least difficult branch of the work of the Foreign staff at the Court.

As regards Civil Defendants, the Debtors' Prison, or House of Detention as it is called, is to a certain extent similar to what it has been for the past few years but there are now warders on each floor of

the prison, the Defendants cannot roam over the building at will, the cells are clean, sanitary arrangements are sanitary, certain hours are set apart for visiting the debtors and every endeavour is made to deal with them firmly but fairly, bearing in mind the fact that they are not criminals but debtors only.

4.—Perhaps the greatest change of all from the Chinese point of view—and by this is meant the view of the man in the street as opposed to that of the monied business man who can afford to pay for a judgment in his favour and therefore prefers the old regime—is the arrangement by which the magistrates when trying Civil Cases between Chinese and Chinese are accompanied by an Assessor. The latter sits nominally to watch the case and to see that justice is done and his presence cannot but have good effect. It has been said that the Chinese are naturally fond of litigation and reference to the figures given at the end of this report is sufficient evidence of the truth of the statement.

It is unfortunate that at present the same form of summons is issued in civil as in criminal proceedings and that no distinction is made in the answering of the summons. Possibly some of the stigma attaching to an appearance in Court might be removed if the difference between civil and criminal proceedings were better defined. Out of 816 summonses served during the year in Chinese Civil Cases no less than 389 had to be served again owing to the failure of the person summoned to appear. The amount of time wasted in the re-serving of these summonses is considerable and it is now worth considering whether a warrant should not be issued as a matter of course when a defendant disobeys a summons.

5.—A familiar feature of the old regime has disappeared in the runner. His place has been taken by Police Constables who act as Court ushers. The latter are under the supervision of Europeans and while they are by nature and nationality liable to corruption the opportunities which they have of making money out of their position are reduced to a minimum. All the Foreign members of the staff speak Chinese well and every effort is made to ensure Foreign supervision in the ordinary routine work of the Court.

Magistrates.—Messrs. Kuan, Wang and Nieh remained throughout the year and were joined by Mr. Sun T'iao Ting who was re-appointed on July 25, he having resigned his office in August 1911.

Assessors.—The following were the Assessors in Police cases during the year and to them, together with the Assessors in Chinese Civil cases, thanks are due for valuable advice and assistance which was always readily given and thoroughly appreciated. *British.*—Messrs. C. F. Garstin and H. F. Handley-Derry officiated throughout the year, being relieved during August and September respectively by Mr. P. Grant Jones. *American.*—Mr. N. T. Johnson was appointed Assistant Assessor at the beginning of the year and acted as Senior Assessor during the absence of Mr. F. W. Hadley in June and July. Mr. E. M. Gale sat as Assistant Assessor during June and July and relieved Mr. Johnson in November. Mr. T. C. White also sat on 3 occasions. *German.*—Dr. K. Schirmer and Dr. G. Pernitzsch officiated throughout the year, while Dr. G. Bracklo sat occasionally until his departure from Shanghai in September.

January 8 was the first occasion upon which an Assessor sat in a Civil Case between Chinese and Chinese. Messrs. F. W. Hadley, J. Hers and H. F. Handley-Derry were the first Assessors appointed, Mr. P. H. Klimanek sat for Mr. Hadley in June and July and was appointed in place of Mr. Hers upon the latter's resignation on November 1.

Foreign Staff.—This now consists of

- 1 2nd Assistant Superintendent with the title of Registrar
- 2 Sub-Inspectors
- 6 Sergeants
- 1 Plain Clothes Constable.

Buildings.—Various alterations were made to the main building to accommodate the increased Foreign staff, especially those dealing with civil cases.

There is now little room for expansion in the existing buildings and before any additions are made it would be well to consider a scheme for the erection of a building to contain all the Court rooms and offices, a building worthy of the importance of the Court in the administration of this Settlement.

GENERAL REMARKS.

At the time when the Annual Police Report for 1911 was written the Revolution in China had only been a few months in progress. It is now possible to look back upon its course, and, so far as concerns police work in this Settlement, to take stock of the outcome.

Were there any possibility of obtaining criminal statistics from the various provinces, prefectures or districts in China since the Revolution ceased, an exceedingly instructive table might be drawn up. Such a table would not of course show the state of law and order during the Revolution inside the various Concessions, Foreign Settlements and Treaty Ports but only since, and where authority was in Chinese hands.

It was to be expected that law and order would have ceased to exist in such districts and towns as were at the time active centres of Revolution. But it is well known that over vast areas which the Revolution never actually touched, thousands of well-to-do persons of repute were killed or plundered, simply because the very flimsy organisation which ordinarily exists in China for the preservation of law and order had collapsed like a pricked bubble.

It is only necessary to give one instance and it shall be the case of Sianfu in Shensi province. Here, although many Foreigners resident in China may be ignorant of the fact, it is recorded that some thousands of persons, including women and children, were massacred in cold blood. More particularly as affecting Shanghai was disorder rife in the Yangtze Valley, a geographical area which includes six or seven provinces. From all parts of this vast extent of country a constant procession of Chinese officials of the highest classes, as well as of others of lesser rank, fled hurriedly to the Foreign Settlement here. For many months this stream of refugees continued to arrive. What the augmentation in the normal Chinese population of Shanghai has been and still is can only be approximately guessed, but there is little doubt that it has run into many thousands. It is an interesting sidelight upon one phase of Chinese character that the moment their personal safety was at stake persons of every degree should at once have fled for sanctuary to Shanghai—a place whose unique position under Foreign control has for years past been the object of their bitter resentment.

Reference has already been made in the police reports issued each month to the added responsibility thrown upon the Police owing to the Revolution. The arrival of wealthy Chinese officials attracted to Shanghai an ever-increasing number of dangerous criminals eager to “make hay” while the sun shone. Owing again to the free distribution of arms during the Revolution it was easy for such persons to possess themselves of pistols and revolvers, and so armed to inaugurate a campaign of attempted abduction, armed robbery, burglary, and blackmail which the Police had to face with very scant warning. In addition to this new class of criminal working within Settlement limits, there were surrounding Shanghai on all sides during the earlier period of the Revolution thousands of hastily enlisted, wholly undisciplined, so-called Chinese soldiers. What these men were capable of was shown by the successive and successful mutinies of troops at Peking, Nanking, Soochow, and other centres. Nor was the responsibility of safeguarding residents of this Settlement in any way lessened by the information daily gathered by the Criminal Investigation Branch which showed the wholesale state of disorder in the country for fifty miles round Shanghai. It was possible, however, by means of this information for the Police to endeavour to anticipate events and to be constantly prepared for all possibilities of trouble.

Although the strain which the course of the Revolution threw upon the Force is somewhat relaxed it is considered advisable briefly to recall these matters, and for this reason. Had the liberal policy shown by ratepayers to the needs of an increased Police Force not been pursued during the last five years, the wholly unexpected outbreak of the Revolution might have resulted differently, that is so far as concerns law and order in Shanghai during that eventful period. It is easy to belittle past dangers when the immediate trouble is over, but I venture to say that the experience gained during the last year by those responsible for the preservation of law and order in this Settlement is such as no one concerned is likely to forget.

While this liberal policy is pursued and while the premium to ensure the presence of an adequate Police Force is willingly voted by ratepayers, so long will the business interests of Shanghai now amounting in the aggregate to millions of pounds sterling remain secure.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to offer a word of warning for the future based upon this experience with regard to the repression of crime and the difficulty of securing law and order in Shanghai.

Even five years ago Chinese criminal methods were still those which had been in force for years past. The old time burglar or highway robber had little knowledge of modern ways nor was he as a rule armed. He subsisted upon the proceeds of his nightly or daily venture and any idea of taking life in the ordinary course of his work was repugnant to him. In the present day all this is changed. The number of persons who now harbour in the vicinity of Shanghai and live upon the proceeds of crimes committed inside

limits has largely increased. No small percentage are invariably armed, are organised into gangs, and are prepared to take human life at a moment's notice if and when interfered with.

Owing to the altogether extraordinary local conditions no happier hunting ground for professional criminals can be imagined than is Shanghai. From their haunts outside Municipal control plans are matured and a house to be entered or persons worth robbing are marked down. Only too often help is obtained from confederates within the houses. It should not be forgotten that entrance into this Settlement is entirely unobstructed for any Chinaman so long as he appears outwardly respectable. Entrance to any Chinese house is equally free to any decently dressed person. The Police can no more interfere than can any member of an European Force who sees a well dressed Foreigner quietly enter a house in London, New York or Berlin. In Shanghai there is even less chance for the Police to challenge such a person with impunity.

Another characteristic peculiar to Shanghai and one which heavily handicaps the Police lies in the fact that no assistance whatever either during or after the commission of any serious crime can be looked for from the Chinese public. On the contrary, as is well known to old residents here, the Chinese man in the street is never on the side of the Police, therefore for all practical purposes is against them.

It is for the above reasons, as well as for others to which public reference is inadvisable, that a liberal margin of numerical strength in the Foreign Branch is in my opinion necessary.

Shanghai may for purposes of comparison be likened to a man-of-war at sea. For ordinary routine and for most of the time of her commission the presence of 800 or 900 thoroughly trained, efficient sailors is not necessary to the safety of the ship. A time may come, however, when ordinary routine and the usual uneventful life on board is rudely broken. At a few days' notice, it may be in a few hours only, the safety of the ship becomes entirely dependent upon the efficient state of her officers and company. Such efficiency be it stated having been gradually acquired during the time which to outside observers little preparation had taken place, and during which the ship's company may have seemed to have had little to do.

Police work in Shanghai is of the same nature. Periods of routine work alternate with periods of great unrest, the latter possibly altogether unknown to the general public. It is on the work to be done during such periods that the organization and the numerical strength of the Shanghai Municipal Police should be based.

Before ending this report I should like to be allowed to place on record my grateful thanks for the loyal support invariably given me by all ranks throughout a somewhat strenuous year. More particularly am I indebted to the senior ranks for the constant help and cordial co-operation always at my service.

C. D. BRUCE, *Colonel,*
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	866	76,573	
Persons discharged	50	843	
Persons summarily convicted	319	48,635	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts	21		
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts	11		
Persons acquitted from higher Courts	10		
Criminal offences reported to Police within Settlement Limits	596	2,918	
Persons apprehended for criminal offences	107	5,462	9 Cases transferred to higher Courts outside Shanghai.
Persons apprehended for divers other offences	673	63,762	Decisions not yet notified.
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny	92	4,739	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts of felony or larceny	3		
Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny	32	4,655	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	28	447	
Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny	12	1,796	
Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement limits			\$473,899.32
Value of property recovered			\$218,130.44
Net loss			\$255,768.88
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences		203	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences	2	112	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	63	3,461	
Persons reported missing within Settlement Limits	2	1,002	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police	2	390	
Persons found by friends or returned home	2	177	
Suicides committed	2	26	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	5	56	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and convicted	18	18	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	5	612	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed		13	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	147	11,310	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	8	247	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	39	410	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves	3	63	
Persons conveyed by prison van		1,500	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	3,672	10,527	2,180 Sikhs
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places		110	
Police engaged in such service		54	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			57
Accidents reported within Settlement limits			904
Accidents where persons were injured	6	557	
Accidents where death ensued	1	45	
Dogs seized			1,814
Dogs shot or destroyed at kennels			1,839
Dogs sent to Kennels			1,511
Dogs restored to owners			303
Dogs escaped or died			44
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			3
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			3
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be suffering from rabies	2	1	
Ditto. not suspected to be suffering from rabies	24	46	

II.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE ARRESTED AND NOT CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.	
	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.
Assault	3	44	1	55	3	53	3	55	1	70	9	83	5	85	11	81	9	61	15	63	3	56	8	44	71	750
Arms, carrying						3				2																5
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers	2248	2064		1982		1576		2699		3078		1879		2412		2344		2271		1834		7132				26,619
Breach of Municipal Regulations, Garbage						30													1		2					35
" " " Traffic		16		27		24		28		27		30		40		1 29		26		23		40		17	1	326
" " " Nuisance		47		24		104		60		24		35		27		50		45		42		41		92		592
" " " Miscellaneous		3		14		7		2		7		3		7		2				6		1		7		59
Burglary																										1
Children, trafficking, etc.		7				1				3				2		4		3		3				1		24
Civil offences	2	2		2										1		1								2		6
Cruelty to animals		1		5		7		2		4		2		3		7		2		1				1		35
" children								1						1		2						1				5
Cutting and wounding									1	1		2						1						1		4
Drunkenness	34	6 26		10 25		2 21		10 36		9 18		7 35		9 26		0 24		10 28		18 22		6 15		5 310		98
Embezzlement		1												1					1							3
Expulsion, returning after		2						1		1				1		2				3		3		1		14
Extortion		2		1		2		2				2		1		4		3		3				4		24
False pretences, obtaining goods and money under		1		6		1		3		2		4				1		1		7		2		4		32
Fighting and creating disturbance	66	1 190		1 172		183		1 122		1 221		202		4 186		1 139		5 248				191		132	14	2,082
Fraud						1				1				1								1		1		12
Furious driving				1				1		1		3 1		1				1						1 1		9
Gambling								5		2								1		6						14
Housebreaking		2		1				2								1							1			7
Insanity												1							1							2
Illegal arrest						1																				1
Kidnapping		10		5		17		19		10		9		7		16		15		9		2		22		141
Larceny		62		5 71		1 48		58		2 49		53		48		1 74		3 56		2 53		62		2 61	16	685
Loitering		4		5		32		26		11		16		10		12		11		11		11		7		164
Receiving stolen property				1		1				3		1						1					1			8
Robbery		3		1				3				2		1		1				1				1 1		12
Soliciting		2		1				2		2		2		14		7		2		8		8		3		51
Stray children		15		24				1 7		14		11		10		11		13		11		14		12	1	142
Suicide (attempted)		1		3		1		1		2		5		2		1		1		2		4		5		28
Unlawful possession		14		22		10		32		31		15		35		28		21		35		12		17		281
Vagrancy											1	1												1		1
Wilful damage	1			8		1 9		1 13		9		4 1		6 3		9		2 3		10		5 1		6 11		81
Miscellaneous cases	2	106	1	76	3	35	3	66	4	132	3	69	2	73	1	97	5	116	8	71	1	98	8	132	41	1,071
Jinricha licences suspended		612		98		6		17		4		5		15		58		24		19		56		5		919
" " confiscated		1,580		844		737		310		82		568		310		468		1,347		109		536		530		7,421
Handcart licences suspended		4		3				2						2		3		2				1				17
" " confiscated		2		2		1		2		2				3		7		1		2						22
Wheelbarrow licences suspended																						5				5

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Abduction, Kidnapping, etc.						1				1	3		5
Accessory after the fact												1	1
Assault	6	2	4	6		2	7	6		3	1	1	38
Attempted suicide									1				1
Blackmail											1		1
Cutting and wounding				1				2					3
Indecent Assault									1				1
Malicious injury						3							3
Manslaughter							1			1			2
Murder												1	1
Murder and robbery					1								1
Disobeying lawful command				3									3
Sodomy												3	3
Threatening to shoot			3	1									4
(2) <i>Offences against property :—</i>													
Embezzlement			1				1			1	1		4
False Pretences	2				1	1							4
Forgery				1									1
Fraud					3								3
Gaol breaking						1	1					1	2
Highway robbery													3
Larceny	3	3	2	1	2	2	5	3	1	1	1		24
Larceny and receiving bribes													1
Malicious damage				1	1							1	2
Receiving stolen property			2			1							3
Robbery with violence					2								2
(3) <i>Offences of a public nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-Law or of Licence Conditions :—													
Bakery				1									1
Dog	4	3	1	2	8	4	10	6	7	7	5		57
Hotel							1				1		2
Ice-cream							2	4					6
Laundry							1						1
Liquor	2		1	2	1							1	7
Motor Car						1	1				2		4
Aiding and abetting an escaped felon							1						1
Arms, fire-arms and ammunition, selling or attempting to sell			2	1	1	1	1						6
Being in possession of house breaking implements										2			2
Circulating obscene literature				1								2	3
Contempt of Court					3								3
Concealing death of a child										1			1
Cruelty to animals									1				1
Desertion					2	3	2		2	2		2	13
Depositing garbage					4					4			8
Disturbance and assaulting the Police										1			1
Drunk, disorderly and assault, etc.	26	11	23	21	13	15	10	6	9	13	16	13	176
Fighting and creating a disturbance				3	4		3		1				11
Fighting and being an associate of prostitutes									2				2
Furious riding						1							1
Gambling			1		12								13
Gambling and being an associate of prostitutes								1					1
Indecent behaviour				1									1
Keeping a disorderly house					1	2	1						4
Keeping a public gambling house						1							1
Loitering												1	1
Manufacturing counterfeit notes and putting same into circulation	3												3
Nuisance							3						3
Obstructing, assaulting the Police and rescuing prisoner	3						1	1		1		1	7
Permitting gambling									1			1	2
Prostitution, Soliciting						6	2			1			9
Returning after expulsion				3									3
Riding a bicycle without a light						1							1
Returning after deportation and being a well known thief											2		2
Trafficking in females				1									1
Throwing corrosive fluid												1	1
Vagrancy		1				2	1		1	1	2		8
Various		1				9	1	1					12
(4) <i>Civil Cases :—</i>				1						1			2
Total	49	29	37	57	72	44	47	33	27	42	33	31	501

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(1) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Abduction	17	6	3	15	7	6	13	11	9	12	1	8	108
Allowing children in brothels			2			1	2	5		3		1	14
Assault	52	82	51	71	70	98	97	85	71	78	68	56	879
Attempted suicide		5	6	6	6	5	8	8	5	2	2	4	63
Cruelty to Children		3	2	5		12	6	6	3	1	4	4	37
False imprisonment		1	2	1	7	7			3				23
Indecent assault		1											2
Intimidation				1		5	5	3		7	6	3	29
Kidnapping	23	14	8	17	11	21	13	24	21	14	19	25	210
Libel							1	1					2
Malicious injury					1			3	2				6
Malicious prosecution		7	4	1	4	2				1		1	22
Manslaughter	3	4	1	4	2		1	2	2	1	3	2	25
Murder and attempted murder	5		1	2	3	7	1	4		2	1		26
Rape					1				1				1
Sodomy													3
Wounding	8	3		4	3	3	5	3			2	4	35
(2) <i>Offences against property :—</i>													
Arson (or criminal negligence)	7	2	1	5		1	2					3	23
Burglary	26	28	26	21	15	26	15	22	21	15	19	23	257
Cruelty to animals	9	17	4	8	6	10	7	5	7	2	6	4	85
Embezzlement	7	5	5	4	5	1	4	7	1	11	10	5	65
Extortion	9	1	3	4	7	13	14	6	13	9	4	7	90
False pretences	11	9	6	9	3	5	11	22	6	13	8	10	113
Forgery			2	9									11
Fraud	8	6	4	11	14	13	5	11	9	12	13	8	114
Godown breaking										5			6
Housebreaking	12	15	7	17	7	6	1	4			8	10	88
Larceny	342	308	261	323	277	246	279	323	284	281	279	267	3,470
Malicious damage	1	2	1	5	2	2	2	4	2	1	1		23
Receiving stolen property	12	24	12	26	9	8	10	5	11	4	11	11	143
Robbery	12	3	14	3	4	12	1	12	6	9	1	9	86
Unlawful possession	26	28	50	46	42	71	34	27	25	32	24	35	440
(3) <i>Offences of a Public Nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-law or of Licence Conditions :—													
Acrated Water Factory					1	2		2					5
Bakery								1					2
Cart	19		23		29	43	27	34	29	34	50	26	314
Club	1			1	8	5	4		3	6		4	26
Dairy	3		5	3	2	2			3	3	2	2	26
Dog	2	2	3	4	5	8	10	11	13	6	3	2	69
Food shop	3	6	3	1	42	124	79	61	21	12	14		366
Laundry	1	4	2		6	1	8	2	1	3	2		30
Livery stable	3	1	1			10	2				2	2	21
Lodging-house	3	2	6	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	5	32
Opium shop	1	12	6	6	20	17	22	24	31	10	50	31	230
Pawn shop	1	1	2	7	1		2	3	5	2	2	2	28
Public ricsba	992	1079	1155	1828	1486	1362	1388	1351	1324	1618	1957	1792	17,332
Restaurant				2				1	10			2	19
Tea shop	1	2	4	5	1		3		3	4			25
Theatre	1			1								1	4
Wheelbarrow	181	94	135	141	167	68	91	123	62	89	112	192	1,455
Wine shop	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	3	2	2	4		27
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations :—													
Arms, carrying		9	28	16	37	20	11	7	5	9	6	1	151
Building							1	3	3		3	1	11
Feathers				5									5
Fireworks		6	38	3	2	1		2	1	28	6	4	91
House refuse		48	27	114	371	276	136	132	174	122	121	165	1,806
Illegal arrest					3	2	2						7
Indecent advertisements			1	2	1	1	2		2	1	1	1	12
Lotteries								4		1		2	7
Nuisance	605	516	684	520	748	727	733	784	783	776	1140	870	8,786
Soliciting prostitution	12	9	16	36	28	55	54	46	16	84	66	54	476
Straw		2		1									3
Traffic	196	208	234	234	276	288	351	275	178	218	223	194	2,875
Sunshades							49	11					60
Other Offences :—													
Bribery		2	2							1			5
Coining, counterfeit		2	2	5	5	3	1	2	5	3	4	7	45
Contempt of Court		2		1	2		1	4	1			1	14
Fighting and creating a disturbance	128	185	107	196	131	126	153	133	101	108	147	122	1,637
Functioning as Police		4	1	3	4	1							13
Gambling	67	130	125	67	153	21	41	20	69	58	22	42	815
Gaolbreaking		1					1					7	9
Loitering with intent	17	16	23	30	34	26	21	21	14	12	50	26	295
Obstructing the Police	8	2	12	8	3	2	16	16		4	9	1	81
Returning after expulsion	16	16	17	33	18	16	10	14	31	28	31	22	252
Trafficking in women and children	4	15	13	13	25	25	22	12	11	32	16	11	199
Vagrancy	126	104	77	84	60	53	41	28	29	24	33	6	664
(4) <i>Miscellaneous Cases :—</i>													
Stray children	51	34	59	35	59	39	91	53	35	48	9	25	538
Various	35	25	68	51	68	21	33	30	34	24	21	20	430
Total	3151	3139	3329	4350	4146	3677	4000	3880	3522	3867	4640	4102	45,797

V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES AND DECISIONS IN THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bail forfeited	1973	2022	2112	2731	2735	2476	2512	3538	2416	2681	3459	3085	30,740
Cangue	2	1											3
Cautioned	7	9	5	22	21	24	16	16	9	11	15	14	169
Compensation	6	18	11	10	6	12	8	11	6	8	4	1	101
Dismissed	93	88	68	134	100	89	108	112	100	96	83	51	1,124
Expulsion	18	8	24	42	45	21	7	3	1	8	21	2	200
Fined	286	368	456	772	642	493	699	546	463	457	587	395	6,134
Handed to parents or guardians	29	20	45	45	42	46	45	41	52	22	16	19	422
Imprisonment	485	387	380	472	416	399	430	449	383	456	461	394	5,112
" and cangue	1	1		2									4
" and expulsion	77	58	76	71	56	68	52	79	63	55	65	76	796
" fined			1								1		2
Reformatory	5	8	4	12	12	8	12	9	5	7	5	9	96
Released on security	23	19	29	14	15	40	26	19	1	15	20	14	245
Sent to City Authorities	2	5	7		28	5	6	12	16	9	7	4	91
" other Chinese Authorities	33	12	46	15	32	20	21	22	6	8	10	13	233
" Door of Hope	5	4	7	3	7	7	39	12	10	30	6	4	184
" Local Guilds	1	1	1	2	7	1	3	4	2	5	2	2	31
" Sinza Refuge	108	94	34	2							1	13	252
" Slave Girls' Refuge	6	2	4	3	2	3	6	3	2	3	2		36
Sent to Orphanage	1	1	1										3
Sent to Hospital				11	1	2							14
Handed to French Police				3	3	2	4	5	8	3	2	2	37
Various	4	13	6		2	8	16	6		9		7	71
Total	3160	3138	3332	4355	4171	3696	4011	3890	3538	3884	4767	4108	46,050

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1903-1912

OFFENCES.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Arson	2	8	17		82	28	15	10	12	23
Assault	609	464	505	739	858	704	807	904	813	879
Burglary and housebreaking	127	133	169	196	317	362	310	355	464	351
Coining	5	19	10		2	1	4	9	95	9
Cruelty to animals	53	32	31	33	56	54	73	124	11	85
Cutting and wounding	42	61	40	74	44	34	37	49	28	41
Disorderly & improper conduct, including drunkenness, fight- ing and creating disturbance	344	365	439	692	1,195	1,941	2,403	2,295	1,910	2,876
Embezzlement	32	29	18	22	32	20	81	45	66	65
Forgery	10	6	1	6	2	1	5	4	6	11
Fraud	99	63	114	123	197	87	131	141	117	114
Furious riding or driving	460	290	162	152	143	195	198	192	105	
Gambling	269	132	334	467	566	456	480	869	722	922
Kidnapping	117	116	116	156	288	310	331	302	276	210
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	2,798	2,788	2,447	2,773	3,626	3,857	3,554	4,281	4,254	3,470
Loitering	73	71	93	162	247	285	243	199	442	295
Manslaughter		4	2		1		13	15	7	25
Misdemeanour	1,709	1,694	2,747	3,015	5,472	5,774	4,475	4,665	7,027	1,362
Murder	7	21	10	21	35	13	26	20	15	26
Nuisance, including firing crackers & burning joss-paper	19,269	21,529	19,285	21,433	19,526	22,725	18,376	14,616	10,778	11,167
Obstruction	14,119	14,478	15,743	20,132	19,128	19,111	20,675	21,316	18,886	21,743
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences		24	5		20	98	141	95	123	113
Property, receiving stolen	110	111	51	57	91	113	142	188	164	143
Possession, unlawful	217	186	100	112	236	323	415	522	536	440
Rape			1		1	9	10	1	3	1
Returning after deportation	51	20	3	10	56	147	253	19	285	252
Rioting and destroying property	16	24	49	27	1	56	97	115	66	86
Robbery	1	10	2	153	112	156	135	94	80	95
Squeezing	167	107	12	42	42	30	63	77	77	63
Suicide, attempted	28	12	2		16	27	32	42	41	36
Uttering	14	28	21	15	35	8	44	42	29	23
Wilful damage										
Total	40,748	42,824	42,685	50,722	52,565	56,928	53,669	51,833	47,439	46,104

VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

1912.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.	1912.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.	1912.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.
January 7	5	263	268	May 5		315	315	September 1	3	263	266
" 14		266	266	" 12		330	330	" 8		285	285
" 21	1	276	276	" 19	1	306	307	" 15		292	292
" 28	2	285	287	" 26		262	262	" 22	6	507	513
February 4	2	326	328	June 2		285	285	" 29	1	269	270
" 11	1	292	293	" 9		276	276	October 6	1	242	243
" 18		292	292	" 16	3	279	282	" 13	3	244	247
" 25	1	327	328	" 23	1	341	342	" 20		258	258
March 3		315	315	" 30	2	307	309	" 27	2	253	255
" 10	1	278	279	July 7	1	299	300	November 3	1	215	216
" 17		269	269	" 14	1	319	320	" 10		187	187
" 24		266	266	" 21		273	273	" 17		263	263
" 31	1	275	276	" 28	1	293	294	" 24	2	252	254
April 7	2	280	282	August 4		291	291	December 1		262	262
" 14		322	322	" 11		281	281	" 8		256	256
" 21		382	382	" 18	4	267	271	" 15		276	276
" 28	2	344	346	" 25	2	252	254	" 22		253	253
								" 29		237	237
								Total	53	14,647	14,700

Weekly average 282.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	29	6	35	Bridles, complete	26		26
Webley Revolvers	134	4	138	Brushes, Flat	12	52	64
Webley Revolvers, R.I.C. Pattern	32	4	36	Brushes, Dandy	8	30	38
Automatic Pistols (Webley)	24		24	Lance Buckets	pairs 20	1	21
Automatic Pistols (Belgian)		13	13	Burnishers	2	26	28
Martini-Metford Carbines	481	85	566	Sam Browne Belts	25	2	27
Martini-Metford Bayonets	480	93	573	Chaff-cutters	3		3
New Pattern Service Rifles	162	28	190	Chain Shoulder Straps	pairs 26	7	33
New Pattern Service Bayonets	159	36	195	Clippers, Horse	5	5	10
Pull-throughs	643	120	763	Curry Combs	12	45	57
Slings	643	137	780	Gauntlets	pairs 26	2	28
Frogs	643	85	728	Lances	20	21	41
Pouches	643	69	712	Muzzles	3	2	5
Waist Belts	643	150	793	Head Ropes	26	2	28
Lee-Metford Ammunition	30,087	1,041	31,128	Stable Rugs	35	19	54
Webley Revolver Ammunition	3,280	894	4,174	Saddles, complete	26		26
Revolver Ammunition				Stirrup Leathers	pairs 26	23	49
" (Browning)	949	4,451	5,400	Swords	26	13	39
" (Belgian)...	25	1,500	1,525	Sword Knots	26	3	29
				Spurs, Jack	pairs 26	11½	37½

MIXED COURT.

The new regime at the Court introduced in the manner set forth in the Annual Report for 1911 continues to produce good results, and several additional and satisfactory reforms have been effected. The entire absence of friction, which is a notable feature of the improved administration, is the best evidence that the rights of the Chinese Community both in criminal and in civil litigation are better safeguarded than heretofore. It foreshadows the permanence of the new arrangements.

Two officials, styled Court Interpreters, were discharged at the end of November. The occupants of these posts were perhaps more open to corruption than any member of the Chinese Staff. Standing on the Bench as they did at the left of the Magistrates they possessed considerable powers in the eyes of the more ignorant Chinese and to the latter they were known as the "Standing Magistrates." Under the former regime these officials were responsible for the releasing of civil defendants on security, and their duties thus offered a profitable and simple method of making money for anyone who chose to take advantage of it.

The disappearance of the 'runner' will be taken by the Foreign Community as an indication that the reorganisation which the Council has urged so long is now being successfully brought about. The following interchange of letters records an amendment in the form of warrants and summonses which ensued in consequence.

Shanghai, January 25, 1912.

SIR,—I beg to request that you will transmit to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, for his information, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Mixed Court Magistrate on the subject of Mixed Court runners and Mixed Court orders.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 24, 1912.

SIR,—In view of the fact that the runners' work is now done by the Municipal Police and that the few runners whose services have been temporarily retained are now under the direct control of the latter, the Consular Body considers that it is not proper that the names of these men should continue to appear on Mixed Court documents.

I am, therefore, directed to say that in future no name of runner is to be mentioned on any summons, warrant or order issued by the Court; if it is wished to specify who is entrusted with the execution of the order, summons or warrant then the following sentence is to be used:

"the Mixed Court of the International Settlement writes to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, for him to give instructions, etc., etc."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 2, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 25, in which arrangements are detailed for excluding the names of runners from Mixed Court warrants and summonses and substituting a phrase to cover the requisite Police authority. This eminently desirable change in the form of these documents has been duly noted by the concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Difficulties continue in regard to the transfer of criminals who escape beyond the Settlement, and generally in cases which involve mutual arrangements between the Court and neighbouring Magistrates' yamens. While the intended judicial reforms in China, as to which documentary particulars were included in the Report for last year, appear so far to have been confined to exterior changes in procedure or to the mere compilation of inoperative codes, the Chinese Authorities have devoted attention to the question of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court in this respect, and have outlined arrangements of the same reciprocal character as have occasioned discussion in the past. It was claimed that, special Courts for the hearing of Mixed Civil Cases having been instituted, persons outside the Settlement concerned in cases pending before the Mixed Court could not be summonsed as witnesses or otherwise. This resulted in a provisional understanding of an effective character, but obstruction in this matter is still experienced.

Shanghai, January 18, 1912.

SIR,—I forward herewith copy of a set of rules proposed by some Republican Authorities in connexion with "extradition of prisoners" and other matters. These rules are now under the Assessors' consideration and I shall feel obliged if you will also let us have your remarks thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

MUTUAL EXTRADITION.

Indictable offences for the mutual surrender of persons charged.—Murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, arson, piracy, kidnapping, mutiny, burglary, larceny, assault, conspiracy, obtaining goods or money by false pretences, desertion, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement of public money and also of private money, wilful destruction or obstruction of railroads, trams, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices which act endangers human life, reception of articles obtained by means of any one of the above crimes and accomplices in the above crimes.

Civil cases for the mutual surrender of persons wanted.—Enforcement of Court order will include the seizure or sealing up of properties, non-appearance in Court which has jurisdiction and attendance in Court as defendants or witnesses.

JURISDICTION.

In criminal cases, the magistrates are only to deal with cases arising in their own districts. But when an offence is begun in the district and completed in another, the trial can take place in either. The Court that first had the trial shall be only competent to finish the case, disregarding the fact that the person may go and reside in other district. In civil cases the magistrates are competent to deal with the case brought against the defendants who at that time reside in the boundaries of their jurisdiction in disregarding the fact that the defendant may, after the claim had been lodged in the Court, reside in other district.

SUMMONSES AND WARRANTS.

For civil cases, it shall state briefly the nature of the case and the time and the place required of him to appear; for criminal cases, it shall mention the charge of crime, the time and place at which it was committed and the place where the person resides. Objection can be taken for any defect in a warrant.

The Mixed Court warrant, summons, and orders shall be good for extradition outside the Settlements limits with the exception of the places beyond Shanghai and Paoshan district for which application by the magistrate shall be made by issuing despatches requesting the local authorities to do so with the orders of the Courts. They must be endorsed by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and be taken to the Police magistrate of the district who shall authorise their constable to execute same jointly with Settlement constable.

The warrants, summons and orders issued under the seal of the Authorities of the Court outside the Settlement limits shall be good to extradite Chinese in the Settlement. They must be endorsed by the Senior Consul and be taken to the Municipal Council who shall direct their constable to execute same jointly with the holder of the order.

There will be an exception to this rule when there is not sufficient time to obtain the order of the Court, but in all cases, no native officer outside the Settlement limits may function or exercise as Police in the Settlement without the co-operation of Settlement police; and vice versa.

THE HEARING.

Every case in which the Magistrates exercise their jurisdictional powers in securing the man on demand for extradition entitles them, before handing over, the right of a preliminary hearing with the exception of witnesses who are required with the understanding that they shall not be made defendant of the case.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 8, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 18, forwarding a copy of certain Rules connected with the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court beyond Settlement limits, and with the summonses and warrants of outside native tribunals relating to residents in the Settlement.

In the first place I have the honour to point out that in criminal or police cases the Mixed Court holds jurisdiction, under well established precedent, over all offenders coming under the notice of the Municipal Police, whether in the Settlement or in districts fed by Municipal roads leading therefrom.

Secondly, in regard to civil proceedings, it is of importance to remember that the Court has the authority accrued by usage for the settlement of all civil cases in Shanghai where Foreigners or Foreign interests are concerned, the limitation of jurisdiction to residents in the Settlement being inapplicable.

So far as the Council is directly concerned, no feature of this complicated question is of importance except the standing rule under which Chinese residents within the Settlement cannot be removed beyond its limits without a preliminary enquiry at the Mixed Court and *prima facie* evidence of guilt, in all cases without exception.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, April 20, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to paragraph II of the Mixed Court Registrar's report for the month of March, I am directed to request that you will let me know if there is any reason why it should not be decided forthwith that no prisoners will be handed over to the Chapei and Nantao Authorities until the latter agree to hand over to the Mixed Court any defendants or witnesses required in connexion with Foreign civil cases or any other cases within the jurisdiction of the said Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 1, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 20, containing the suggestion that no prisoners be transferred to the Chinese Authorities beyond limits until the latter agree to hand over any defendants or witnesses required by the Mixed Court.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to state that the proposal appears to the Council to be satisfactory, and I have the honour to point out that there are two cases to which the arrangement might be made applicable forthwith, *viz.*—

(a) The case referred to in the Registrar's Report for March, where six prisoners convicted of highway robbery on March 5 were sent to Chapei to be tried for other robberies committed outside the Settlement. These men were to have been returned to the Settlement to serve their sentence of imprisonment, but up to the present have been retained in Chapei.

(b) The case of a Chinese who was arrested on April 23 for being concerned with three others in kidnapping a child nine years old in the Canton Road on the previous day. The man confessed the crime, and warrants were issued for the arrest of his three accomplices. On April 29 the police made application at the Nantao Court for the warrant to be executed and were informed that the men had already been brought before the Court and sentenced to two months or less periods of imprisonment. The crime having been committed in the Canton Road, the Mixed Court and no other is competent to deal with this case.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The sanitary condition of the House of Detention and the Women's Prison has for some time been one of the matters urgently calling for redress, and an effort in this direction, necessarily gradual for the present, is in progress.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 27, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the attention of the Council has more than once been drawn to the desirability of supplying suitable prison clothing and bedding to the female convicts at the Mixed Court, in place of the private articles which, it is suggested, should be steam disinfected, stored and returned to the women on release.

The Council considers that prison garments and bedding should be supplied for female as for male convicts, and is prepared to furnish what is required. It is, however, recognised that this course would be an innovation, the introduction of which might possibly result in some interruption of the consistently smooth working which has lately characterised the Court's work.

Therefore I have the honour to request that the Consular Body will take such steps as may be deemed desirable to secure the end at which the Council is aiming with due and necessary formality.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 6, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 27, drawing the attention of the Consular Body to the desirability of supplying prison clothing and bedding to the female convicts at the Mixed Court.

While favouring in principle all measures tending to improve the conditions of the Mixed Court gaol, the Consular Body wish to suggest that the introduction of this particular innovation should better be done progressively, the new comers only, for the present time, being provided with regulation clothing and bedding; and I have been directed to write to the magistrate accordingly.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

There is reason to hope that the change in the Provincial Administration which has come into effect during the last year has put an end to the too frequent past endeavours of the local Authorities in the City and elsewhere to promulgate official announcements in the form of proclamations for posting in the Foreign Settlement.

Only in two instances, during the year under review, has correspondence passed on the subject. A proposed proclamation setting forth procedure as to distraint for overdue rent was eventually withdrawn, for embodiment in rules for the guidance of the Mixed Court with such modifications as may be found necessary. One other document was issued with a view to preventing the wrongful use of a proprietary Trade Mark. The suggestion that a Register of Trade Marks be kept at the Court may hereafter be found to obviate all need of special public announcements of the kind.

Shanghai, May 29, 1912.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith for posting, 19 copies of a proclamation issued by the Mixed Court, at the instance of the British Assessor, as to proceedings in the Mixed Court between British house owners and Chinese tenants, for rent owing.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of proclamation by the Mixed Court Magistrate, dated May 18, 1912.

A letter has been received from the British Vice-Consul requesting a statement of procedure with regard to issue of sealing orders and sale by auction in premises for which rent is owed. Five regulations have been jointly settled between him and the Magistrate, and a proclamation is now duly issued upon the subject for general information, and hereby the residents of the Settlement are expected uniformly to take note and obey.

The regulations are as follows:—

1.—If in premises let by British merchants the lessee does not comply with the time limit laid down by the landlord for payment of rent, the landlord may petition requesting the Mixed Court to issue a sealing order, in compliance with the original regulations of February 18, 1907, laid down by the promoted British Vice-Consul Barton with the Mixed Court Magistrate.

2.—If within 14 days after the issue of the sealing order the lessee has not clearly settled up the rent due, the property and articles sealed will be the subject of an order issued to the landlord authorizing removal of the seals and sale by auction; the proceeds of which will be first applied to reimbursing to the landlord the rent which is owing, in accordance with its amount; and if there is any surplus it will be returned to the lessee.

3.—If the lessee has hired furniture, etc. from another person and a sealing order is issued on account of debt of rent by the lessee, the articles hired cannot be sealed and sold, provided their owner at the time of their hire has drawn up a statement and reported to the landlord, and the landlord has assented. If the owner has not made a statement and reported, and the landlord has not assented, then the landlord may have all the articles sealed and sold by auction.

4.—If there be a sub-tenant leasing and dwelling in any premises and the landlord proceeds to seal the premises by reason of debt of rent by the sub-landlord, then the sub-tenant may make a list of his own articles and declare them, but he must produce genuine proof that they have no connexion with the sub-landlord's articles and that he has already paid his rent to the sub-landlord; and if in his own name he owes the sub-landlord rent he must pay such rent in full to the landlord and not before this can his goods be exempted from sealing and sale by auction.

5.—If in any sealed premises there is a brothel therein situated, the Police shall forthwith report it to the Mixed Court for examination of the concerned.

(a) Enquiry will be necessary as to whether the premises are genuinely a brothel or not.

(b) There shall be enquiry as to whether the landlord was or was not aware that these premises were leased as a brothel, or ought, or ought not to have known it; and if it is found that the landlord in question was not aware, then, in accordance with the usual procedure, the articles in the premises will be sealed and sold by auction, and applied in the first place to repayment of rent. If it is found that the landlord was really aware of the fact that the premises were leased as a brothel, or that he ought to have known it, the landlord shall not have the right of having seals issued and a sale by auction, and application of the proceeds to repayment of rent in the first place; but in accordance with the usual procedure in cases of debt they shall, after the sale by auction, be applied to division among the remainder of the creditors.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 11, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 29, enclosing a proclamation relating to proceedings in the Mixed Court for non-payment of rent.

The document makes reference to certain regulations made in February 1907, and the Council learns upon enquiry that these are embodied in a circular letter addressed by the British Consulate to British landlords at that date.

It therefore appears to the Council desirable that these new or amended regulations, which have also been made applicable to British cases alone, be promulgated in a similar manner.

On the other hand the regulations appear to the Council to be suitable as general rules which may be made applicable to all such proceedings at the Mixed Court; in which case a revised complete code may with advantage be incorporated in the Court's rules now gradually becoming codified. Instead then of being issued in the very unusual form of a proclamation they would be published in English and Chinese and placed on permanent record.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, June 26, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose 6 copies of a proclamation issued by the Mixed Court, in accordance with a decision taken by the Magistrate and the British Assistant Assessor, forbidding any Chinese resident within the International Settlement from using the mark Pi-Ta-chang on tobacco prepared by them.

These documents have received my seal and counter-signature and I shall feel obliged if you will have them posted in the usual way.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of Proclamation issued by the Shanghai Mixed Court, June 22, 1912.

A strict prohibition is hereby issued. The Louza Police Station has brought before the Court the owner of the Pi Ta-chang tobacco shop, named Pi Chi-ming, who accuses the owner of the Ta Chang-te shop, Lu Sheng-chao, and the owner of the Te Ta-sheng tobacco shop, Shen Tsai-pao, of the counterfeit sale of tobacco of his mark. Upon investigation the two plaintiffs concerned, having been ordered that they shall not hereafter counterfeit the Pi Ta-chang paper marks, this Proclamation is now duly issued in strict prohibition.

Hereby tobaccoists in the Settlement are expected uniformly to take note that hereafter they may not counterfeit the Pi Ta-chang mark and in the event of infraction the matter will be investigated. Let all obey.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 5, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 26, enclosing a proclamation issued by the Mixed Court on the subject of the special mark adopted by a certain tobacco hong. The document bears the Consular Body's seal and has now received that of the Council and has been posted. In regard thereto I have the honour to draw the attention of yourself and your colleagues to the correspondence which took place in 1907/8 on the subject of proclamations generally. The Council adheres to the view then expressed that proclamations in respect to petty understandings among natives are undesirable, since they cannot do otherwise than tend to detract from the effect of public announcements issued in the same form in weightier matters affecting the administration of the Settlement. I would remind you that in your letter to the Taotai of December 12, 1907, you wrote that proclamations on minor matters would in the future invariably be objected to and opposed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, July 8, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 5, on the subject of a proclamation issued by the Mixed Court for the protection of a certain Chinese trade-mark.

In reply thereto, I am directed to remark that the protection of trade-marks is not a trivial matter; many proclamations have been issued in the past by the former Chinese authorities for the protection of foreign trade-

marks and it would not be fair to reserve the benefits of such protection to the foreign firms only and to refuse it to the Chinese.

In this particular instance, a case was brought before the Mixed Court Magistrate and the British Assessor, in which the Pi Ta-chang hong was suing two other Chinese who had used its own trade-mark, and an order was made that the two defendants should hence-forward not use this mark, and it was further decided that a proclamation should be issued warning others from using it. This was the only way open to the Court to attain the object in view and, in the Consular Body's opinion, there is in this procedure absolutely nothing that can be objected to.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 19, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 8, reverting to the subject of the issue of Chinese proclamations in the Settlement.

As regards the proclamation which has given rise to this correspondence, I have the honour to state that the Council concurs in the view of the Consular Body that the proper registration of authentic trade-marks is indeed not a trivial matter. Nevertheless were a separate proclamation posted in the Settlement in reference to every such mark, the upshot would be obviously inconvenient.

The Council is of opinion that an authoritative announcement in the local Press would afford adequate publicity, while a preferable alternative course would be for a Register of Trade Marks both Foreign and Chinese to be kept at the Mixed Court accessible to inspection by the public. The holder of each mark, in return for a small fee, might be granted a copy of the entry duly certified by the Registrar.

By this means the understanding at which the Consular Body and Council arrived in 1908 would continue to be observed, that is to say the issue of proclamations would be reserved for occasions of public importance and for matters affecting the local administration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

The last reference to this matter in the Annual Report was in 1910, when the Council's many endeavours to put a stop to public roulette in houses of entertainment beyond the Settlement limits seemed finally to have been brought to a successful issue. These establishments, however, were situated on Municipal Roads. The existence of Foreign-constructed Roads beyond limits, having direct connexion with the Settlement but not under Municipal control, still left an opening upon which the bad characters interested in Public Gambling were not slow to seize. Their attempt was rendered the more easy owing to the fact that the Chinese Administration outside the Settlement, at no time energetic, has during the past year been even less capable than heretofore of suppressive action, owing to the governmental changes in the Central and Provincial Authority which have been in progress since the Revolution.

The following correspondence sets forth particulars of the renewed attempt to introduce Public Gambling beyond the northern boundary in that part of the North Honan Road, which is under Chinese control.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 17, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a public roulette table is in daily operation at the premises known as "Mount Pleasant Hotel," situated in the North Honan Road beyond the Railway, on British Consular Lots 18 and 161, Paoshan, which are registered in the name of Mrs. Armstrong. The premises are leased to a certain Carlos Garcia, who is believed to be an American citizen, and the gambling is managed by persons of the names Castanada, Santos and Savedra.

The North Honan Road beyond the Railway is outside the limits of the Foreign Settlement, further this Road, in the location named, is Chinese owned. The premises in question are thus for Police purposes entirely under Chinese control, and the mode of suppression of gambling on Municipal roads, summarized in your letter of June 22, 1910, is in the present instance inapplicable. I have the honour, therefore, to communicate the facts which have reached the ears of the Captain-Superintendent of Police, for the information of yourself and your colleagues, and to state that the services of the Detective Branch of the Police Force are, as heretofore, at the disposal of the Consular Body for such further duties as may be required.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 10, 1912.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of June 17, I have the honour to inform you that as a result of the fact that public roulette wheels have been allowed to go unchecked at "Mount Pleasant Hotel," North Honan Road, a second similar wheel house has been established at No. 21 in the same thoroughfare. The Captain-Superintendent of Police goes the length of stating that the greater proportion of the gambling fraternity in the Far East has gathered in Shanghai adding in comment that their presence is most detrimental to the good order of the Settlement. The Council is informed that the gross takings at this second gambling den were not less than Tls. 40,000 during the month of June, while those at the original house were even greater. To the list of names, contained in my former letter, of the men responsible for the control of these places of public resort, there are now to be added Percy Born, Harper and Roll, respectively reputed to be Dutch, British and Danish subjects.

The restrictive formalities which during recent years have impeded the action of the Municipal Police on the outskirts of the Foreign Settlement, prevent the Council from taking the necessary active steps to terminate the present situation, and the Council is of opinion that its duty to the Community which it represents begins and ends in notifying yourself and your colleagues of the facts, as reported by the Detective Branch, with the customary offer of service for any reasonable duties which may be required of the Force.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, August 15, 1912.

SIR,—In a letter dated August 10, 1912, addressed to the Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul and published in the Municipal Gazette of August 15 you mention that a reputed Danish subject amongst others is responsible for the control of the gambling houses in North Honan Road.

I have the honour to inform you that this Consulate-General is the proper forum for complaints of infringement of the law by Danish subjects in China and that evidence obtained in support thereof should be placed in the hands of this Consular Court.

So far I have received no communications from you on the subject referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 16, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 15, and, in reply thereto, to state with regret that the Council has not sufficient evidence either to lay information or to make a charge against the reputed Danish subject to which my letter to the Senior Consul of August 10 refers. As you are aware the gambling establishments in the North Honan Road are beyond the limits of the Settlement, where the Council has no official status, and as a consequence the information which the Police are able to glean is obtained by members of the Force going as gamblers and securing what particulars they can.

On matters of this kind it is the Council's practice to address the Consular Body as a whole, for it is only by concerted action between the Foreign and Chinese Authorities that the necessary action can be taken. It would be possible, as before in the Sicawei Road, to raid the places and destroy the wheels. Any persons who offer resistance could be arrested and taken to the Mixed Court, where they would be treated as Chinese until they disclosed their nationality.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark.

Shanghai, August 17, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated yesterday in reply to mine of the previous day.

You state with regret that the Council has not sufficient evidence either to lay information or to make a charge against the reputed Danish subject. But, surely, it cannot be the Council's opinion that it requires less evidence to lay information before the Consular Body as a whole and to give the accusation publicity in the Municipal Gazette than to inform the Consulate of the nationality imputed to the law-breaking individual.

If the Council had communicated with me before sending the letter to the Consular Body and publishing it, I would have been able to supply the information that the reputed Danish subject Roll, is a Filipino, who is already made to answer for his acts before the Consular Tribunal, under whose jurisdiction he is.

A letter containing the Senior Consul's reply is, I understand, being sent this morning, to which I wish to refer, and in conclusion I will ask that you may be good enough to arrange that this correspondence is published in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette in order that the public and others may understand why no action was taken by this Consulate against the reputed Danish subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, August 16, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 10, wherein you say that, to the list of those responsible for the control of gambling houses outside limits, there are now to be added three men, respectively reputed to be Dutch, British and Danish subjects; which letter has been communicated in due course to the several members of the Consular Body.

I am now informed that this letter is the first and only information that has reached my colleagues as to any of their nationals being concerned in gambling houses, and that, before writing to the Consular Body, the Council has taken no steps to bring the matter to the notice of the Consuls concerned.

The men responsible for the management of the Mount Pleasant Hotel appear to be registered in none of the Consulates here, and therefore the only thing to do was to invite the Chinese authorities to take action; this has been done. But in regard to the three names quoted in your last letter, I hardly need point out to you that, since the Council has obtained so much information on the subject, the natural and obvious course for it is to communicate at once with the

national authorities of these men, who will undoubtedly take all legal steps to punish them, and who alone are competent to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 20, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 16, on the subject of the gambling houses in the North Honan Road.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to point out that the fact that the men responsible are registered in none of the Consulates appears to the Council to confirm the propriety of its action in notifying yourself instead of the Consulates reputed concerned, for it becomes evident that proceedings before any individual Consulate would have been foredoomed to failure, and would have left matters exactly where they were. I may add that the Council is more desirous that the public roulette should cease than that legal steps should be taken to punish those responsible.

In dealing with these purely Foreign establishments perfunctory notice to the embarrassed representatives of the unsettled Chinese Government has, up to the present, proved futile. The position is exactly the same as it was in 1909 except that the North Honan Road is not, as is the Siccawei Road, Municipal property, and before similar treatment can be applied, concerted action and due warrant by the Consular Body and the Chinese Authorities is necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Reports of the subsequent proceedings, to be found in the North China Herald, continue the narrative :—

August 23	H.M. Police Court.	Rex. (Herbert Phillips) v. A. Harper and W. Hodds.
26	H.M. Police Court.	Rex. v. Mrs. Mary Armstrong.
26/7	Netherlands Consular Court.	J. P. Born.
29	H.M. Supreme Court.	Rex. v. Arthur Harper and William Hodds.
September 4	Netherlands Consular Court.	J. P. Born.

These prosecutions failed to put a final stop to the gambling, for little more than two months later it was reported to be once more in progress at "Mount Pleasant." Endeavours were immediately made to ascertain the nationality of the concerned, and the following further correspondence has ensued.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 14, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the operation of public roulette wheels has been resumed at "Mount Pleasant" in the North Honan Road. The suppression of these wheels through the instrumentality of the British Consular Authorities is so recent that I will not recapitulate the measures which were taken to the end desired. It has, however, come to the Council's knowledge that the property on which the hotel is situated, formerly registered in the British Consulate-General, has been transferred thence to the United States Consular Register, and thence to that of your own Consulate-General, the land being now in the name of Giovanni Battista Morando.

In these circumstances I have the honour to express the hope that in the interests of good government in the Foreign Settlement you will take whatever steps are possible to suppress this notorious gambling house on the Settlement's outskirts.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

L. SCELSE, Esq.,
Consul-General for Italy.

Shanghai, November 15, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your letter of yesterday, in which you state that gambling is still going on in North Honan Road, in the premises of the Mount Pleasant Hotel, recently acquired by an Italian subject, named G. B. Morando.

The said Italian subject has been at once summoned before me and warned not to have any connexion with the North Honan Road public roulette. He has been further advised either to dispose of his newly-acquired property, or to eject the tenants who are keeping therein the gambling house.

In case G. B. Morando will not comply with my request, as he formally promised to do, I will ask the co-operation of the Municipal police, in order to carry my decision on.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. SCELSEI,
Royal Consul of Italy.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 3, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letter of November 14, and to your reply of the following day, on the subject of public gambling at "Mount Pleasant," in the North Honan Road.

The Council, noting that the property is still registered at your Consulate General, now trusts that you will be good enough to bring strong pressure to bear upon the owner, with a view to the ejection of the tenants who are using the premises for the illegal purpose in question. At the same time, I have the honour to assure you of the readiness of the Municipal Police to carry out any instructions you may give in the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

L. SCELSEI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Italy.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 30, 1912.

SIR,—In connexion with the public gambling at the establishment known as "Mount Pleasant" in the North Honan Road which has for some time been engaging the attention of the Police, I have the honour to inform you that the Council has learnt of the existence of a lease by the owner to a tenant or tenants believed to be of Spanish nationality.

Under these circumstances I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform the Council if this is the case, and that in the public interest you will take the necessary measures to suppress the gambling which is well known to take place therein. I have the honour at the same time to inform you that the services of the Municipal Police are entirely at your disposal for this purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

CARLOS DE SOSTOA, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

At the close of the year gambling is proceeding at "Mount Pleasant," not however to the same extent as in the summer and autumn.

The published record for the year 1912 on this subject is suitably brought to a conclusion by the following interchange of letters with H.M. Consul-General, showing the character of the roulette wheel which was seized and exposing the type of fraud which is practised at establishments of this kind.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 23, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, a Note on the Roulette Wheel which was seized at No. 21 North Honan Road and subsequently destroyed under your directions.

The portions of the electrical device by which this wheel was manipulated having been collected, a clear demonstration of its method was made at H.M. Consular Gaol in the presence of Mr. Phillips, Vice-Consul, and Colonel Bruce, the Captain-Superintendent of Police. The Note which I enclose is the result of this investigation.

In order that this *exposé* of the swindle may be as widely known as possible I have the honour to suggest publication of the Note with some added certificate on your part.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

Sir E. D. H. FRASER, K.C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General.

Note on a Roulette Wheel taken from 21 North Honan Road.

Outwardly the wheel is apparently of the ordinary type except that it has a double zero in addition to the usual single zero.

Its fraudulent nature consists in a device which enables the croupier to cause the spinning ball to come to rest in a "black" or a "red" compartment at will. This is accomplished by electrical means as follows:—

The ball itself is magnetic, that is, it has inside it a small steel permanent magnet.

Just below the base of each number-compartment, which consists of a thin sheet of celluloid, is concealed a small electro-magnet of the circular "iron clad" type about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. All the magnets under the "Reds" are wired in series on one circuit and all those under the "Blacks" on another. Connecting wires are led to two contact-pushes concealed under the baize table cover and current is supplied by a battery of dry cells, located in any convenient position, *e.g.*, in the table itself or in any other room, in which case the connecting wires would be taken down inside the table leg and through or under the floor. By pressing either of the pushes the croupier is enabled to energise the magnets under all the number-compartments of the corresponding colour, with the result that just as the ball is about to come to rest sufficient attraction is set up in its vicinity to induce it to roll into either a "red" or a "black" compartment, whichever colour it is desired should win. The electrical connexions are made as follows:—

The wheel proper consists of two parts, namely, the rotating disc and the stationary well, with the numbers round its edge, which rest on the rim of a circular hole cut in the top of the table.

In the centre of this well is a fixed vertical spindle, and in the centre of the rotating portion is a corresponding socket. Fixed to the outside of the latter are two insulated "brushes" consisting of brass strips, the heads of which project through the holes in the socket and make rubbing contact with the spindle inside. Each of the strips is connected by a wire to an end of one of the magnet circuits and a third wire is led from the other (joined) ends of the latter to the metal of the socket itself.

The fixed vertical spindle in the centre of the well has two insulated sections each about $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. These are insulated from each other and from the spindle (the top of which is, of course, in metallic contact with the socket) and it is against these sections that the heads of the insulated brushes on the socket bear.

Three interior wires, one from each section and one from the spindle itself, are led to three small brass contact studs on the underside of the rim of the well. These studs register with similar studs or plates on the table top when the well is placed in position in its hole, the weight of the well being sufficient to ensure good contact between the upper and lower studs. From the latter three concealed wires are taken to the two secret pushes operated by the croupier or his assistant.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, November 29, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date enclosing a Note on the Roulette Wheel which was seized at number 21 North Honan Road, on August 23, 1912, by officers of this Consulate-General, acting under a British Supreme Court search warrant.

The exact description given in the Note of the electrical device attached to the Roulette Wheel affords a most valuable explanation of a very ingenious method of swindling; and I hasten to record my grateful appreciation of your Council's kindness in having it compiled. I concur fully in your opinion that the *exposé* should be made known as widely as possible.

I have the honour accordingly to suggest that your letter and this reply should be published in the next Municipal Gazette.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

STRAY CHINESE CHILDREN.

The attention of the Council was first drawn to the necessity for providing a home for lost or strayed children in 1906, as a result of an application by the Committee of the "Refuge for Chinese Slave Children" for Municipal assistance. The minute on the subject, published on December 20 of that year, was as follows:—

An application from the Committee of the Refuge for Chinese Slave Children is submitted, desiring a grant-in-aid of Tls. 1,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the institution, and, in the opinion that the work which the Refuge performs is of sufficient public value to warrant the suggested assistance from the public funds, it is decided to insert the amount named in the forthcoming Budget.

In reporting to the Council on the extent to which the Refuge has co-operated with the Police in the past, the Acting Captain-Superintendent points out that, attention has heretofore been devoted entirely to a certain class of children, and he suggests that its operations might with advantage be extended to all stray children found from time to time by the Police in the streets. These latter are customarily sent to the Mixed Court, where they are confined in the same cells as female convicts, a state of affairs which the Council regards as unsatisfactory. It is decided to address the Committee on this point, and to state that if it is possible for stray children to be housed, and cared for in the Refuge, precautions will be taken by the Police to guard against wilful desertion, while every endeavour will be made to discover the parents of the children, or otherwise restore them to their homes, before application for admission to the Refuge is made.

In October 1909 the Committee's application, contained in the following letter, for a Special Grant towards the cost of a new building, was met and the new Refuge has been built in the Brenan Road.

Shanghai, October 26, 1909.

SIR,—I have been instructed by my Committee to ask you whether the Municipal Council will help us by a contribution to our new building? During last summer the Health Inspector told us that he considered the present building too small for the number of children we have to provide for (70 at present), and that we were too overcrowded. The Committee therefore decided that it would be necessary to build a large house at once. They have acquired a piece of land, and already have a purchaser for the present Refuge, but the Funds are not yet sufficient to warrant their starting to build, although the public has responded very generously to the various appeals made to it.

The Committee urgently needs about Tls. 2,500 more to build a house large enough to accommodate the ever increasing number of slave girls and also waifs and strays which are sent to the Refuge, and hope that the Council will see its way to contributing a special Building Grant.

Yours, etc.,

E. M. CAMPBELL,

Honorary Treasurer, Refuge for Chinese Slave Girls.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Partly owing to the limited capacity of even the new building, partly owing to its distance from the more populous districts of the Settlement, the Refuge has been quite unable to meet the whole of the Police requirements in this respect, with the result that in May of the year under review it was reported to the Council that no less than 41 children of both sexes were housed in the already congested Mixed Court.

Thereupon negotiations took place with the Committee of the "Door of Hope," under whose supervision a Stray Children's Home has been established in the Kansuh Road, where at the end of the year 51 children were accommodated.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 5, 1912.

MADAM,—With reference to recent negotiations between Miss Bonnell and the Captain-Superintendent of Police, I am now directed to enquire whether the Door of Hope Committee will add to the existing organisation of the "Children's Home," an establishment for the reception and care of stray Chinese children found in the streets by the Police.

These children are at present housed in the Police Stations and at the Mixed Court, where the quarters are inadequate and the surroundings entirely unfitting and unsuitable.

The Council's proposal is that one or more Chinese houses be rented in the neighbourhood of your establishment in the North Chekiang Road, and that children found in the streets whose parents cannot be traced be housed there under the control of your Committee.

The Council is prepared to add to the annual Grant to the Door of Hope such sum as will cover the cost of this new institution, but, as it cannot be stated even approximately how many such children there will be, suggests that for the present the rent of the houses, the wages of the necessary nurses, and the actual cost of food and clothing for the children be refunded to you monthly or quarterly as may be convenient.

I am directed to express the Council's hope that this proposal will commend itself to the Committee, and that a working arrangement may result.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Mrs. A. G. PARROTT,
Secretary, Door of Hope, 31 North Szechuen Road.

Shanghai, July 30, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard from Miss Bonnell the substance of conversations with yourself and Colonel Bruce regarding the opening of a Home for stray children, I write to say that my Committee has reconsidered the matter and is now quite willing to undertake the reception of such children as requested by the Municipal Council if the management of the Home, and the disposal of the children, will be left entirely to the Door of Hope.

As the Municipal Council has promised to be responsible for the financing of such an establishment we feel it right to say at the start that in our opinion the expenses of such a Home will increase as the work develops, and there may also be a need for engaging the help of one or more Foreigners.

We understand that the Municipal Council will be willing to meet any expense which the Door of Hope finds it necessary to incur in this work. We also think that the age of the boys received should be limited to 12 years, and that of the girls to 15 years.

We have mentioned the above points to avoid any after misunderstanding.

Hoping this decision will meet with your approval, and with apologies for the delay in writing, which was due to a slight misunderstanding.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
C. M. PARROTT.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The "Refuge for Chinese Slave Children" has taken as many as 26 waifs during the year, the new Home 110, and there are still 7 children remaining at the Mixed Court. Of the total of 110, 4 died, 1 ran away, 3 were sent to school, 18 were adopted, 18 were returned to their parents or guardians, and 2 were transferred to the Refuge.

The Council is most strongly of opinion that the Court, under its present improved conditions, should no longer be a depository for stray children, and has issued instructions, first that every case of a child found in the streets shall be the subject of careful investigation on the part of the Police in the district concerned, and secondly that no children shall be sent to the Mixed Court, under any circumstances except as witnesses, unless a substantial criminal charge is to be made against them.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The past year was not a healthy one. There was a considerable increase in the incidence of acute diarrhoea, Typhoid fever and Scarlet fever—all preventable diseases. But the augmented death-rate was, in the case of the Foreign population, due, to some extent, to increased mortality among children from general causes, such as bronchitis; the incidence being mainly among Japanese. The increased Japanese population has introduced a new element into the composition of the Foreign community, which now resembles that of a home industrial city. In the past the Foreign community consisted largely of people in more or less affluent circumstances, but now the greater number correspond to the poorer class of a European city, the children of whom contribute extensively to the death-rate. For this reason, although there may be a gradual improvement in sanitary conditions, any notable lessening of the death-rate is improbable until the community has arrived at a fixed composition.

The Sub-District Health Offices, sixteen of which are now scattered through the Settlement, have proved of the greatest value in practical sanitation. Each section of about 30,000 of the population now has a Health Office in miniature in charge of a Foreign assistant sanitary inspector, where vaccination is done at stated times and many other benefits of modern sanitation are available for the public, Foreign and Chinese. The Chinese are beginning to voluntarily report cases of preventable disease and deaths and, with the general employment of the medical practitioner educated on modern lines, these subsidiary Health Offices will make the application of such modern sanitary measures as it has not yet been possible to organise a comparatively easy matter. When, for example, Small-pox has been stamped out by bringing free vaccination almost to the doors of the people, it will be possible to attack the greatest of all modern health problems, the prevention of Tuberculosis. In the near future the Chinese public will probably learn the necessity for calling in medical practitioners to recognise cases of infectious disease, such as Scarlet fever and Diphtheria, and may then better understand the need for isolation in order to prevent these diseases. Patience is, however, required. The full benefits of modern sanitation are applicable only to a community ready to receive them. They cannot be forced on a reluctant people. The Chinese must be gradually educated up to the standards of modern municipal life. The past fifteen years has seen in Shanghai a gradual building up from very small foundations of the fabric of modern sanitation, and we are now at the half way house.

The incidence of choleraic diarrhoea affected the community seriously; for not only were the number of cases, both among Foreigners and Chinese, exceptionally high, but the port was declared infected with Cholera by the Japanese authorities. In the absence of the Cholera organism, the disease was not officially recognised as Cholera, but, as the method of prevention of these maladies is the same, it matters little by what name it is called. It is felt that unless more stringent action is taken against the hawking of fruit, sliced melons and other foodstuffs which carry the infection, a large preventable loss of life will be liable to occur annually. Until the sale of fresh foodstuffs is confined to Municipal markets and licensed shops, the summer incidence of severe diarrhoea, often fatal and clinically resembling Cholera, is calculated to kill extensively. The deaths from this trouble occur chiefly among the very poor, who live from hand to mouth, deriving much of their sustenance from itinerant hawkers, whose fly-infected stock-in-trade is an obvious danger. The need for further action has been annually pointed out; but there has been an objection to interfering with the old customs of the wharf and other coolies, the main sufferers, who, during the hottest weather, are decimated as a result of eating fly-infected food bought from the basket men. These coolies are unable to take care of themselves in respect to their food, so that it would appear necessary for the Health Office to be empowered to safeguard them as far as possible. The placing of the Port in quarantine is a serious disability to trade and it appears necessary to face the question squarely and decide whether it is not advisable to deprive the wharf coolies of their usual supplies so as to enable them to take their food under proper sanitary conditions. The presence of these food hawkers on the wharfs, where they sell infected food to passengers, is also the main source of the cases of sickness among the steerage passengers which are the cause of quarantine restrictions being imposed.

The recommendations of the International Sanitary Conference at Paris in 1911 have recently been published. Forty-two countries were represented at the Conference, including China for the first time. The following recommendations have some bearing on the sanitation of Shanghai:

The first case of Cholera, Plague or Yellow fever must be immediately notified.

As regards Plague proposals were made to impose a compulsory system of periodic rat destruction on all ships, and even to extend the same to ports. These proposals were mainly supported by countries having little or no mercantile marine, but they were not accepted by the Conference. It was, however, decided to insert in the new Convention a recommendation that ships should be subjected to periodic rat destruction at least every six months and that preferential treatment should be accorded in ports of arrival to ships which had undergone the process. Rat destruction on suspected ships was made compulsory. The period of ten days surveillance or observation, which was imposed at the Paris Convention of 1903 upon all persons landing from plague-infected ships, was reduced to five days. This reduction was consequent upon recognition of the fact that the incubation period of Bubonic Plague rarely exceeded five days, and that the incubation period of Pneumonic Plague was still shorter.

As regards Cholera, in view of the heavy expense and vexatious delay upon shipping which a routine bacteriological examination of passengers and crews of vessels from cholera-infected ports would entail, the Conference decided that bacteriological examination may be applied only in the case of infected or suspected ships as far as is necessary, that is to say, amongst contacts or suspected persons. The Conference recommended that research work should be undertaken with a view to discovering how the cholera vibrio maintains its existence in countries where the disease is endemic, and from which the periodic outbreaks of pandemic Cholera have their origin. Regarding Yellow fever, which, when the Panama Canal is opened, will probably become a disease for China to guard against, the provisions of the Washington Convention of 1905 were considered of too stringent a character. The Conference fixed a period of six days' observation or surveillance to be obligatory in the case of infected ships and optional in the case of suspected ships. In both categories, mosquitoes were to be exterminated on the ship, as far as possible, on arrival and before unloading. If this were not possible, precautions were to be taken with regard to persons employed in unloading. Both infected and suspected ships were to moor, when feasible, 200 metres from shore, in order to prevent the circulation of mosquitoes between ship and land. These regulations were made obligatory in countries only where the *Stegomyia calopus* exists; that is to say, in China.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.

The application of measures for excluding rats from dwellings throughout the Settlement.

Further amendment of the Chinese Building Rules so as to secure as far as possible rat-proof houses.

Amendment of the Foreign Building Rules so as to secure proper kitchen arrangements and, as far as possible, rat-proof houses.

Extension of the Health Office and Laboratory building.

Completion of the Isolation Hospital to include isolated accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis among Foreigners.

Further development of Health Offices in each sanitary sub-district, including an improved system of death registration.

Dispensaries for Chinese consumptives (in connexion with the District Health Offices), a hospital for advanced cases and a sanatorium for curable cases of consumption.

A new Land Regulation dealing with Public Health measures generally.

More small public markets.

The following general Public Health Notices, for Foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of public sanitation and by individual careful living, are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer. Persons about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Eat and Drink nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

Do not consume :—

- *Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc. which have not been cooked or sterilised.

Food on which flies have settled.

- *Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.

- *Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a Berkefeld filter.

Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.

Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.

Ice-cream unless made of boiled materials.

Uncooked oysters.

Fish from June to October.

*Fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sterilised so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds into briskly boiling water. Strawberries are better sterilised by dipping into boiling sugar syrup. Milk and cream can be sterilised by placing the bottles in a pan of cold water and gradually raising to boiling point. The candle of the Berkefeld filter should be lightly scrubbed in running water and then boiled once a week regularly.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving-room adjoining the dining-room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should contain the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with nightsoil, are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Flies carry disease so they should be excluded from the serving-room, kitchen and servants' latrine by providing spring doors and unopenable windows screened by perforated zinc, and from the food on the table by fly covers.

Vaccination should be done on arrival in Shanghai and afterwards every three years.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Keep cats. Make your house rat-proof.

Mosquitoes carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered, easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

衛生

壽 益 年 延

上海工部局衛生處衛生規例傳單

照得天花霍亂痢疾紅疹痲疹白喉癆症腺核疫癘疾等症可由個人講求飲食起居及公眾潔淨而免且免此項病症以下開列各法為善

公眾各法

- 一 房屋查驗其淨潔可報河南路醫官即行辦理又不取費
- 一 與衛生有危險各情形應即報知醫官
- 一 隔離患危險傳染各症者係在靶子路隔離醫院
- 一 發現傳染病之後其房屋薰洗可報知醫官即行辦理又不取費

個人各法

- 一 食物宜燒熟由西六月初一起至十月三十一號止熟物不應越宿再食一切食物應熟食或切熟者方可入口一切冰凍或冷飲品應忌惟茶最善所有新鮮菓子及蔬菜更有切開藥物或蒼蠅接觸各食物一概應忌以蒼蠅係傳帶霍亂等症
- 一 一切地面上所生之菜葉易染霍亂及腸內等項病症故未燒之前應與別項食物隔開其傳染之物質由燒熟而滅除
- 一 水若未煮開不宜飲噴嚏水等冷飲物多與衛生有危險無論寒暑以飲茶為至善
- 一 蚊蠅係傳帶病症故燒熟食物應行籠蓋蚊蟲所吮即傳帶瘧疾故應用帳子於鄉間更宜用之以火油可免蚊蟲生於停滯水中惟停滯水不應存積
- 一 屋內垃圾傾入白鐵有蓋之桶中須留意蓋閉臨晚更不得解忽廚房四圍收拾分外潔淨勿使地面積留垃圾便桶須緊蓋閉此項用處之桶器可向河南路一號衛生處得之
- 一 使鼠類在室外在室內及其左近不得為鼠類留有何項食物既如此使其餓斃畜養貓隻應將房屋修建使鼠類不入滅除鼠類即滅除核疫鼠類不能入之房屋即核疫所不能入之房屋
- 一 天井暨陰溝宜常修理妥實多用水沖洗
- 一 除在陰溝火爐以外吐痰最為不潔習慣其吐痰者若患癆症因之傳染則與他人大有危險
- 一 由西十月至十二月暨他項天痘發現時期在本埠衛生分處內牌示種牛痘日期時刻施種牛痘

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR CHINESE.

[Translation.]

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation, are preventable, such as Small-pox, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer, 1 Honan Road.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Food should be thoroughly cooked. No cooked food should be kept overnight from June 1 to October 31. Take all food and drink hot or recently cooked. Avoid ice or cold drinks and stick to tea. Avoid all fresh fruit and vegetables, especially cut fruit, and any food which has been touched by flies. Flies carry Cholera, etc.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being liable to infection with Cholera and other diseases of the bowels, should be separated from rest of the food before cooking. Cooking destroys the infective material.

Water should not be drunk unless it has been boiled. Aerated waters and such cold drinks are often dangerous to health. Tea is the best drink for both hot and cold weather.

Mosquitoes and flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites carry Malaria the mosquito net should be used, especially up country. Paraffin oil will prevent the development of Mosquitoes in stagnant water; but no stagnant water should be permitted.

Keep house refuse in a properly covered receptacle and see that it is covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean. Let no refuse lie about. Nightsoil buckets should be kept closed.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Keep cats. Make your house rat-proof. No rats: No Plague! A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof!

Yards and Drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

Spitting, expect down a drain or into a fire, is a very dirty habit, and when the person who spits has consumption it is very dangerous to other persons by spreading the disease.

Vaccination is done free of charge from October to December and at other times when small-pox is epidemic at the Sub-District Health Offices where day and time is posted.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION : Latitude 31° 15' N.; Longitude 121° 29' E.

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS : 5,584 acres or 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 92.05 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: { Foreign 3,423
Native 51,671

POPULATION: { Foreign 14,000
Native 500,000

DEATH-RATE: { Foreign 21. per 1,000
Native 19.3 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL: 52.1 inches.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1912
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.394	30.180	30.158	30.030	29.845	29.641	29.670	29.717	29.922	30.135	30.279	30.388	30.0299
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.076	-0.104	-0.012	+0.025	-0.028	-0.096	-0.012	-0.007	+0.016	+0.030	+0.036	+0.079	+0.0002
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	36.86	43.20	46.22	57.92	66.83	74.77	80.96	79.90	71.20	62.70	48.74	41.60	59.242
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.99	+4.11	+0.22	+1.80	+1.35	+1.51	+0.61	-0.36	-1.80	-0.64	-3.19	-0.48	+0.178
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	14.96	18.09	13.32	20.84	18.63	17.03	16.72	14.72	16.90	19.59	18.98	14.34	17.01
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.87	+4.48	-1.10	+4.89	+0.90	+1.62	+1.44	-0.63	+1.22	+2.56	+1.32	-2.42	+1.45
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	77.7	77.5	80.4	75.5	78.0	83.9	85.8	86.1	82.2	80.2	78.3	80.6	80.617
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.8	-1.1	+0.9	-4.7	-1.8	-0.3	+1.6	+1.8	-1.1	+0.5	+0.7	+4.4	-0.075
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	1.72	1.49	4.65	3.70	2.78	11.71	8.57	10.17	2.13	1.85	2.10	1.23	52.10
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.50	-0.75	+1.11	-0.02	-0.82	+4.96	+3.04	+4.44	-2.45	-1.51	+0.29	-0.04	+0.646

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 15, 1910, was 13,536, and consisted of 6,293 men, 4,172 women and 3,071 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 1,755, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1911 was calculated at 14,000. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536.

The Native Population on October 15, 1910, was 488,005, and consisted of 227,175 men, 129,924 women and 130,906 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1911 was calculated at 500,000. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 315,000, 452,000, 488,000.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1912 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 343; of this number 294 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 294 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 14,000, is 21, as against 16.8 in 1911. The deaths of 102 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 73 last year; of the deaths among adults, 120 were men and 72 women; of children, 51 were boys and 51 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 41.5.

Small-pox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, levied a toll among the unvaccinated.

Scarlet fever, which killed so many in 1902, shows signs of increased prevalence.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among Foreigners and Chinese, and the prevention of this disease offers a fine field for future work.

Alcohol has been responsible for the deaths of ten Foreign residents during the year.

Lobar Pneumonia, which nine years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused four deaths.

Beri-beri is now a frequent cause of death among Foreigners on account of the increased Japanese population.

Plague infected rats were found in diminished numbers.

Among the non-resident population the chief causes of death were Acute diarrhoea, Drowning, Tuberculosis, Small-pox, Typhoid fever and Dysentery.

Deaths among the Native Population.—9,663 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 6,799, 8,156 and 8,329 in the three preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 19.3. There were 124 deaths from Small-pox, as against 156 last year. Both Scarlet fever and Diphtheria show increased prevalence. Of the deaths, 5,318 were male and 4,345 female. The deaths of 3,993 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 2,107 were boys and 1,886 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	1	1	1	3
Cholera	8	5	1	...	...	14
Typhoid Fever	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	13
Malta Fever	0
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	3	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	11
Measles	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	0
Influenza	0
Tuberculosis	5	2	3	2	4	2	1	2	2	4	1	5	33
Malaria	0
Lobar Pneumonia	1	2	1	4
Hydrophobia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	5	2	2	2	2	13
Syphilis	0
Plague	0
Tetanus	0
Erysipelas	0
Typhus Fever	0
Dysentery	3	...	...	1	...	4
Sprue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	...	2	...	1	2	4	3	6	5	2	...	...	25
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	9
Abscess of Liver	1	...	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	1	10
Cancer	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	7
Sarcoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	21
Bronchitis	1	4	4	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	19
Diseases of Kidney	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7
Sunstroke	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
All other causes	6	9	9	6	5	13	7	10	2	8	6	6	87
Total	15	23	29	19	19	29	25	42	25	24	24	20	294

*Cholera vibrio not found.

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	1	1	1	3	
Cholera	1	...	...	...	1	
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	0	
Malta Fever	2	
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Scarlet Fever	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	0
Influenza	0
Tuberculosis	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Malaria	0
Lobar Pneumonia	0
Hydrophobia	0
Beri-beri	1	...	...	1	...	2
Syphilis	0
Plague	0
Typhus Fever	0
Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Diarrhoea	...	2	...	...	2	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	15
Chronic Diarrhoea	2	1	...	...	3
Abscess of Liver	0
Sarcoma	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	0
Bronchitis	1	4	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Diseases of Kidney	0
Sunstroke	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	1
All other causes	3	4	6	4	5	6	6	2	...	5	1	3	45
Total	6	11	13	10	10	14	9	8	6	7	3	5	102

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Cholera	8	6	2	...	...	16
Typhoid Fever	4	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	18
Malta Fever	0
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	13
Measles	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	0
Influenza	0
Tuberculosis	5	2	4	3	4	2	1	2	2	4	1	5	35
Malaria	0
Lobar Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5
Hydrophobia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	5	2	2	2	2	13
Syphilis	0
Plague	0
Tetanus	0
Erysipelas	0
Typhus Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	7
Sprue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Diarrhea	1	3	...	5	3	7	6	2	...	29
Chronic Diarrhea	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	8
Abscess of Liver	2	...	2
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	2	1	11
Cancer	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	6
Sarcoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	4	3	26
Bronchitis	1	4	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	20
Diseases of Kidney	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
Sunstroke	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
Suicide	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
All other causes	10	10	10	7	5	14	7	10	4	9	8	7	101
Total	23	27	31	25	21	32	29	46	29	27	29	24	343

Nationality of
Deaths among
Foreign Residents

American	...	16
Austro-Hungarian	...	2
British	...	83
Belgian	...	0
Danish	...	2
Dutch	...	1
Philippino	...	3
French	...	3
German	...	10
Grecian	...	1
Italian	...	2
Japanese	...	121
Portuguese	...	38
Russian	...	2
Roumanian	...	1
Scandinavian	...	2
Spanish	...	6
Swiss	...	1

Ages at Death of
Foreign Residents

One year and under	...	61
Over one year and up to ten	...	36
Ten to twenty	...	17
Twenty to thirty	...	50
Thirty to forty	...	52
Forty to fifty	...	26
Fifty to sixty	...	19
Sixty to seventy	...	12
Seventy to eighty	...	16
Eighty to ninety	...	5
Mean age at death	...	27.8
Mean age at death of adults	...	41.5

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						NATIVES. Death- Rate of Chinese Popula- tion.
	Residents.					Non-Res- idents.	
	Adults	Children	Total Deaths.	Popula- tion.	Death- Rate of Resident Popula- tion.	Total Deaths.	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15.3	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19.3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12.3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19.9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18.2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18.1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	13,770	16.8	39	13.8
1912	192	102	294	14,000	21.0	49	19.3

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small- pox.	Cho- lera.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Tuber- culosis	Plague	All causes.
January	4	0	9	7	88	0	724
February	1	0	9	12	64	0	791
March	0	0	13	18	75	0	859
April	0	0	7	23	97	0	706
May	1	0	6	17	98	0	717
June	9	0	8	15	92	0	670
July	8	0	4	21	92	0	784
August	2	0	4	5	131	0	1,259
September	1	0	3	3	103	0	1,055
October	17	0	13	6	103	0	747
November	26	0	15	11	76	8	633
December	55	0	12	8	77	1	718
TOTALS	124	0	103	146	1096	9	9,663
Chinese Population				500,000			
Death-rate among Chinese				19.3			

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made between the Municipal Council and the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Small-pox, Cholera, Typhoid fever, Typhus fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 367 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 385 and Tls. 110 in the two preceding years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to my colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are beginning to be usefully notified by Chinese practitioners educated according to the foreign standard.

During the year 113 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 147 in the previous year.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to get in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among Foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under Hospitals.

Disinfection.

7,122 rooms were disinfected, as against 1,936 and 2,162 in the two preceding years; 103,550 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 80,575 and 107,288 in the two preceding years. 29,704 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 24,856 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfectant dons a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (eyllin). Fragile and delicate ware, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied, without which no responsibility can be accepted by the Health Office.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Small-pox	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	2	10	20
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
Typhoid Fever	5	4	8	7	0	4	5	0	10	3	10	10	66
Diphtheria	3	0	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	3	8	6	33
Scarlet Fever	4	3	3	6	2	7	12	2	2	4	3	1	49
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tuberculosis	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	11
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	7	15	14	5	18	27	10	20	12	23	27	191

The above table does not accurately represent the incidence of infectious disease owing to imperfect notification.

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Small-pox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1893	11	184	0		2		2		2		6	
1894	9	125	0		5		3		0		7	
1895	7	138	20		0		5		0		4	
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9	
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9	
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9	
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10	
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14	
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17	
1902	3	434	8	1,500	6		8		27	1,500	7	2,000
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26	1,976
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11	1,827
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15	1,414
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14	1,000
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789
1912	3	124	14	0	13		2	103	11	146	33	1,096

Small-pox.

The incidence of Small-pox was considerable. 20 cases were notified among the resident Foreign community of which 3 were fatal. Among the Chinese there were 124 deaths from Small-pox, as compared with 156, 304, 19, 143 and 863 during the preceding five years.

Small-pox is the typical preventable disease, and its presence or absence is an index of the hygienic education of a community. In Shanghai the Chinese are beginning to appreciate the benefits of vaccination as opposed to inoculation, which they have practised with little benefit for hundreds of years and which is now illegal in almost all civilised countries.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Sub-district Health Offices. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 6,108 vaccinations have been done by the Health Office during the year, as compared with 465, 380, 520, 1,418, 4,649, 3,244, 4,608 and 4,933 in previous years.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Small-pox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years until it no longer takes. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.

The first principles of vaccination came from the East and thereon rests the basis of modern preventive medicine. The Chinese practised inoculation of mild Small-pox as a protection against severe Small-pox long before the days of Jenner. It is therefore probable that the Chinese will take up vaccination widely. Small-pox should soon be looked upon as a mediæval scourge, surviving only in countries imperfectly civilised.

The further development of the Sub-district Health Offices will assist in providing greater facilities for vaccination.

Vaccination.

STATION.	VACCINATIONS.	
Health Office		1,682
Eastern District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	77	
No. 2 " "	163	
No. 3 " "	199	
No. 4 " "	179	
502 Lower Yangtzepoo Road	89	
		707
Northern District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	74	
No. 2 " "	157	
No. 3 " "	139	
No. 4 " "	98	
No. 5 " "	97	
		565
Central District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	100	
No. 2 " "	138	
No. 3 " "	239	
No. 4 " "	449	
		926
Western District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	452	
No. 2 " "	446	
No. 3 " "	176	
		1,084
Municipal Gaol	655	
Indian Police Hospital	397	
Chinese Police Hospital	92	
		1,144
		6,108

Cholera.

Acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was prevalent from July to September affecting severely both Foreigners and Chinese. In none of the numerous cases examined, with the exception of a case introduced from Sungkiang, was the characteristic Cholera organism found after repeated and extended examination in the Laboratory. Not only were vibrios of any kind remarkable for their absence from the stools of these cases but such as were discovered showed no agglutination with a specific cholera serum. Though the disease was not recognised as Asiatic Cholera in the absence of the Cholera organism, cases were notified as Cholera by practitioners and cases brought to Japanese ports on ships from Shanghai were declared to be Cholera and quarantine restrictions imposed.

Attention was directed to the need of personal care in preventing the group of bowel diseases characteristic of life in Shanghai, which includes Cholera and allied conditions, Typhoid fever and Dysentery and allied conditions. The same methods of prevention apply to all, namely, to eat and drink nothing that has not been recently boiled or cooked or otherwise sterilised.

Living in an alien country, the only sure way of securing purity of food is by sterilisation. Sterilisation means freeing from micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of disease. Sterilisation may be accomplished best of all by heating to boiling point, as by cooking and boiling. The Berkefeld filter sterilises

water, provided the filter candle be boiled once a week at least. Canned goods, including butter, are necessarily sterilised during the process of canning, otherwise they would not keep. Bottled beverages of good reputation are practically devoid of dangerous bacteria. Ice is not sterile and should not be put into drinks. Fresh fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc. may be effectively sterilised, without spoiling the flavor, by immersion for a few seconds in boiling water, any infection that may be present being invariably on the surface, provided the fruit be sound.

If the simple rule be observed of eating and drinking nothing that has not been recently cooked or boiled, or otherwise sterilised, it is practically impossible to contract any of those bowel troubles to which the Shanghai resident is especially prone. When this fundamental fact is grasped, "chills," "livers" and "cholera belts" will cease to be considered matters of importance.

Typhoid Fever.

The incidence of Typhoid fever remains an important sanitary factor. The fatality of the disease, now that para-typhoid fever and Malta fever are less frequently included, approaches the true type. In nearly all cases where the origin was investigated obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed.

The infection of Typhoid fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease or who act as "typhoid carriers" subsequent to recovery. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables, by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving-room where table utensils, ice-chest, bread, milk, Berkefeld filter, and cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. A place in the yard outside the kitchen for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking is an additional precaution that may be recommended.

Measles.

There was an outbreak of Measles, remarkable for its infectivity and severity, from November 1911 till April 1912. There were 3 fatal cases among Foreigners and 373 among Chinese. As bearing on this subject it may be noted that a similar epidemic visited the Philippine Islands about four months earlier. The severity of the disease was much greater than usually encountered and was attributed to the introduction of a new strain of virus by transports from the United States: it was, in fact, decided to make it quarantinable.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease has not been marked, and the case fatality has been small. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician. In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever.

The annual admission of Foreign cases into the Isolation Hospital since 1902 has been 34, 7, 11, 11, 20, 70, 25, 9, 32, 22, and 64. Of these 305 cases 54 proved fatal, a case fatality of 16.7% as compared with a case fatality in England of under 5. The case fatality has not markedly changed since the introduction of Scarlet fever into Shanghai.

Although Scarlet fever has hitherto failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia, excepting Asia Minor, and is practically unknown in the tropics, it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay. Scarlet fever was practically unknown in Shanghai prior to 1900, when it was probably introduced by foreign immigrants. As would be expected with a recently-introduced disease, against which evolution has afforded no natural

immunity, Scarlet fever has been of a virulent type among the Chinese. It is probable that the passage of the disease through the susceptible Chinese has led to an intensification of the virus, so that it is more fatal to foreigners also.

Early notification, isolation and disinfection are especially necessary in dealing with such a fatal and infectious disease as Scarlet fever is in Shanghai. The commonest mode of infection is from a previous case either by contact, by proximity, or by means of infected articles. The infection is given off by the breath in coughing and speaking, by the secretions of the mouth, nose, ear and throat, and later by the peeling skin.

The incidence during the year was sporadic and indicates need for early isolation and disinfection to prevent an epidemic recurring among the vast mass of susceptible material which exists in the Settlement.

Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis remains at the same high level. The enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding, against which there is at present no legislation. The prevalence of Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. The spit of consumptives being infectious should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled, or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics, fire or boiling water. It is probable that most cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs are contracted by breathing the infected droplets ejected by infected persons during coughing, sneezing and speaking. The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year among the native population.

癆 症

上海工部局衛生處傳單

- 一 上海病症、以肺癆最厲、
- 一 係傳染之病、亦可免之、
- 一 初起、大半係由呼吸、將微生物吸入人身、該微生物係含於患病者痰內、其傳染係由咳嗽、或言談噴嚏、
- 一 微生物係由患肺癆者發生、其痰內不可以數計、
- 一 其痰若聽其乾時、變為塵埃、最為危險、且係該症傳染他人之機、
- 一 混雜吐痰、最為不潔習慣、患癆症者、無論何處、除置水或藥水之痰盂、或火爐陰溝之外、一概不應吐痰、
- 一 患癆症者、不應對人咳嗽、

[Translation].

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

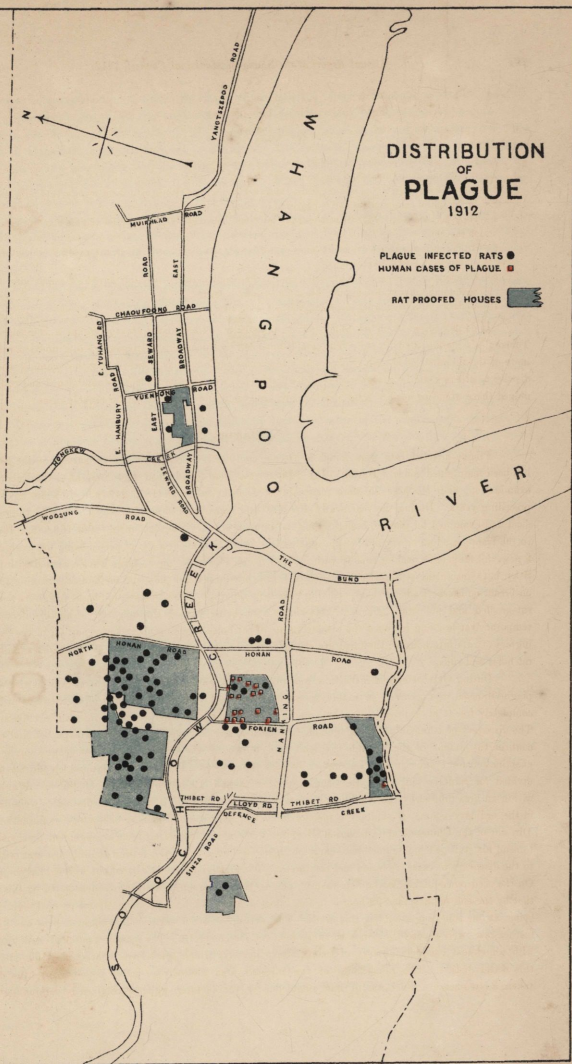
- 1.—Tuberculosis of the lungs is the most fatal disease in Shanghai.
- 2.—It is an infectious disease and is preventable.
- 3.—It is contracted by taking into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and is conveyed by coughing, speaking or sneezing.
- 4.—These germs are derived from persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs and are found in great numbers in the spit.
- 5.—If the spit is allowed to dry and become dust it is very dangerous and is then a means by which the disease is spread from person to person.
- 6.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into a fire or down a drain.
- 7.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.

It is hoped, as soon as Small-pox is practically exterminated, to engage in a campaign against Tuberculosis among the Chinese. The establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary in connexion with one or more of the Sub-district Health Offices, where treatment and advice as to preventing the communication of the disease to others could be given, would be the first step. As soon as confidence is established and co-operation gained there would be need of a hospital for advanced cases and a sanatorium for curable cases.

Plague.

Plague-infected rats were found in December 1908. A complete plague survey of the Settlement has been maintained since. During 1912 14,988 rats were found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination, and of these 95 were plague-infected, compared with 187, 249 and 138 during the three preceding years. During the year nearly 154,000 rats were trapped and burnt. These, with the rats found dead and examined for plague, brought the total number of rats visibly accounted for to 168,988. In addition to the trapping, close on six million phosphorus baits were laid, about a ton of poison being used, which proved a powerful method in dealing rapidly with infected foci. Poisoning on so large a scale carried with it certain risks, but, since using poisoned cubes coloured bright blue instead of the usual method of spreading the poison on bread, no cases of adventitious poisoning have been reported. 1,597 houses, in plague foci, were temporarily rat-proofed and pulicidally disinfected; bedding, etc. being passed through the steam disinfecter. This temporary rat-proofing included the plastering up of rat holes, bricking up and wire-netting places permitting ingress of rats into houses; the furniture of the house being removed to permit of thorough examination for rat holes and runs.

During October special inspection was placed on a part of the No. 2 Central Sub-district where six plague-infected rats occurred in rapid succession at a time when the remainder of the Settlement had been completely free from rat infection for three months. This same focus was previously infected in 1909 and 1910. The discovery of a human case of plague on November 2 was not, therefore, wholly unexpected and tended to confirm the extent of the rat infection and the efficacy of the present method of plague survey by daily examination for Plague in the Laboratory of rats found dead in all the areas into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes. Between November 2 and 19, seventeen cases of Bubonic Plague arose, within an area limited by the Nanking, Fokien, Peking and Shanse Roads. The first cases were discovered in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection and the disease confirmed by laboratory examination. The Director of the Chinese Public Isolation Hospital then offered, according to an arrangement previously made, to send his staff of Chinese doctors to carry out house-to-house inspection within the infected area with a view to the discovery of cases, isolation and treatment. The arrangement was carried out with cordial co-operation. On the occurrence of the first human case of plague the rat-proofing staff was concentrated on this area, so that by the end of the year 893 houses in the infected area had been permanently rat-proofed, over 200 men being, at one time, employed on this work. The average cost of rat-proofing these houses was \$11. No further cases were reported in this area subsequent to December 19. The measures adopted were carried out with an almost complete absence of that sanitary hysteria which sometimes characterises an outbreak of this dread disease. The inhabitants of the infected area showed no active opposition to the measures taken, a circumstance which was to some extent due to the lectures which were given in various parts of the



infected area daily explaining the reason for the measures taken. There were rumours that the outbreak was one of pneumonic plague because of the occurrence of secondary pneumonic symptoms in some of the cases and it was feared that the epidemic of pneumonic plague which broke out about this time two years ago in Manchuria might be repeated in Shanghai. The outbreak, however, conformed to the usual bubonic type. The conditions in Shanghai, though not making the occurrence of an epidemic of pneumonic plague impossible, through the overcrowding which prevails, are not comparable with the exceptionable conditions obtaining during the Manchurian winter.

A case of Plague occurred on December 10, at 19 Yunnan Road near the junction of the Yang-king-pang and the Defence creek, a place where plague-infected rats had from time to time been found. During subsequent rat-proofing operations three plague-infected rats were found in hollow ceilings and two below hollow floors.

As a result of the extensive rat-proofing operations in the Northern District during the last two years, some 5,265 houses being done, a gratifying reduction of plague-infected rats has resulted: during the last quarter of 1910 there were 126 plague-infected rats found while during the same quarter of 1912 only 4 were found. An unsatisfactory circumstance at present attending plague prevention measures lies in the fact that new houses are being erected in accordance with the Chinese Building Rules which, as they contain ceilings, afford ample facilities for rats to live and multiply within the houses and become a source of Plague. Indeed, the first cases of the above outbreak occurred in an alley of new houses with solid ground floors but which had ceilings. In the space enclosed by the lower ceiling, which was subsequently removed with the permission of the landlord, dead rats were found which had undoubtedly been the cause of the plague cases. The hollow space enclosed by the lower ceiling is a place much frequented by rats and one where they are the greatest danger through proximity to the beds of the occupants. There can be no question now that if Shanghai is to be kept free from Plague, lower ceilings in Chinese houses should not be permitted except in special cases. A very large number of both upper and lower ceilings have been removed during the present year from old houses in plague-infected areas with scarcely any complaint except in the case of the upper ceiling. Property owners and architects are respectfully requested to inspect these houses where ceilings have been removed with a view to confirming the truth of these statements. If, as a result of this, the approval is obtained of an amendment of the Chinese Building Rules to omit the lower ceiling in the majority of Chinese houses a sanitary danger of the first importance will be removed.

The corrugated iron rat-proof barrier against Chapei erected in August 1911 was removed in September 1912, an effective barrier of rat-proof houses along the boundary of the Settlement having been made.

A plague preventive measure of considerable permanent value has been the erection of rat-proof house refuse receptacles on Chinese property. A marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys has resulted. It will be apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague-preventive measure.

Although the initial cost of permanent rat-proofing is comparatively large, yet, if adequate building rules are promulgated and new houses built in accordance with the requirements of modern sanitation, not only will it be possible to gradually reduce to extinction the present large plague prevention staff, but this measure of permanently rat-proofing houses forms the greatest insurance against Plague in the future and is, in fact, the only permanent safeguard. A house permanently rat-proofed is not only a healthier one to live in but is an almost certain guarantee against Bubonic Plague to the inmates.

Of the rats examined in the Laboratory, about 70% were *Mus rattus* and the remainder *Mus decumanus*—*rattus* being the black or ship rat, which usually lives in houses, and *decumanus*, the brown or sewer rat. *Mus rattus* largely preponderated among those plague-infected. Of the fleas, *Pulex cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* have been identified, the former being the flea usually associated with the spread of plague from rat to man.

In formulating anti-plague measures the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which usually arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats: No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat-proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague-proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation :—

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by enquiry into the cause of human deaths and by collection of rats found dead throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate plague infection.
2. Careful daily collection and disposal of house refuse from every house and storage of house refuse in rat-proof receptacles so as to deprive rats of means of sustenance.
3. Rat-proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid ground floors, removal of ceilings and hollow partitions and stair linings so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Rat destruction by trapping and poison in infected areas beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
5. Preventive inoculation with plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof.

1. Keep cats.
2. Rid your house from rats by trapping and poisoning.
3. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
4. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
5. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats. If rats gain access through windows or other openings on the ground floor keep them out by screening with wire-netting or perforated zinc.
6. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
7. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands, but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
8. Get vaccinated against Plague if exposed to infection.
9. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

Rats found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Rats found Plague-infected.

		DISTRICT.				Total
		Eastern	Northern	Central	Western	
January	Rats examined	185	283	211	99	778
	Plague-infected	0	15	1	0	16
February	Rats examined	176	284	210	89	759
	Plague-infected	0	11	1	0	12
March	Rats examined	339	380	398	199	1,316
	Plague-infected	0	15	3	0	18
April	Rats examined	433	526	455	229	1,643
	Plague-infected	0	7	2	0	9
May	Rats examined	450	478	530	216	1,674
	Plague-infected	0	7	0	0	7
June	Rats examined	317	435	384	165	1,301
	Plague-infected	0	3	0	0	3
July	Rats examined	287	370	316	139	1,112
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
August	Rats examined	286	369	309	140	1,104
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
September	Rats examined	283	333	353	121	1,090
	Plague-infected	0	0	1	0	1
October	Rats examined	436	511	430	268	1,645
	Plague-infected	1	0	5	0	6
November	Rats examined	309	392	352	181	1,234
	Plague-infected	2	3	1	0	6
December	Rats examined	350	392	395	195	1,332
	Plague-infected	2	1	12	2	17
Year 1912	Rats examined	3,851	4,753	4,343	2,041	14,988
	Plague-infected	5	62	26	2	95

Summary of Plague Prevention Work.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Eastern.	Northern.	Central.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	3,851	4,753	4,343	2,041	14,988
Rats plague-infected	5	62	26	2	95
Human Cases	0	0	18	0	18
Number of traps in operation	2,700	3,187	2,587	1,400	9,874
Number of rats trapped and burnt	43,899	56,845	27,478	25,783	154,005
Poisoned baits laid	1,482,900	1,917,855	1,395,462	949,300	5,745,517
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	311	78	1,207	1	1,597
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	24	2,674	893	304	3,895
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	3	0	3

Malaria.

A comparatively small number of cases of Malarial fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles sinensis* (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris* (Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans* (the host of Filaria) and *Armigeres ventralis*.

The prophylaxis of Malaria resolves itself into (1) suppression of mosquitoes, (2) prevention of infection of man by mosquitoes, (3) prevention of infection of mosquitoes by man.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water-plants, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito extermination work will be found later under that heading.

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has diminished. The cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapt in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food but infective through body vermin. The recommendations regarding the admission of Municipal prisoners will, if carefully carried out, settle the latter point. At the Gaol there were 2 cases as against 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16 and 7 in succeeding years since 1899; such improvement being held to be attributable to the measures of disinfection of body vermin among the convicts.

Dysentery.

Dysentery, with liver abscess as a not infrequent sequel, continued prevalent. It would appear that, unlike the type of Dysentery prevalent in Japan which is bacillar in origin, of relatively greater fatality and unattended by liver abscess, that which occurs in Shanghai is mostly amoebic in origin and prone to produce liver abscess. As regards prevention the remarks made under Cholera apply with equal force to Dysentery.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4, 3, 4, 4 and 4 deaths respectively among resident Foreigners.

Rabies.

10 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment. The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

Observation Kennels.	
Dogs admitted	81
Died	4
Declared rabid	3
Returned to Police and Destroyed	13
Returned to owners	64

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

Dengue.

From its home in the Malay Archipelago, Dengue has frequently during recent years spread up the coast ports to Shanghai. It very rarely kills, but frequently incapacitates from work a large section of the community. It is an intensely infectious disease, spreading in mass like Influenza, but appears not to be spread by contagion.

Relapsing Fever.

Relapsing fever again made its appearance among Municipal prisoners. The examination in the Laboratory of the blood from certain fever cases has shown that Relapsing fever is probably quite common among the Chinese population and occurs also to some extent among Foreigners. This fever is much more prevalent in Shanghai than has hitherto been thought, a circumstance which may help in the future to clear up certain obscure cases of fever.

It is probable that infection is determined by the presence of body vermin and measures which ensure their destruction will prevent the disease spreading.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague prevailed extensively in the dairies during the year. The mode of incidence appears to show that its origin is not in food, nor is the infection carried by the coolies, but that insects are the probable means of spread. Immunisation by Koch's gall method is usually available from the Municipal Laboratory but seldom availed of. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out so far as possible.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some slight loss of cattle as a direct result. There can be no doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved great subsequent financial loss from epizootics of Cattle Plague.

Three cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56, 5 and 8 during the years immediately preceding.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Small-pox vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta fever and the natural disposal of organic matter in house-refuse.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being more and more utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in the outports. 23,322 specimens were examined, as against 350, 601, 806, 918, 779, 3,240, 18,265, 20,559 and 21,469 during the preceding years.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive Results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid fever	70	263
Para-Typhoid	12	15
Diphtheria	138	354
Malaria	7	80
Cholera	1	77
Plague	9	27
Plague in rats	238	21,919
Tuberculosis	38	201
Relapsing fever	2	11
Malta fever	0	1
Gonorrhœa	29	79
Rabies	11	11
Miscellaneous		284
		23,322

Analyses.

Milk.—456 samples of milk have been examined during the year and of these 67 were returned as adulterated. In 58 samples the nature of the adulteration was addition of water, the extent of adulteration being indicated in the following table:—

21 samples contained from	1 to 10%	of added water.
9 " " "	10 to 20 "	" "
12 " " "	20 to 30 "	" "
7 " " "	30 to 40 "	" "
4 " " "	40 to 50 "	" "
5 " " "	over 50 "	" "

Four of those which contained added water also contained starch, whilst starch was also present in five samples which were otherwise normal. In one specimen gelatine was present, a form of sophistication new to Shanghai. Cream had been abstracted from four samples. A table giving comparative data of results of milk analyses in previous years together with those of 1912 is appended. The progressive improvement noted up to the end of 1911 has not been maintained during the present year.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Number of samples examined	345	365	383	467	449	456
Percentage found adulterated	35	24	19.3	13.7	12	14.7

A shortage in the milk supply, occasioned by loss of stock from cattle-plague and an increased demand for milk on the part of the Chinese, may perhaps account for the increased adulteration. At

the same time it may be only fair to the dairyman to state that the records above comprise samples from unlicensed as well as licensed dairies and also samples which had been tampered with by others besides the dairyman or his coolie.

To justify the view that the standard of the English Society of Public Analysts, namely 8.5 % for non-fatty solids, is the more correct one for Shanghai milk, the following study of the analytical results obtained during 1912 is given. The figures from samples obviously adulterated have been excluded; but the figures from those in which the non-fatty solids came within 8.25 and 8.5 % and which, with a higher standard, would be returned as adulterated, have been included. In the table the milks have been placed in classes according to the amount of fat present. The average percentage of fat, with the corresponding average percentage of non-fatty solids found, has been tabulated against the number of samples which give the respective averages.

Number of specimens.	Average % of fat.	Average % of solids-not-fat.
45	3.53	8.63
140	4.49	8.76
106	5.40	8.80
51	6.34	9.00
20	7.32	9.36
7	8.40	9.63
6	9.40	9.64
1	10.60	9.64

The table clearly shows that even in the first group in which the fat contents ranges between 3 and 4 %, the average figure for the non-fatty solids does not fall below 8.6 %. With increased amount of fat there is a very marked corresponding increase in the non-fatty solids. The average percentage of fat is 5.2, a figure largely in excess of home figures. It is difficult, however, to lay down a definite standard for fat in milk in Shanghai as the variations are so considerable. The breed of the stock and, possibly, the nature of the feeding have a marked influence on the composition of the milk. It would require a very long and careful series of analyses of absolutely authentic milk specimens to obtain figures which, with corresponding data of breed of cattle and character of food, would enable one to express a definite opinion as to what should be considered the standard of fat for any particular dairy. It ought, in the majority of cases, to be well above the standard of the Society of Public Analysts.

Bean Milk.—In view of the attention devoted to the soya bean it is of interest to note the introduction of bean milk to the Shanghai market. The food value of the soya bean has been known for years in China and Japan. On account of its high proteid content it is an important article of diet for people whose staple food is rice, a cereal very poor in proteid or nitrogen. For the preparation of bean milk, the beans are washed and soaked in water, the outer integuments being removed. The softened beans are then ground between millstones and the powder boiled with water and filtered through fine sieves or cloth. A cream coloured liquid results which is a suspension of the oil and solids of the beans in water. It resembles milk in appearance but has a distinct 'beany' odour and taste. For use sugar is added to it in quantity regulated by the taste of the consumer. Analysis gave the following average results. The average figures for human and cow's milk are given for purpose of comparison.

	Bean milk.	Human milk.	Cow's milk.
Fat	2.1 % (oil)	3.8 %	3.6 %
Mineral matters	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.7 %
Proteins	3.7 %	1.7 %	3.8 %
Lactose or milk sugar	nil	6.6 %	4.5 %
Carbohydrates other than sugar	1.4 %		

Although a wholesome and nutritious article of diet for adults, the absence of lactose renders it unsuitable for infant feeding. It is not a likely adulterant for cow's milk as its pronounced odour and taste would readily betray its presence.

Water, Aerated water, etc.—23 samples of drinking water and 5 samples of water intended for industrial purposes have been examined chemically. The results of the monthly analyses of Shanghai Waterworks' water are appended. The composition of the water, beyond a seasonable variation coincident with heavy rainfall, remains practically constant.

Over 300 samples of aerated waters and ice-creams were examined for bacteria, the biological contamination in the majority being excessive.

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.							
January	12.5	5.6	7.4	1.65	0.0412	0.0020	0.0135	0.0276	90
February	12.0	4.8	7.0	1.8	0.0403	0.0020	0.0132	0.0321	75
March	12.8	5.1	7.4	1.9	0.0437	0.0022	0.0129	0.0318	110
April	12.5	4.0	7.8	2.0	0.0567	0.0016	0.0108	0.0215	200
May	13.7	5.2	8.5	2.1	0.0582	0.0018	0.0112	0.0227	125
June	14.0	5.2	8.7	2.2	0.0573	0.0020	0.0109	0.0232	80
July	12.0	5.4	8.0	2.0	0.0524	0.0021	0.0110	0.0229	116
August	10.6	6.2	7.0	1.8	0.0493	0.0023	0.0123	0.0261	184
September	10.9	4.7	7.5	1.55	0.0428	0.0018	0.0080	0.0192	156
October	10.4	4.4	7.5	1.5	0.0412	0.0019	0.0092	0.0187	172
November	10.3	4.1	7.3	1.5	0.0398	0.0019	0.0101	0.0197	84
December	10.4	4.2	7.3	1.55	0.0387	0.0023	0.0018	0.0219	75

Gas.—The Shanghai Gas Company's gas has been examined for the percentage volume of carbon monoxide. The following are the figures obtained :—

	Percentage Volume of Carbon Monoxide.
January	11.6
February	12.4
March	11.8
April	10.6
May	11.7
June	10.2
July	9.8
August	10.5
September	11.1
October	11.9
November	10.8
December	9.7

Anti-Opium Remedies.—Four native medicines have been examined for the presence of morphine or opium. Three were found to contain opium.

Toxicological Work.—Four analytical investigations have been made. In one specimen arsenic and in another morphine was detected. In a specimen of cooked rice, supposed to have been drugged by robbers as an aid to their designs on a house in the country, was found a mydriatic alkaloid, not positively identified but having the characters of the alkaloids contained in Chinese stramonium (*datura alba*).

Foods, Liquors, etc.—Food analyses have comprised butter, tea, whiskey, etc.

Miscellaneous Analyses.—These included analyses of sewage effluent, urine, albumen, formalin, medicines, coins, egg yolk, etc. Checks upon the consumption of kerosene and crude oil for mosquito extermination work were also made.

Manufacture of Rat-poison.—2,800 lbs. of phosphorus poison has been prepared for use in rat destruction. This preparation contains 1 in 80 of yellow phosphorus and is coloured a distinct blue to minimise risk. It is issued in the form of small cubes.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed in the Far East. 10,993 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 54,965 persons protected against Small-pox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958, 19,995, 16,879, 17,450, 10,044 and 10,993 respectively. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber corked tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations made by the Health Office will be found under the heading of Small-pox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Small-pox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a temperature of 57° C. becomes inert in 5 minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of virulence at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Small-pox vaccine between these dates can not be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is in the early winter months, that is to say, before Small-pox becomes prevalent. The Chinese following their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination.

Plague, Typhoid and other bacterial vaccines have been sent out from the Laboratory. The demand for bacterial vaccines prepared according to the methods of Sir Almroth Wright is increasing.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 352 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 25 persons were treated, in 8 of which the animals responsible were proved rabid by inoculation. Ten of the cases were the result of dog bites within the Settlement. None of these cases were known to develop hydrophobia subsequently.

81 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 3 of which proved rabid. 27 animals suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 21 were proved rabid by inoculation.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 14 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system has been concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to facilitate supervision by the Assistant Health Officer in charge and to co-ordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and there are now five nurses studying the language with this object.

Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from coming into the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms, and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. Admission to the Chinese Hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement is expected to result from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese by Chinese under the supervision of the Matron. It is gratifying to be able to report the increasing popularity of this hospital.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

More accommodation is needed for cases among Foreigners of minor infectious diseases such as measles, chicken-pox, mumps and erysipelas, and for observation of cases before diagnosis is confirmed. Isolated accommodation is also required for cases of Tuberculosis among Foreigners, for which there is at present no adequate provision in the Settlement. Were this provided on the Isolation Hospital site and worked in combination with a branch of the Municipal Sanatorium at Mokanshan, benefit would accrue both as regards the prevention and treatment of this disease. At present if a case of consumption occurs in a family which cannot afford to send the patient away to a proper European or American sanatorium, he often has to remain at home, becomes a source of infection to those with whom he comes in contact, and lives under conditions which render small the chance of cure. On the other hand were there adequate accommodation for isolation and treatment it would then be possible to remove the patient to hospital, where the hygienic conditions would tend towards cure and a dangerous source of infection would be removed from the patient's own home. There is also need for dispensaries in different parts of the Settlement for the treatment and education in the means of prevention of Chinese cases of Tuberculosis, for a hospital for advanced cases and for a sanatorium for the treatment and isolation of curable cases.

Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	23	3	33	7
Choleraic Diarrhoea	50	18	53	9
Diphtheria	37	1	34	5
Scarlet fever	64	14	93	34
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	1	0
Measles	20	1	37	4
Relapsing fever	0	0	53	2
Beri-beri	0	0	19	3
Leprosy	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	14	0
Chancroid	0	0	15	0
Gonorrhoea	0	0	292	0
Other diseases	24	5	387	9
Total	218	42	1,031	73

Victoria Nursing Home.

The policy has been continued to make the Nursing Home as comfortable and efficient as possible in every particular. The kitchen and messing arrangements under a special resident Foreign housekeeper have effected much improvement. The object aimed at is to have the food and service the best that can be obtained.

Arrangements have been made so that No. 9 Range Road will be available for maternity cases in February next. The top floor of the Home now provides much needed additional accommodation for patients requiring single rooms. This has necessitated housing the nursing staff outside the Home and a considerable addition to the staff of trained nurses.

There have been four probationers in training to become nurses, to whom special instruction has been given.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED					NURSED OUTSIDE				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	18	15	0	3	1	6	1	1	1	2
February	19	13	3	1	0	5	1	1	0	2
March	16	14	2	2	0	3	0	3	0	0
April	11	26	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
May	15	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
June	14	22	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
July	23	10	5	4	0	2	1	0	0	0
August	37	10	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
September	28	9	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
October	14	12	2	0	0	4	0	6	0	0
November	17	16	4	3	0	8	0	4	0	0
December	26	15	1	1	0	7	3	0	0	0
Total	238	175	21	22	1	39	9	21	2	5
Cases admitted 457						Nursed outside 76				

Mental Wards.

The Mental wards appear to adequately fulfil their present function. 22 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature on Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to whom the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility and some sort of humane provision should be made for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

Police Hospitals.

Indian Police.—The health of the Indian Police has been well maintained. The average number of days off duty sick was 6.9 days per man as against 6.5, 8 and 7 days in the three preceding years. Tuberculosis of the lungs was again the chief cause of invaliding out of the service. Some improvement has been effected in the general cleanliness and ventilation of quarters.

Chinese Police.—Seven men were invalided on account of Tuberculosis, all except two living in their own homes. Fifteen cases of Relapsing fever occurred among men living in their own homes. Twenty cases of benign tertian Malaria were diagnosed by laboratory examination.

Chinese Prisoners.—Weekly inspections of the prisoners in cells at the various Police Stations have been made and cases of skin and venereal diseases, which are very common, sent for treatment to the Police and Isolation Hospitals; resulting in considerable improvement in the condition of prisoners admitted subsequently to the Gaol. Nearly all the cases of Relapsing fever were admitted to the cells in the incubation period. The spread of the disease was prevented by thorough disinfection from body vermin, isolation of cases, and segregation for 14 days of contacts. There was one case of benign tertian Malaria, and one of the malignant type probably contracted in the Yangtse Valley.

Gaol.—The improvement in the health of the prisoners has been maintained. Tuberculosis was again the main cause of death, most of the cases having signs of the disease on admission.

No new cases of Beri-beri occurred. Since 1899 the number of cases of Beri-beri among prisoners in the Gaol in succeeding years was as follows, namely, 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7 and 0. From 1899 to 1901 the ordinary sanitary measures of isolation and disinfection were carefully carried out without success, no special measures against infestation with body vermin being taken. The new Gaol, presumably vermin free, was then occupied and at first no cases of Beri-beri occurred, in marked contrast to the severe infection in the old Gaol. From 1904 till 1909 the cases of Beri-beri gradually increased reaching a maximum in 1909 when the Gaol was found infested throughout with bugs. During the last three years measures were taken to exterminate bugs which, though not entirely successful, are held responsible for the reduction in the number of cases of Beri-beri. The diet during the whole of this period was substantially the same. One block at the Gaol is now being made vermin-proof, by making the walls smooth, replacing the wooden skirting boards by cement and by putting in cement ceilings below the wooden floors, so as to get rid of all cracks and crannies which might harbour vermin.

The new admission block provides facilities for the proper physical examination of prisoners on admission and secures the general mass of prisoners against infection from outside.

Sanatorium.

The Municipal Sanatorium was opened on May 15 and closed on November 23. Since its opening in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76, 81 and 108 during the past year. Some of these were convalescent after illness and others so run down in health that sanatorium treatment was advisable in the interests of the service. The general consensus of opinion among the visitors was satisfactory as regards benefit to health and enjoyment, and confirmed the opinion held that Mokanshan is the best available place for a Municipal Sanatorium for Shanghai.

The railway to Hangchow has assisted in overcoming the difficulty in communication. Leaving Shanghai at noon Hangchow is reached at 5 p.m. the same day and the journey by creek from Hangchow to Sanjaoupi at the foot of the mountain is conveniently made during the night. The ascent is made the following morning and the Sanatorium reached before tiffin time, that is to say, within 24 hours of leaving Shanghai. Returning visitors leave the Sanatorium at 3 p.m. and reach Shanghai at 1.30 p.m. the following day.

Owing to the prevalence of typhoons and white ants it is considered that a re-inforced concrete building on a larger scale than the present house will, in the near future, be the best means of utilising the undoubtedly fine site.

Ambulance Service.

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the Municipal Hospitals at a cost of \$3. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations.

Police Hospital.

	INDIANS			CHINESE					
	Admitted	Died	Invalided out of the Service	Admitted		Died		Police Invalided	Prisoners Released
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners		
Small-pox									
Cholera									
Typhoid fever				2	2		2		
Diphtheria				3	1		1		
Scarlet fever				1		1			
Measles									
Influenza									
Tuberculosis	7	2	5	7	12		1	7	3
Malaria	7			20	2				
Relapsing fever				15	17				
Lobar pneumonia	4			4	6		3		
Hydrophobia									
Beri-beri									
Syphilis				9	7		1		
Plague									
Tetanus									
Erysipelas					3				
Typhus fever									
Dysentery	2			19	18				
Scru									
Acute Diarrhoea				26	1	2			
Abscess of Liver	30								
Cancer									
Sarcoma									
Cardio-vascular Diseases				2	4		1	1	
Bronchitis	11			14	1				
Diseases of Kidney									
Sunstroke	1				2				
Suicide									
Trachoma				3	1				
Conjunctivitis	15			60	26				
Fistula				3	6				
Hæmorrhoids				4	1				
Diseases of the skin	9			28	4				
Gonorrhoea	19			31	49				
Chancroid	2			10	71				
Severe injury	13			2	7				
Slight injury	31			41	23				
Slight ailments	208			125	39				
All other causes	21		2	53	61		2	2	1
Total	380	2	7	382	364	3	11	10	4
				Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners	
Number of out-patients				1,091		350		412	
Average number of days off duty sick				6.9		4.52			
Average strength of force				559		1,050			
Vaccinations				397		92			

Gaol Hospital.

Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.	Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.
Small-pox				Cardio-vascular Diseases	1		
Cholera				Bronchitis	27		1
Typhoid fever	2	1		Diseases of Kidney			
Diphtheria	3			Sunstroke			
Scarlet fever				Suicide			
Measles				Trachoma			
Influenza				Conjunctivitis	1		
Tuberculosis	18	5	10	Fistula	2		
Malaria	19			Hæmorrhoids	8		
Relapsing fever	5			Diseases of the skin	148		
Lobar pneumonia	2	1		Gonorrhoea	94		
Hydrophobia	6			Chancroid	77		
Beri-beri	2		2	Severe injury	5		
Syphilis				Slight injury	25		
Plague				Slight ailments	117		
Tetanus				All other causes	158	3	
Erysipelas	4						
Typhus fever							
Dysentery	41						
Scru							
Acute Diarrhoea	16						
Chronic Diarrhoea	12						
Abscess of Liver							
Cancer							
Sarcoma							
				Total	793	10	13
				Number of prisoners admitted			1,964
				Average number of prisoners in the Gaol			1,070
				Vaccinations			653

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

By means of a system, inaugurated five years ago, of examinations in sanitary knowledge as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, health inspectors, recruited locally, are being trained to a higher state of efficiency. In addition, monetary encouragement is given to obtain, while on long leave, the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and other examining bodies in touch with sanitary work. As a rule, our men find little difficulty in obtaining these home diplomas. The learning of Chinese by the Foreign sanitary staff cannot but be a benefit in enabling them to instil the sanitary idea directly into the minds of Chinese residents.

Sub-District Offices.

The subsidiary Health Offices in each of the sixteen sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes have been further developed. Chinese houses have been rented and turned into pretty good local centres for sanitary work. Each sub-district office controls the sanitation of the sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 30,000 inhabitants, or 3,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record have been provided. Vaccinations are done weekly; public-health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease may be reported and lectures on sanitary matters are given weekly. The sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the sub-district office is a Health Office in miniature full of possibilities for the future.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Plague Prevention and Mosquito notices. Each district has its fagelman whose duty it is to collect crowds round him by means of a bell in the alleys and tea-houses to whom he recites the notice appropriate to the occasion. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the Chinese population has been made and distributed. A translation into Chinese of the plague number of the Municipal Gazette has been made. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community.

Lectures.

A Chinese of the better educated class is employed to lecture on health matters once weekly at each sub-district office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Small-pox, plague prevention by rat-proofing houses and rat destruction, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito reduction and general preventive measures. These lectures are calculated to remove ignorant prejudices and promote better feeling between the Chinese and the Health Office with a view to disease prevention. At many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the schoolmaster, and is generally well received.

Staff Instructions.

The "Staff Instructions," giving in full detail the work of the sanitary staff under all ordinary conditions, have done much to systematise sanitary work. Practical sanitation in Shanghai differs somewhat from English practice and calls for comparatively greater sacrifice and effort. The great requirement of the foreign sanitary inspector, and one in which there is much room for further improvement, is careful supervision of the work of the Chinese staff in all its details so as to ensure honest work.

Chinese Dwellings.

The question of Plague has an important bearing on the construction of Chinese dwellings. This was recognised at the time the Chinese Building Rules were first drawn out. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is insanitary on account of the special danger the Settlement runs from Plague. The amendment of the Chinese Building Rules made two years ago, which called for solid ground floors and prohibited hollow lath and plaster walls and partitions—the maximum that a committee of property owners would agree to—have done some good. But the building

rules as they stand are not a sufficient safeguard against Plague, as was pointed out at the time and has since been shown by cases of plague occurring in new houses erected under these amended rules. In these particular houses, dead rats, undoubtedly the cause of the plague cases, were found in the hollow ceilings below the first floor. After a practical experience of rat-proofing over 8,000 Chinese houses it can be demonstrated that the ceilings below the first floor are unnecessary and, being dangerous through the possibility of harbouring plague-infected rats, should be prohibited. A very large number of these ceilings have been removed without complaint of any kind. A considerable number of the upper ceilings have also been removed in districts badly infested with plague and the houses have been made quite comfortable; but in the case of the removal of upper ceilings some complaints have been received from the tenants, chiefly complaints of rain coming through the roof which, although primarily due to defective roofs, were made more noticeable by the absence of the ceiling, and complaints occasioned by the complete turning out of the tenants during these operations on the upper storey. The removal of the upper ceiling also adds very considerably to the expense of rat-proofing operations. Latterly, the removal of upper ceilings has not been carried out, as the danger from Plague through rats in the upper ceilings is less than in the ceilings below the first floor in close proximity to the beds of the dwellers. For this reason and the comparatively greater expense of the work of removing upper ceilings it was considered a better plan to rat-proof a correspondingly greater number of houses by putting in solid ground floors and removing the ceiling below the first floor only. As a sanitary measure for the prevention of Plague it is therefore again strongly recommended that ceilings below the first floor of Chinese houses should be prohibited. It should be remembered that ceilings in Chinese houses are a foreign innovation, and by no means a desirable one from a sanitary point of view. Further particulars will be found under the heading of Plague.

Foreign Dwellings.

The attention of architects is called to the clause in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, Berkefeld filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from, a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions are better avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being made solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need for rat-proof buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have so far been satisfactorily met. Careful checking has accounted for nearly every ton sent away from the shoots. "Country boats" have been encouraged to come to the shoots and remove house refuse for agricultural purposes, and of the total

Ultimate Disposal of House Refuse.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Sold to Country Boats for agricultural purposes	38.7 ⁷ / ₁₀	57 ⁰ / ₁₀	45 ² / ₁₀	40.5 ⁰ / ₁₀	52 ⁷ / ₁₀	58.7 ⁷ / ₁₀
Used for filling and raising low land	0	3.4 ⁰ / ₁₀	21 ⁷ / ₁₀	21 ⁷ / ₁₀	16.6 ⁰ / ₁₀	15 ⁷ / ₁₀
Dumped at Dépôt	61.3 ⁷ / ₁₀	39.6 ⁰ / ₁₀	34 ⁰ / ₁₀	38.5 ⁰ / ₁₀	31.4 ⁰ / ₁₀	26.3 ⁰ / ₁₀
Cost of Disposal per ton in Mexican cents	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	4.5	2.7

House Refuse Receptacles.

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 3,122 house refuse receptacles, rat and fly proof, have been erected during the last two years. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure. The approved form of receptacle is made of brick and cement or of cement concrete, is 3 feet long by 2 feet deep, with a sloping top having a small iron slam door which cannot be opened beyond the vertical and so automatically shuts itself after house refuse has been emptied in: and having an iron door at the side with a special fastening of which the house refuse removal coolie only has the key and through which the refuse is daily removed. These receptacles have been erected by the sanitary staff, the property owners providing the necessary materials, which cost \$6 for each receptacle.

Drainage and Paving.

It has been considered a duty in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, not only to point out sanitary defects but also, when requested, to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. The use of gully traps with hinged grids with lineal openings is desirable, instead of the small circular openings at present so frequently used. Although the standard of drainage is improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as to obtain maximum self-cleansing and ability to stand the test of hard wear and tear. Much of the cement drainage material used by private contractors is of poor quality.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. The flatness of the Settlement necessitates the maintenance of certain waterways; and the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek, if properly maintained, are among them. The maintenance of the main artery creeks so as to permit of daily tidal flushing is a vital necessity. When a creek gets into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view.

Mosquito Reduction.

A special staff was organised which worked from the beginning of April until the middle of October. The results are considered satisfactory, a diminution in the number of mosquitoes, estimated at from 25⁰/₁₀ to 75⁰/₁₀, having been effected. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the Foreign inspector.

Co-operation was obtained from most Foreigners but the majority of Chinese showed a complete indifference, amounting occasionally to active opposition. No prosecutions were undertaken to enforce these mosquito extermination measures but this would appear desirable in flagrant cases after repeated warning.

A good class of coolie was obtained, paid at the rate of \$10 monthly, and heavy fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Assistant Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as native gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., i.e. those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently received the special attention of the Assistant Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water.

The thicker oils, containing a large proportion of crude petroleum, were not found to form good spreading films even in the hottest weather—equal parts of kerosene and crude oil were found of most value.

With greater attention to detail and increased Foreign supervision considerable further improvement is anticipated.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered *articles of this kind capable of holding rain water* should be carefully collected from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other *vessels of water* which cannot be dispensed with should be emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells, and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc. being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc. should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. *Gully traps* that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow rain water pools and slushy places can generally be obliterated by a *scratch drain* or levelled with house ashes, ponds and ditches by filling-in with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by small fish but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be oiled weekly preparatory to filling-in.

A weekly inspection of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

Flies.

Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly" the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to foodstuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision of 3,122 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licencees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions.

Licensed Laundries.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Northern District.</i>		
Yau Ah Sung	Yok Shing	846 Woosung Road
Kyeu Kya Woo	Miller	308 Miller Road
Zung Kyung Kyi	Chin Kee	1113 Woosung Road
Waung Ah Sz	Wong Zung Chong	1381 Haining Road
Foo Ming Sung	No. 1 International	709-10N, Szechuen Rd. Extension
Wong Ling Kyung	No. 2 International	711-2 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Toong Ping Yang	No. 3 International	722-3 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Woo Ding Zung	No. 4 International	719-20N, Szechuen Rd. Extension
Lui Sung Kyi	No. 5 International	718 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Pih Au Foo	No. 6 International	718 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Zau Ah Paung	No. 7 International	713-6 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Tsz Kyung Zien	No. 8 International	Y779 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Waung Yuen Kyi	No. 9 International	Y729 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Woo Yuh Kyi	No. 10 International	Y729 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Zau Ah Paung	No. 11 International	Y725 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Cheu Miao Kung	No. 12 International	517-8 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Sung Tsung Kyi	No. 13 International	Y723 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Yau Yien Kyi	N.Y.K.	375 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Shiminosoki Miyamoto	Miyamoto	439-40 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Shinzo Shimbo	Soriten Sha	411 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Zung Dzoe Foo	Ah Foong	825-826 Tongshan Road
Hyui Dzoe Hyung	Ah Sing	820-821 Tongshan Road
Waung Ding We	Ding Hyl	818-819 Tongshan Road
Li Nyuen Li	Old Ah Foo	816-817 Tongshan Road
Lieu Ah Kyung	Lieu Sing Meu	814-815 Tongshan Road
Au Ang Sung	Jackson	809-813 Tongshan Road
Tsang Sung Da	Big Sam	66-8 Dent Lane
Foo Ah Yui	Wo Yue	1859 Seward Road
Sz Zung Fok	Yu Shing	1860 Seward Road
Zung Tshung Kyi	Ching Kee	1861 Seward Road
Dzung Mew Shing	Mew Shing	1862 Seward Road
Zi Pau Daung	Ah Ling	1863 Seward Road
Tsang Sz Ming	Big Jim	1192 Yuhang Road
Foo Ping Soong	No. 1 Kashing	262-3 Harbin Road
Tseu Tsou Faung	No. 2 Kashing	260-1 Harbin Road
Daung Ming Kwe	No. 3 Kashing	258-9 Harbin Road
Yeu Loong Le	No. 4 Kashing	237-8 Harbin Road
Yau Yong So	No. 5 Kashing	256 Harbin Road
Sz Zau San	No. 6 Kashing	255 Harbin Road
Kaung Z. Le	No. 7 Kashing	254 Harbin Road
Kaung Shing Tsoong	No. 8 Kashing	253 Harbin Road
Woo Mew Daung	No. 9 Kashing	251-2 Harbin Road
Kung Siang Dzien	No. 10 Kashing	250-1 Harbin Road
Nyi Ah Ding	No. 11 Kashing	249 Harbin Road
Soong Pau Yong	No. 12 Kashing	248 Harbin Road
Tsoong Tsai Kung	No. 13 Kashing	247 Harbin Road
Sung Ah Nyi	No. 14 Kashing	245-6 Harbin Road
Faung Ah Meu	No. 15 Kashing	243-4 Harbin Road
Ng Ah Ding	No. 16 Kashing	242 Harbin Road
Tsang Tsong Ling	No. 17 Kashing	241 Harbin Road
Ting Nyung Mok	No. 18 Kashing	240 Harbin Road
Lieu Sz Pok	No. 19 Kashing	239 Harbin Road
Lieu Tsoong Yoong	No. 21 Kashing	236 Harbin Road
Pih Li Auh	No. 22 Kashing	235 Harbin Road
Tsang Wu Yui	No. 23 Kashing	233 Harbin Road
Zi Ah Ping	No. 24 Kashing	231-2 Harbin Road
Yung Ah Yang	No. 25 Kashing	229-30 Harbin Road
Toong Yah Kyi	No. 26 Kashing	227-8 Harbin Road
Yung Vung Zung	No. 27 Kashing	225-6 Harbin Road
Lauh Ah Ngauh	No. 29 Kashing	221-2 Harbin Road
Dung Ah San	No. 30 Kashing	219-20 Harbin Road
Tsu Ah Au	No. 31 Kashing	217-8 Harbin Road
Waung Ping Yang	No. 32 Kashing	216 Harbin Road
Li Siau Pung	No. 33 Kashing	212-4 Harbin Road
Tsoong San Lih	No. 34 Kashing	210-11 Harbin Road
Tseu Tshing Zi	No. 35 Kashing	204 Harbin Road
Yung Kyi Dzeu	No. 36 Kashing	238 Harbin Road
Yung Shong Tea	No. 37 Kashing	232 Harbin Road
Yung Ding Dzeu	No. 38 Kashing	237 Harbin Road
Au Fok Zung	No. 39 Kashing	215 Harbin Road
Ghe Ke Dzung	No. 40 Kashing	275 Harbin Road
Yui Sung Zung	No. 41 Kashing	273 Harbin Road
Woo Ah Yi	No. 42 Kashing	272 Harbin Road

Licensed Laundries—continued.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>		
Chen Ah Ping	No. 43 Kashing	271 Harbin Road
Au Sung Kyi	No. 44 Kashing	270 Harbin Road
Z Tsoung Ling	No. 45 Kashing	269 Harbin Road
Tsung Tsz Yoong	No. 46 Kashing	268 Harbin Road
Waung Seu Me	No. 47 Kashing	267 Harbin Road
Yang Pak Ping	No. 48 Kashing	265 Harbin Road
Loong Yak Kyi	No. 50 Kashing	220 Harbin Road
Waung Ping Sing	No. 51 Kashing	260 Harbin Road
Waung Yih Yung	No. 52 Kashing	234 Harbin Road
Sung Zung Sung	No. 53 Kashing	179-80 Harbin Road
Faung Meu Kyi	No. 54 Kashing	181-82 Harbin Road
Tsang Kwen Foh	No. 55 Kashing	266 Harbin Road
Sung Li Yung	No. 56 Kashing	228 Harbin Road
Kaung Sing Tsauuz	No. 57 Kashing	253 Harbin Road
Tsoong Dzung Kyi	No. 58 Kashing	274 Harbin Road
<i>Western District.</i>		
Au Sung Fok	Yung Shing Washing Co.	314 Chungking Road
Li Ah Pan	Yung Shing Washing Co.	316 Chungking Road
Zung Ah Yung	Yung Shing Washing Co.	318 Chungking Road
Ng Yoong Le	Yung Shing Washing Co.	301 Chungking Road
Toong Yoeh Le	Yung Shing Washing Co.	311 Chungking Road
Zung Siau Kwe	Yung Shing Washing Co.	310 Chungking Road
Zah Ah Kyeu	Woo Kee Washing Co.	259 Taku Road
Tsha Tshung Dzian	Doo Foo Washing Co.	55 Yates Road
Lok Ah Tehoo	Ziang Shing Washing Co.	223 Weihaiwei Road
Waung Ziang Sung	Ziang Shing Washing Co.	223 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zung Ling	Shz Sing Washing Co.	105 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zien Shang	Shz Sing Washing Co.	104 Weihaiwei Road
Dzung Ah Ng	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Zung Zu Kok	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Ng Siau Tshuh	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zung Kyung	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Yu Jeu Siang	Sz Shing Washing Co.	94 Weihaiwei Road

Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Waterclosets.

Applications are still received from time to time for permission to install waterclosets. Foreign Building Rule 76 is now, however, quite clear and definitely prohibitive under all circumstances. The main object is the safeguarding of the water supply.

Insanitary Areas.

The northern and western limits of the Northern District abut on a most insanitary neighbourhood wherein dwell an increasing population composed chiefly of beggars and other undesirables living under such unhealthy conditions as to be a serious menace to the health of the Settlement. In other directions also on the outskirts of the Settlement the danger as regards Plague is great.

Public Latrines and Urinals.

The practice of coating urinals with crude petroleum has greatly improved their condition, preventing deposit in a remarkable manner. In order to prevent disease carried by flies from infected faeces, the fly-proofing of latrines was undertaken but not altogether with success through wanton destruction and theft of the material used.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be efficiently done and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000, 1910 \$7,500 and for 1913, \$10,050. As a result of an offer

from a Japanese source of \$8,625 monthly for the privilege of removing the Settlement's excrement for the purpose of conversion into chemical manure (ammonium sulphate), tenders were called for some three months before the expiry of the current contract. Keen competition set in, so that 23 tenders were received ranging from \$7,570 to \$10,050, the highest tender being accepted. There is a ready demand throughout the greater part of the year for use in growing such crops as indigo, and were it not for its employment also in growing market produce for the table, which it is practically impossible to prevent, the method of disposal is more sanitary than any other and, as regards the economy of nature, practically perfect.

Smoke.

There is no doubt that the smoke nuisance, which is becoming more and more obvious, could be considerably lessened by intelligent stoking and especially by mechanical stoking. The coal most commonly used is of a smoky bituminous nature.

Storage of Dangerous Materials.

Arrangements have been made for the licensing and inspection of premises for the storage of dangerous materials namely, those which, on account of fire or explosion, may endanger life or property such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, carbonite, nitro-cotton, smokeless powder, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzene and other very volatile and inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasolene and other very volatile and inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient in dangerous quantity.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Eastern.	Northern.	Central.	Western.	
Vaccination against Small-pox	707	565	1,682	1,084	4,964
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of infectious disease	33	109	925	60	246
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from infectious disease	867	1,107	546	265	2,785
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	2,298	1,464	1,377	1,983	7,122
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	20,599	13,113	12,242	22,736	68,690
Houses cleaned and limewashed	3,350	3,798	1,143	493	8,784
Ventilation and lighting amended	45	14	31	3	93
Defective drainage amended	267	349	146	286	1,048
Insanitary wells abolished	10	14	4	29	57
Proper water supply provided	2	0	0	2	4
Rat-and-fly-proof refuse receptacles provided	69	234	132	164	599
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	57	26	74	21	178
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	317	7	0	251	575
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	205	155	0	96	456
Smoke nuisances suppressed	5	20	14	3	42
Offensive trade processes amended	3	4	0	6	13
Beggar boats removed	233	0	0	153	386
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	65	236	256	230	787
Insanitary conditions reported by Health Office	939	912	794	647	3,292
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	385	2,887	639	99	4,010
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	6	2	0	2	10
Notices of intention to proceed served	2	0	0	0	2
Samples taken for analysis	69	198	69	188	524
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	3,673	3,353	678	601	8,305
Hawkers brought into Markets	1,464	2,679	55	1,671	5,869
Food prosecutions	82	123	433	12	650
House refuse prosecutions	440	584	903	188	2,115
Laundry and other prosecutions	24	61	20	13	118
Tons of ordure removed	16,715	26,959	20,580	12,313	76,567
Tons of house refuse removed	22,210	45,250	54,680	16,578	138,718

Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 1 to October 31. The number of persons admitted was 11,327 as against 14,104, 13,592, 9,831 and 9,124 in the four preceding years. The condition of the water was regularly and carefully tested and, by the use of one part in a million of copper sulphate at each filling, a high degree of purity was maintained and the "sore ears," so frequent an occurrence in local swimming baths, was seldom heard of. Lessons in swimming were given throughout the season by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector on duty, 37 persons being thus taught this useful and healthy accomplishment, mostly boy scouts.

VII—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance. The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done. The question of the prohibition of waterclosets is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply, and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community. 57 insanitary wells were abolished and a supply of Waterworks' water furnished.

Milk Supply.

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are now required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. The extreme step of withdrawal of the licence was taken in the case of Ah Kyi, Ching Kee and Pau Kee Dairies during the year on account of ineradicable adulteration of milk after repeated prosecutions: all these dairies were in the Chapei district outside the Settlement. Efforts are being made to prevent the smuggling of milk from unlicensed dairies in Pootung. As regards the result of punishment inflicted at the Mixed Court for adulteration, it has been found, after observations extending over several years, that fining is the least effective, the offence being invariably repeated, while it tends to increase the price of milk to compensate for losses sustained. On the other hand imprisonment and the canque have a marked deterrent effect.

Licensed Dairies.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Dairy.	Situation.	Number of Cattle.
<i>Eastern District.</i>			
John Cromarty	Riverside Farm	5 Batavia Road	32
Li Ah Kwei	Shanghai Dairy	Rangoon Road	19
A. M. A. Evans	Inshallah Dairy Farm	71 Ward Road	29
Mary F. Langley	American Dairy	446 Thorburn Road	13
Winifred Flood	Farfield Dairy	19 Kwenming Road	9
Tsang Tsz Yui	Wayside Dairy	1543 Tongshan Road	21
J. Noble	Kalgan Dairy Farm	701 E. Yuhang Road	20
Christina Moore	Ivy Dairy	69 Ward Road	14
Mary McLachlan	International Dairy	123 Ward Road	15
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Mrs. A. Gundry	Family Farm	187 N. Szechuen Road Ex.	17
Tsang Tsu Liang	Hongkew Dairy	133 N. Szechuen Road Ex.	31
Yong Shu Fong	Yong Shu Fong	N. Honan Road Ex.	7
Mo Hung Sing	Mo Hung Sing	N. Szechuen Road Ex.	38
Tsu Ang Kyi	Hong Kee	N. Szechuen Road Ex.	30
M. Myer	Delta Dairy	N. Honan Road Ex.	14
Miss Rangel	Private Dairy	N. Szechuen Road Ex.	9
<i>Western District.</i>			
D. W. Crawford	Crawford's Dairy	11 Sicawei Road	12
S. Hertaberg	St. George's Farm	205 Bubbling Well Road	3
A. Culty	Culty Dairy Co.	Avenue Paul Brunat	144
George Dallas	The Australian Dairy Farm	16 Sicawei Road	44
Tsu Yun Zai	Hung Fei	1849 Bubbling Well Road	17
Li Yuen Sung	Yuen Sung	1789 Bubbling Well Road	27
Kyi Yak Tsing	Zee Butler	601 Burkill Road	36
Yau Z. Kya	Yui Chong	756 Avenue Road	36
Tsu Ah Hoo	Fok Kyi	1401 Avenue Road	41
Sun Ah Kung	Hop Shing	1 Yu Yuen Road	6
Mrs. M. Perry	Model Dairy	Carter Road	11
Bioshi Ishisaki	Aikosha	33 Avenue Dubail	36
Tsu Ong Kwe	Gordon Road Dairy	1128 Gordon Road	31
			754

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. Arrangements have been made for the licensing of bakeries, fruit, vegetable, fish and other foodstuff shops, ice-houses, and aerated water factories under powers conferred by the amplification of Bye-law XXXIV.

8,305 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc. were seized and destroyed after confirmations by a magistrate and the Health Officer. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. When the danger of their wares was quite obvious they were confiscated and destroyed. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Bakeries.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
Tseu Dzau Yung Wauing Sing Fah	<i>Eastern District.</i> Chong Sin & Co. Shin Jei & Co.	9 Taiping Road 21 Mukden Road
Gihachi Iwanaga Carl Fiedler S. Baumann Siau Tuh Ming Zung Kyung Sung Chigikichi Mano Tsang Ziang Ting Daung Fok Tshoo E. Whitgob Sung Li Tshing	<i>Northern District.</i> The German Bakery Vienna Bakery California Bakery Fong Faung Bakery Fukuya Bakery Pao Dah Bakery Hongkong & Shanghai Bakery International Bakery Patisserie Parisienne	1118 Broadway 6 Broadway 116 " " 103-4 " " 534-5, Fearon Road 40 N. Szechuen Road 4 N. Soochow Road K 2232, Boone Road 392 Chapoo Road
Hall and Holtz James Neill	<i>Central District.</i> Fuhlee Bakery The Scotch Bakery	3 Soochow Road 27 Nanking Road

Foreign Food Shops.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
	<i>Eastern District.</i> GAME, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.	
Tsang Nyoen Fah Zung Yue Daung A. Finkel	Tsang Men Zung Yue Woo & Co. Metropolitan Butchery	J K 1 & 2 Chusan Road 308 Broadway 281 Broadway
	<i>Northern District.</i> BUTCHERS.	
Siau Kam Cheung Lau Iung Faung Ts Vung Li Ku Kyi Kyung Ting Hyuin Li Li Oen Vi Zung Kyi Tsang Kya Van Richard Neumann Fritz Pasche Wilhelm Futterer Daung Vong Leu Bau We Kyung Vi Kyung Fai Vi Zung Tshoo Zung Yui Tsoong Wauing Vung We	Yhung Kee Chang Kee Zungoo Shing Loong Yue Shing Fook Loong General Supply Co. Yun Chong & Co. Die Deutsche Schlachtere do. do. G. Stelger & Co. Cosmopolitan Butchery Dzang Loong & Co. San Mow We Tsoong Hyung Tshauing	5 & 6 Market Street 987 Woosung Road 17 Market Road 72 Tiendong Road 671 Tiendong Road 1578 Woosung Road 1457 Woosung Road 672 Tiendong Road 14 Astor Road 7 Broadway 1106 Broadway 63 North Szechuen Road 178 Boone Road 32 & 33 Miller Road 105 Tiendong Road 50 Miller Road 679 Tiendong Road
	VEGETABLE AND GAME DEALERS	
Dzau S. Yoong Vi Cheng Fah Yui Ming Kwen Zau Sung Ling	Hung Tai & Co. Cheng Kee Yuen Kee Han Mow	32 & 33 Miller Road 1 & 2 Market Road 1451 Woosung Road 677 Tiendong Road
	FRUIT SHOPS.	
Dzung Soong Kyi Oo Kyung Z Zung Ah Fok	Dah Chong Wo Ter Mow & Co. Doong Meu	111 Broadway 263 Broadway 1195 Hanbury Road

Foreign Food Shops.—*cont.*

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
FRUIT SHOPS—<i>cont.</i>		
Vi Kyung Fa Kyang Sung Kyi	Sung Meu Kyang Huh Sung	1458 Woosung Road 566 Woosung Road
<i>Central District</i>		
BUTCHERS.		
Tsai Chu Sheng Wai Dee Kyung Dong Yue Ding Zung Kwen Hwo V. Vizentovich Choech Keng Piau Kyi En Sue	Hop Sing Tain Tai Hong Kee Yung Tai Foo Hopkins's Butchery Sin Tai Tsing Tai	23 Maloo Market 11 Maloo Market 19 Maloo Market 29 Maloo Market 1a Ningpo Road 22 Maloo Market 28 Maloo Market
GAME AND VEGETABLE DEALERS.		
Dzau Sung Ling Ling Yun Kung Tsoo Kyi Ling Vi Hyung Sung Loh Ah San Zung Tsau Ming Li Zung Hyau Gee Wei Tsoo Nyeu Ching Kwen	Shun Maw Zung Mow Yah Dah Nie Maw Tai Mow Chen Kee Fook Mow Sai Shing Hop Foong	12 Maloo Market 14 Maloo Market 15 Maloo Market 16 Maloo Market 18 Maloo Market 30 Maloo Market 31 Maloo Market 33 Maloo Market 17 Maloo Market
FRUIT SHOPS.		
Sung Yui Zi Wu Hyung S Woo Ah Dzien Sung Yoong Zien Nyui Ah Kwhe Zung Soong Zung Wauing Lau Doo Loh Kyung Yoong Yang Kung Kyi Yin Kwaung Hyung Wu Ming Kwei	Woo Tai Dzui Hyung Yoong Tuh Tsang Nyi Shing Yak Shing Tuck, Fong and Co. Yak Ta Ziang Sung Kyi Sun Mow Kwong Shing & Co. Sing Tai Cheong	525 Nanking Road 555 Nanking Road 23 Nanking Road 85 Nanking Road 267 Nanking Road 335 Nanking Road 412 Nanking Road 513 Nanking Road 27 Maloo Market 25 Maloo Market 32 Maloo Market
<i>Western District.</i>		
BUTCHER.		
W. H. Griffiths	Griffiths Butchery	143 Bubbling Well Road

Aerated Water Factories.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
<i>Central District.</i>		
Ludwig Goetschel	The Shanghai Aerated Water Factory	129 Szechuen Road
<i>Northern District.</i>		
A. S. Watson and Co.	A. S. Watson and Co.	134 North Szechuen Road
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.	The Aquarius Co.	2 Muirhead Road

Ice Factories or Ice Houses.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co.	The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co.	69 Yangtsepoo Road
The Oriental Ice Co.	The Oriental Ice Co.	8 Thorne Road

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. There was a substantial increase in the kill during the year.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under constant inspection so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 701 oxen, 1,488 buffaloes, 285 sheep, 186 ponies and 233 dairy cattle were dealt with at these places.

Markets.

Small markets are required for Lower Yangtsepoo, in the North Fokien Road and at the junction of Purdon Road and Honan Road. Efforts have been made to get all street hawkers of foodstuffs into the market with varying success in the absence of police compulsion day and night. It is proposed to permit street hawking under licence, provided the hawkers are provided with fly-proof baskets.

Enlargement of the Hongkew Market is shortly to take place, land adjacent having been acquired for this purpose.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	3	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	6	0	0	0
Liver flukes	19	2	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	3
Bruising	1	1	0	0
Poor condition	2	0	0	0
Other Conditions	3	2	0	4
Total	34	5	0	7

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	18,600	34	17
Sheep	33,284	5	286
Calves	5,243	0	5
Pigs	3,549	7	0

Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912
Beef	lb. \$	.07	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.19	.19
Fowls	lb.	.10	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18
Eggs	doz.	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.16
Snipe	each	.07	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.19	.17
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.25	.25
Potatoes	picul	1.50	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.25
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.18	.18
Rice	200 lbs.	2.85	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	8.60	8.20
Barley	picul								2.40	3.45	3.85	2.65
Laundry	100					2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50
House Coal	Ton	Tls. 6.50	9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.60	8.60
Exchange	Tael =	5/10½	5/7½	5/2½	4/9½	4/4½	3/8½	2/8½	2/8½	2/4½	2/5½	2/8½

Markets.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Maloo	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	380 stalls 375 spaces 21 shops	390 stalls 430 spaces 22 shops	387 stalls 490 spaces 30 shops	399 stalls 450 spaces 26 shops	395 stalls 414 spaces 31 shops	387 stalls 459 spaces 26 shops	391 stalls 430 spaces 25 shops
Hongkew	380 stalls 500 spaces	405 stalls 500 spaces	560 stalls 425 spaces	560 stalls 420 spaces	562 stalls 425 spaces	564 stalls 430 spaces	568 stalls 444 spaces	573 stalls 457 spaces
Elgin	70 stalls 180 spaces	100 stalls 200 spaces	110 stalls 240 spaces	110 stalls 320 spaces	108 stalls 334 spaces	106 stalls 337 spaces	109 stalls 360 spaces	101 stalls 342 spaces
Sinza	56 stalls 80 spaces	60 stalls 90 spaces	70 stalls 160 spaces	75 stalls 164 spaces	105 stalls 282 spaces	115 stalls 328 spaces	112 stalls 363 spaces	133 stalls 318 spaces
Wayside	30 stalls 45 spaces	27 stalls 55 spaces	22 stalls 50 spaces	26 stalls 64 spaces	27 stalls 86 spaces	30 stalls 115 spaces	27 stalls 80 spaces	26 stalls 84 spaces
Mohawk	16 stalls 32 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	18 stalls 68 spaces	25 stalls 61 spaces	24 stalls 66 spaces	22 stalls 71 spaces	31 stalls 94 spaces
East Hongkew			104 stalls 147 spaces	67 stalls 167 spaces	69 stalls 190 spaces	72 stalls 202 spaces	69 stalls 202 spaces	70 stalls 217 spaces
Yangtzepoo						53 stalls 130 spaces	22 stalls 90 spaces	23 stalls 92 stalls

Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Penalties.
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CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Breach of food shop regulations	95	Fined \$1—\$25.
Selling dangerous aerated waters	4	Fined \$2—\$30.
Selling unsound ice cream	4	Fined \$15—\$30.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairy	2	Fined \$30.
Pouring ordure down drains	1	Fined \$10.
Hawking unsound fruit	272	Fined \$0.30—\$10.
Dumping house refuse	903	Fined \$0.30—\$23.
Miscellaneous	6	Fined \$2—\$5 also 4 to 6 months' imprisonment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Breach of food shop regulations	56	Fined \$2—\$20.
Breach of laundry regulations	11	Fined \$5—\$20.
Breach of dairy regulations (adulteration)	5	Fined \$25—\$100.
Breach of lodging house regulations	3	Fined \$5—\$10.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	11	Fined \$5—\$50.
Selling unsound ice cream	13	Fined \$5—\$30.
Selling dangerous aerated waters	2	Fined \$5—\$50.
Pouring ordure down drains	5	Fined \$1—\$5.
Hawking unsound fruit	52	Fined \$1—\$5.
Dumping house refuse	584	Fined \$1—\$5.
Miscellaneous	5	5 days to 3 weeks' imprisonment.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Breach of foodshop regulations	20	Fined \$3—\$10.
Breach of laundry regulations	12	Fined \$2—\$40.
Breach of lodging house regulations	2	Fined \$5.
Breach of bakery regulations	1	Fined \$15.
Pouring ordure down drains	5	Fined \$1—\$2.
Hawking unsound fruit	38	Fined \$1—\$5.
Dumping house refuse	469	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Miscellaneous	9	Fined \$2—\$6.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Breach of food shop regulations	7	Fined \$5—\$10.
Breach of laundry regulations	6	Fined \$5—\$25.
Breach of dairy regulations (adulteration)	2	Fined \$10.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	3	Fined \$10—\$100.
Dumping house refuse	187	Fined \$1—\$2.
Miscellaneous	3	Fined \$2—\$6.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—As this cemetery will probably not be filled for another fifteen years it is advisable in the near future to acquire the Bubbling Well corner so as to complete the site, removing at the same time a most insanitary and unsuitable neighbourhood, and allow of the carrying out of a broad garden design which will be not only to the advantage of the cemetery but of the Bubbling Well rendezvous.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—The appearance of this fine old cemetery, which is nearly full, has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement has been appropriately cared for and presents a neat appearance.

Pootung Cemetery.—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent wall round it.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This cemetery from a general latrine, piggery and place for dumping the dead bodies of nameless children has been converted into a picturesque memorial of those who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels. The proposal to remove the old city wall was carried into effect during the year and, for some unexplained reason, the picturesque battlemented coping was destroyed and thrown down into the Cemetery. On representation being made to the authorities further spoliation was prevented. The offensive ditch along the front of the Cemetery has been partially filled in and replaced by an underground sewer.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1912
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783	
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469	
Pahsienjao	1869		3,041	73
Bubbling Well	1898		1,938 and 203 cremations	149 and 16 cremations

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies.	Chinese bodies.	Autopsies.	Inquests.
January	4	14	1	13
February	2	30	3	25
March	3	14	6	9
April	6	21	5	21
May	0	22	0	15
June	4	15	3	17
July	7	16	6	10
August	4	18	4	13
September	3	7	2	4
October	5	15	3	13
November	3	21	4	13
December	3	18	2	15
Total	44	211	39	168

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In furtherance of the General Hospital Extension Scheme, to which reference was made in the last Annual Report, and which involved provision in the Budget for 1911 of an increased grant of Tls. 10,000, the Governors formulated a proposal in February for the purchase of Cadastral Lot 804 for the extension of the existing buildings, and demolition of the old structures on Lot 803, in order to provide additional open space fronting the North Soochow Road. As set forth in the appended correspondence, this measure necessitated an increase in the amount of the Hospital's overdraft guaranteed by the Council and the French Council; but it involved no addition to the grant towards the payment of interest, which will be provided by the rents receivable from those portions of the existing property and of the new acquisition, which will not in the near future be required for hospital purposes. A concise expression of the Council's views as to the functions and development of the Hospital was given at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, and the project as part of the Council's policy with reference to Hospital expansion was approved with the Budget proposals for the year.

The six resolutions submitted in 1910 by the medical practitioners, which are set forth hereunder, in so far as they related to the General Hospital, received the effective confirmation of the Council and the Ratepayers by the terms of the Budget for 1911. With respect to the Victoria Nursing Home the Council pointed out the necessity for awaiting completion of the re-construction of the General Hospital before giving full effect to the remaining suggestions of the medical faculty, but expressed a general indication of the direction in which expansion of the Nursing Home would proceed. Negotiations have progressed to this end during the year and a satisfactory conclusion is in sight. In the meantime, at the recommendation of the Health Officer, No. 9 Range Road formerly occupied as Nurses' Quarters has been converted into a Maternity Ward with 9 beds. This measure, and the object for sometime held in view of freeing the top floor of the Home for the use of patients, rendered it necessary to lease for Nurses' Quarters two further houses, Nos. 2 and 3 Range Road, in addition to No. 1 leased for the same purpose in August, 1911.

General Hospital, Shanghai, February 6, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the proposed extension of the Hospital, the Governors have been advised by the Hospital Works Committee that it would be advisable to secure extra land on the East Side in order to obtain the best results from the New Buildings, and also to provide for future extensions.

To this end, after prolonged negotiations, the Governors have arrived at the following result:—

The Governors have the option until after the Ratepayers' Meeting to purchase the whole of U.S. Lot 260 (Cadastral Lot 804) at Tls. 21,750 per mow, about Mow 4.156, say about Tls. 90,000, plus minor expenses of removal and cost of old buildings on the Western portion.

The Hospital at present owns Cadastral Lots 801 and 803, the latter being under lease to Ching Chong & Co. at a yearly rental of Tls. 5,000, and six months' notice expiring June 21, 1912, has been given to Ching Chong & Co. to terminate the lease.

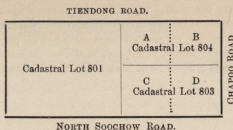
Referring to the attached rough sketch, it is proposed to pull down the old buildings on Lot "A" and erect there one portion of the Hospital extension; also to pull down the old buildings on Lot "C" in order to allow an open space in front of the Hospital; and to lease Lots "B" and "D" until such time as these two lots are required for future Hospital extensions. The rent to be received from the lease of Lots "B" and "D," say Mow 4.3 at Tls. 1,250 per mow, would amount to about Tls. 5,375 per annum, or about the same amount as the interest on the purchase price of Cadastral Lot 804, say Tls. 90,000 at 6 per cent., Tls. 5,400.

Under these circumstances, and seeing that no further grant for interest will be required, the Governors wish to ask the Council to approve of the scheme, and also that the Council, at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting, should ask the Ratepayers to sanction the purchase and authorize the Bank overdraft to be increased by the sum of about Tls. 90,000. The rents to be received from Lots "B" and "D" to be paid to the Bank, or dealt with in some other way as directed by the Council.

I shall be obliged by your submitting this letter to the Council for consideration by the Members.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. E. CLARK,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.



Council Room, Shanghai, February 19, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 6, containing further proposals for the development of the Hospital Extension Scheme.

These proposals, together with their pendant finance, have, after due consideration, received the Council's approval, provided that a like sanction is accorded by the French Council in respect to the third share of the guarantee arranged in March, 1911.

The Council learns with satisfaction that Dr. Stanley, the Municipal Health Officer, has, at your invitation, taken a seat upon the Hospital Works Committee.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. E. CLARK, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, January 16, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you a copy of six Resolutions that were passed unanimously at a Meeting of Medical practitioners held on December 16 at 36 Peking Road. This meeting was the second meeting called by Dr. Fresson at the request of The Governors of the General Hospital to consider what ought to be done in view of the present unsatisfactory condition of that part of the General Hospital devoted to Female Patients and the necessity for some immediate steps being taken to remedy this.

As you will see the Meeting did not confine itself to a discussion of the General Hospital as the occasion was considered an appropriate one on which to discuss hospital matters generally.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully.
R. J. MARSHALL,
Chairman.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

A Meeting of Medical Practitioners was held at the Consulting Rooms of Drs. Macleod, Milles, Marshall and Marsh, 36 Peking Road, on Tuesday, December 20, 1910, at 4.30 p.m. when the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) That this Meeting is of opinion that the present site of the General Hospital is a most suitable one and the removal of the Hospital to a site, distant from the centre of the Settlement, would be undesirable.

(2) That a General Hospital, conducted on the lines of the present one, is essential to a Cosmopolitan Community such as Shanghai.

(3) That the accommodation at the General Hospital for women and children is quite unsatisfactory and immediate steps should be taken to improve it and to provide suitable quarters for them.

(4) That it is not advisable that the General Hospital should undertake the prolonged care and treatment of imbecile and Chronic Alcoholics.

(5) That the Nursing Home Building is very unsuited to the many purposes to which it is devoted and that it should be increased in size, preferably by the addition of a large up-to-date male block, with a proper operating theatre,—the present building being given over entirely to women and children with a part set aside solely for Maternity cases.

(6) That it is very advisable that there be appointed, in connexion with the Municipal Hospital, an Advisory Committee, on which Medical Practitioners should be adequately represented.

R. J. MARSHALL,
Chairman.

December 20, 1910.

Shanghai, September 13, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Before my departure for home I had the honour to forward to you a copy of several resolutions which were passed unanimously at a representative meeting of the medical practitioners of this Settlement and regret to have to say that so far apparently no notice has been taken of the recommendations expressed therein. The medical men in active

practice are better qualified than any one to judge of the Hospital needs of the Settlement and it is a pity that without consulting them the Council should continue its patchwork extension of an institution which has been acknowledged by the medical fraternity to be very unsuitable for the variety of work carried on therein. For my own part I would suggest that Hospital accommodation for children is the most crying need of the sort in Shanghai. The mixing up of children and adults in the wards of the Nursing Home and General Hospital is a mistake which I hope we may see one day remedied.

I am, yours faithfully,
R. J. MARSHALL.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 17, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 13, on the subject of the administration of the Victoria Nursing Home.

With regard to the six resolutions which you brought to the attention of the Council in January of last year, I am directed to state that, at the same time, the Council received and considered proposals by the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital for completing the new hospital building. The negotiations which ensued are embodied in correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette on March 9, 1911, which was followed by a confirmatory vote of the Ratepayers at the ensuing Annual Meeting. The arrangement comprises, as you are aware, an undertaking on the part of this and the French Council to pay the interest on a loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the proceeds of which are to be applied in rebuilding the General Hospital.

The Council for last year considered that it would be well to await the completion of the General Hospital, and the inauguration of its full office, before deciding as to what change, if any, is necessary at the Victoria Nursing Home. The Home was founded as an institution to provide expert nursing for the sick, better nursing than was then obtainable in Shanghai, and as a depot for nurses whose services would be available in private houses. These preliminary objects of the establishment of the Victoria Nursing Home should not, in the Council's opinion, be lost sight of; but, in any case, it is difficult for the Council to make any satisfactory proposals for change in the present conditions until the full scope of the General Hospital is known.

Your letter is doubtless prompted by the paragraph which appeared in the Municipal Gazette last week announcing an arrangement by which the house situated at the south-east corner of the Nursing Home site is to be converted to purposes of a Maternity Ward, and, with regard to your charge of patchwork extension, I am directed to point out that the Council has been for a number of years conscious of the fact that whatever form development is adopted, it will be essential for the good administration of the Home that all the land lying between the site and the Woosung Road be incorporated. To this end, therefore, the lots involved have been and are being purchased as opportunity serves. With Lot 980, acquired in 1907, was purchased the house standing thereon, and known as No. 9 Range Road. This house has hitherto been utilised as quarters for nurses, but a lease of certain houses on Lot 986, another part of the property, having been secured, its provisional adaptation as a Ward appeared to the Watch Committee, after thorough personal investigation, to be a measure of practical utility.

I am to state, in conclusion, that the establishment of a Hospitals Committee in Shanghai, with doctors serving thereon, is a project to which the Council has given full consideration. But the members are at present of opinion that it is in the first place desirable that the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital complete their task of rebuilding the old establishment in the Soochow Road. When this institution adequately fulfils its function as a General Hospital, further questions of isolation, special nursing, etc., will be met, and a centralised administration will not improbably subvene.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. J. MARSHALL, Esq., M.D.

The past year will be memorable in the history of the Shanghai General Hospital as that in which it was learnt of the intended severance by the sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, of their connexion with the institution in the capacity of nurses, which has lasted for half a century. The reasons are set forth in the following letters. At first it seemed probable that the Council would be called upon to devise means of replacing their devoted volunteer services, by a Nursing Staff such as that at the Victoria Nursing Home, but other arrangements have successfully been made.

Shanghai, June 7, 1912.

SIR,—For several years past the Governors have been trying to increase the number of Sisters at the Hospital, partly because they have considered that the present number is insufficient to cope with the work, and also with a view to the extension of the Hospital, when more will be required.

I enclose copies of the following letters :—

my letter to Paris, February 7, 1912,
letter from Paris, March 16, 1912,
" April 28, 1912,

the last one making it plain that when the extension of the Hospital is completed, the present Sisters will be withdrawn.

I am writing to Paris now, to ask whether the present number of Sisters may be retained, provided no more are asked for, the Governors' idea being to complete the Nursing Staff by the inclusion of Japanese Red Cross Male and Female Nurses.

In the event of the decision from Paris being that, in any case the Sisters will be withdrawn, I am directed to ask whether the Council would be prepared to make arrangements to supply a Nursing Staff to the Hospital.

Yours faithfully,

E. E. CLARK,

Secretary,

Shanghai General Hospital.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 7, 1912.

MADAM,—I am instructed by the Governors to present their compliments to you, and to enquire whether it would be possible for the Community to send out as soon as possible, two Sisters to replace the two who died in this Institution in October and November last.

I understand that the Sister Superior has already made this request, but so far without result.

The Governors wish to express their deep regret at the loss of these two extremely useful Sisters, as not only is the work of the remaining ones increased, but the utility of the Institution is also impaired, as the wants of the patients must be attended to at all costs, and unless help in the shape of additional Sisters is forthcoming from you, they fear the strain on the present staff will become too great.

I am directed to take this opportunity of reminding you that the New Buildings are about to be commenced, and as they will be completed in about two years, it is hoped that, by that time, you will be able to send extra Sisters to help those who have been attached to the Hospital for so many years.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

E. E. CLARK,

Secretary.

The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity
of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris.

Paris, March 16, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 7, I can only say that if the two Sisters who died last fall have not yet been replaced, it is not owing to want of good-will on our part; still less for want of regard for the request of the Governors.

Among other difficulties, that of having Sisters with sufficient health is not the least. Nevertheless, we hope it may not be very long ere the help so badly needed can be sent.

I beg to remain, yours very respectfully,

Sister CHALMETON,

*Compagnie des Filles de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul,
Superior pro tem.*

To E. E. CLARK, Esq.

*Translation of letter from Sister Marguerite Chalmeton of the Company of the Sisters
of Charity to the General Hospital.*

Paris, April 28, 1912.

SIR,—You were perhaps surprised when you read my letter of March 7 last at finding no allusion to the second paragraph of the letter which you did me the honour of writing to me on February 7.

This silence was far from forgetfulness. On the contrary, the question of the future has not ceased to be one of our grave preoccupations since we were informed of the schemes of enlargement of the General Hospital, and your letter merely reminded us that the moment had come to solve that question so far as it touches us, by a clear and definite decision. Precisely because we understand its importance we have refrained from making this decision until after full deliberation.

This is the decision which I have the honour and also the regret to communicate to you to-day.

We understand only too well the necessity of increasing the personnel in the same proportion to the premises, under penalty of gaps in the service, and an insupportable increase of fatigue to the Sisters if they remained in insufficient numbers. But to increase the personnel at the Hospital is, and will be also two years hence, absolutely impossible. As it is, we manage to maintain it at its present level only at the price of sacrifices borne by our establishments in France,

where our sisters are not less overburdened; and also to the detriment of our missionary work in China which vegetates owing to lack of workers, although their only requirement is to live and develop. Moreover the aspirations of the sisters who solicit the favour of going far from their country to devote themselves are directed precisely towards this work.

After having weighed all these considerations the Council of our Company has arrived at the opinion that we cannot go beyond the promise which I have already made to you, to fill the two vacancies which at present exist in the General Hospital; and it has directed me to inform you that we shall be under the necessity of abandoning the service when the projected additions are about to come into being.

We shall not do this without a deep feeling of regret at the remembrance of the fifty years passed in this establishment, where, thanks above all to the good-will of an excellent administration, it has been given to the Sisters of Charity to do a little good.

With very deep sentiments of regret, respect and gratitude, the assurance of which I beg you will share with all the honourable members of the Council of Administration of the General Hospital.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,
Sister MARGUERITE CHALMETON,
*Assistante de la Compagnie
des Filles de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul.*

July 8, 1912.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of June 8, on the subject of the Nursing Staff at the Hospital, I beg to inform you that on June 14 I wrote to Madame de Geslin, Supérieure Generale de l'Institut des Soeurs Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie, 12 Via Giusti, Roma, asking whether her Community would undertake the work at the Hospital, in the event of the present Sisters being withdrawn, and asking for a reply by wire, for which purpose Code Words were given, one of which :—

Conforme means that if you are asked to do so, you will be prepared to supply at least 30 Sisters within two years from date, and more later on, if required.

I have to-day received the following telegram from Wien : CONFORME de Geslin.

Under these circumstances, there is no need to trouble you further in the matter.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. E. CLARK,
Secretary.
Shanghai General Hospital.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

WEATHER DIAGRAM

1912

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R
2	⊙	⊙	R	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
3	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
4	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
5	R	⊙	R	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
6	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙
7	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙
8	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙
9	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R	⊙	R	⊙
10	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙
11	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
12	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
13	⊙ R	R	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
14	⊙ R	R	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R
15	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙
16	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
17	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R
18	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	R
19	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
20	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R
21	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	R
22	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R
23	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙
24	R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R	⊙ R	⊙ R	R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ F	⊙
25	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	R	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
26	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ R
27	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙ S
28	⊙	R	R	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ S	⊙ S
29	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ F	⊙ F
30	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙ R	⊙ F	⊙ F
31	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙ R	⊙	⊙	⊙

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M.	9 A.M.
TO	TO
9 A.M.	NOON
NOON	3 P.M.
TO	TO
3 P.M.	6 P.M.

⊙ DENOTES DRY WEATHER
R DENOTES RAINY WEATHER
F DENOTES FROST
S DENOTES SNOW

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges under the control of the Department, including those under construction, is now 59, classified as follows:—

Steel	17
Concrete	10
Wood	32

In addition to the above there are 154 culverts, mostly concrete, varying in span from 3 feet to 12 feet.

Soochow Creek.—The Stone Bridge which has been closed to traffic for over two years is gradually falling into worse decay; it now serves no other useful purpose than that of carrying gas and water mains across the creek and is a monument to the lack of intelligent interest taken by the Chinese Authorities in the maintenance of highways and the conservancy of important waterways. The temporary footbridge, which was erected in February 1911, was designed upon the assumption that it would be required for eight months only, but it is still in use. The timber of the superstructure already shows signs of decay and will shortly require extensive repair work if the structure is to be kept open to traffic.

Chapoo Road and North Thibet Road Bridges have been extensively repaired and minor repairs have been effected to other bridges over the Soochow Creek with the exception of the North Szechuen Road Bridge.

Yangkingpang.—The Bund Bridge, particulars of which will be found on page 116 of last year's Report, was opened to traffic on July 18 and through-running of the Tramway services was inaugurated on August 18.

The Tramway systems of the French and Foreign Settlement were connected at Chekiang Road Bridge in June and, to accommodate the pedestrian traffic thereby displaced on this narrow bridge, a reinforced concrete cantilever was constructed on the west side.

The remaining bridges over the Yangkingpang were maintained by the French Municipal Council.

Defence Creek.—The reconstruction in reinforced concrete of the Peking Road Bridge, completed in the autumn, is a pronounced public improvement. Six roads converge at this point and traffic on the old structure, which was only 40' wide, was very congested. The new bridge is 135' in width and carries a single line of tramway. Owing to the necessity of adequately maintaining tram and other traffic it was found necessary to carry out the work in three sections.

Hongkew Creek.—Hanbury Road Bridge has been extensively repaired and minor repairs effected to Yuhang, Yalu and Kashing Road Bridges. A private bridge at the end of Thorne Road having become unsafe for traffic, and some difficulty being encountered in allocating responsibility for the structure, repairs have been undertaken by the Council. At the end of the year these repairs were nearing completion.

Another private, but less used, bridge near the end of Range Road was closed to traffic owing to its unsafe condition.

Saueginkiang.—A wooden bridge 30' in width has been constructed at Urga Road and should assist in the development of this neighbourhood.

Yangtsepoo Creek.—Owing to the rapid deterioration of the Yangtsepoo Road Bridge, which has long been in an unsatisfactory condition, it was decided to reconstruct it in reinforced concrete and, at the same time, to increase the width. The new bridge is a three hinged reinforced concrete arch of 89 feet span and 7 feet rise, the skew of the arch being 41°, the length of arch rib under the parapet parallel to the road axis is 59' 6". Reconstruction work of this kind is always attended with greater difficulties than is the

construction of entirely new bridges. In the present instance the tramway service, gas and water mains, and underground cables from the Riverside Power Station have to be maintained without interruption.

At Lahore Road a wooden bridge 30' wide has been constructed over the *Chowdongpang*, the main branch of the Yangtszepoo Creek.

Tazepang.—A reinforced concrete bridge is being built at Shanhaikwan Road, near the Ellis Kadoorie School. This bridge being of a straight girder type and only 20' in span, it has been found possible to construct the girders at the Concreteware Yard. The advantages of this method are that all false work in the creek is avoided and the girders, having attained their calculated strength before being used on the work, are capable of carrying the superimposed load immediately they are fixed in position.

Minor Creeks.—The numerous small bridges have been overhauled, repaired and painted, as required. Oregon Pine treated with special preservatives is now being used instead of Strait Settlements hardwoods and is giving better results at a less cost.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Survey of Districts.—In consequence of the development that has taken place with regard to Road Extensions and Widenings also in Building operations, a new survey of the more densely populated parts of the Settlement has been found necessary. A commencement has been made to this end and permanent survey standards laid down in the Northern and Eastern Districts, and twenty-one miles of traverses completed. In the Northern District approximately one-fourth of the area has been surveyed in detail and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to an inch. With regard to the survey standards these have heretofore been placed near the centre of the principal thoroughfares. The advent of the tramway has rendered these positions inconvenient. Particular care has therefore been taken to place the new standards in positions least likely to interfere with traffic and where they will be least disturbed by excavations for water and gas pipes.

Work was suspended during the summer months on the survey of the country west of the Western District, but is now proceeding. An area of approximately 1,300 mow between Brennan, Edinburgh and Hungjao Roads was surveyed and plotted to a scale of 200 feet to an inch. The total area now surveyed in detail is 2,800 mow. In view of the road development and the large number of land purchases in this locality, the survey should prove of considerable public benefit.

Official Plans.—The Cadastral Office undertook in the early part of the year the preparation of official plans of Consular lots. The change has made for regularity and efficiency in the procedure of Land Registration and has proved beneficial both in respect to the interests of the applicants for title deeds and to the Cadastral Office. The plan is now prepared from an instrumental survey and is drawn to scale. It contains sufficient information to make identification on the ground an easy matter. Existing and scheduled road lines are shown, thereby enabling the renter to see what portion of his lot will be required for road purposes. A further advantage is that the position of the Whangpoo Conservancy Normal Line is now accurately shown on the plan and in the event of the acquisition of *shenko* land the exact area can be ascertained. Formerly the position of the Conservancy Line was merely estimated, and in the majority of cases the *shenko* area given was far in excess of that actually required, thereby causing the purchaser needless expense.

By reason of the collaboration that has been necessary between the Cadastral Office and the newly appointed officials of the Chinese Land Office, a number of irregularities have been exposed and corrected, much to the advantage of prospective renters.

With reference to the new procedure of showing scheduled roadlines on official plans this has had the effect in several instances of causing owners to exclude the road area from the lot, thereby avoiding free surrender under the provisions of Land Regulation VI. The road land thereby remains unregistered. Considerable hardship has been caused in the past by the enforced free surrender under Land Regulation VI. At the time of purchase there was no indication of a road on the ground and, as the Chinese official plans never contained scheduled road lines, the purchaser was often entirely unaware that a large portion of his property would eventually be liable to free surrender for road purposes.

A further innovation has been the engrossing of the plan on the owner's deed. The practice heretofore has been to affix the plan to the deed with ribbon and a wax seal. Chinese owners coming into possession of such documents have frequently, apparently from curiosity, destroyed the seal by picking it to pieces, thereby allowing the documents to become detached. The new procedure will prevent losses in this manner and will generally prove more convenient.

The following are particulars of general work done during the year 1912 :—

Official measurements attended	385
Official plans forwarded by Consulates	235
Lots examined to ascertain if official plans covered rights of way or creeks required for drainage purposes	385

Certificates issued with regard to erection of boundary stones :—

British Consulate	259
American „	49
German „	16
Total	324

New lots placed under taxation :—

Central District	4
Northern „	21
Eastern „	41
Western „	71
Total	137

Areas revised 204

Lots surveyed in connexion with road improvements :—

DISTRICTS.

	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Total.
Widenings	116	91	83	85	375
Extensions	2	27	71	86	186
	118	118	154	171	561

Number of M.C.R. Stones erected 539.

Official Plans prepared :—

British Consulate	199
American „	27
Japanese „	12
German „	11
Austro-Hungarian „	3
Belgian „	3
Italian „	2
Spanish „	1
Total	258

BUILDINGS.

Fire Brigade.

Hongkew Station.—The erection of an additional storey over the main building and rebuilding of mafoos' quarters and fodder stores, referred to in last year's Report (p. 117), was completed in February of this year. An additional mafoos' room was built over the Chinese cookhouse, the total cost of the work being Tls. 5,647.

Police Force.

Central Station.—The old Volunteer headquarters, completed in 1904, and more recently occupied by Indian and Chinese Police, has, after slight structural alterations, been converted into administrative offices providing accommodation for the Captain-Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Chief Inspector,

Legal Assistant, Central Registry and Clerical staff. The ground floor, originally the gunshed, remains in the occupation of Chinese Constables. The plans were approved in June and the work was carried out departmentally. A door at the west end connects the offices with the Criminal Investigation Office. The entrance to the building is from the compound opposite the Health Office.

Hongkew Station.—Additional kitchen accommodation has been provided in a three storey wing at the north-east angle of the modern block built in 1908. The ground and first floors contain kitchens, 17' x 15' 6", the second floor being servants' bedrooms. The staircase, landings and kitchen floors are of reinforced concrete, the kitchen walls having a white glazed tile dado 4' high. Plans were approved in September and the constructional work was completed by the end of the year. To relieve the congestion in the old north block, the verandah of the Indians' quarters has been enclosed the entire length in boarding, with windows in alternate bays. The work has been carried out departmentally.

Wayside Station.—A bath house for prisoners has been erected adjoining the cells. This bath house provides accommodation for dressing and undressing the prisoners in inclement weather, and is provided with a hot and cold shower bath, supplied from a special hot water boiler and installation for this purpose alone. Incorporated in the same building is a latrine for Foreigners.

Bubbling Well Station.—A bath house for prisoners was commenced in December and is nearing completion. This building adjoins the cells on the north side and is constructed on the same lines as at Wayside.

Gaol.—The steam heating apparatus, water supply and fittings, wash tubs, dye vats and sinks have been installed during the year and the building is now in use. The old kitchen has been converted into a store room.

Extensions to the Receiving Block referred to in last year's Report (p. 118) have been completed by Gaol Labour.

A fire occurred at the Indian Warders' Quarters on February 6, and the conflagration was not under control until the building was practically gutted. Large additions to the Indian Warder Staff had been anticipated for some time however, and it was the intention to erect a new block of quarters at the south-west angle of the site, and sketch plans had already been prepared with that end in view. It was then considered expedient to demolish the remains of the damaged building and erect on the same site a new block of quarters, utilising all old materials so far as practicable. Sketch plans were immediately prepared for a four storey building housing 90 men, these plans being subsequently amended to provide a five storey building for 140 men. The working drawings were approved in June, and after obtaining eleven estimates, the contract was let on July 17, and demolition of the old building was commenced immediately. With regard to the segregation of Sikhs and Mohammedans, the building is arranged symmetrically with east and west wings, approached from a central staircase. The ground floor provides kitchens, cooks' room, bathrooms, latrines, fuel store and boiler house, with an enclosed verandah forming a common room. The upper four floors are divided into dormitories with separate rooms for the sergeants in charge. On the top floor, a Mohammedan Mosque is provided in the west wing and a Sikh Gurdwara in the east. The external walls of the building are of blue brick. The whole of the first floor is of reinforced concrete, as are the landings, staircases and entire roof. As the whole block will be heated with low pressure hot water, the risk of fires in the future should be materially reduced. The flat roof will be used as a drying area and is approached from the main staircase. Each wing of the building is provided with a fire escape at floor level, with iron ladders and reinforced concrete landings. Fire hydrants will also be provided. Good progress has so far been made in the erection of the block. The estimated cost is Tls. 40,750.

Five additional Chinese houses behind the existing leased quarters were secured for the temporary accommodation of Indian Warders during the rebuilding of the Indian Block, and a temporary latrine, was constructed on the adjoining site at a cost of Tls. 275. This work was done departmentally.

A small attic has been added in the roof of the Gaoler's House on the north side and approached from the back staircase. The cost was Tls. 324.

In anticipation of the completion of the laundry block, a new gateway has been opened through the old north wall of the Gaol enclosure, giving access to the new area. The work was carried out by Convict Labour.

During practically the whole of the year the work of vermin proofing the cells of the West Block has been proceeding and is well advanced. The work consists in caulking the floors and ceilings and cement rendering the walls, and is being executed by Convict Labour. Estimated cost Tls. 3,120.

Mixed Court.—The Foreigners' offices on the first floor were remodelled, providing separate offices for Registrar, Securities, Chinese Civil Cases, Foreign Civil Cases, Waiting Room and Lavatory. The work was executed during May and was done departmentally. Estimated cost Tls. 575.

Health Department.

Victoria Nursing Home, Maternity Ward.—It was decided to convert the Nurses' quarters, No. 9 Range Road, into a Maternity Ward. Two additional houses, Nos. 2 and 3 Range Road were accordingly leased to accommodate the Nurses, and the work of conversion of No. 9 Range Road was commenced in the middle of October. The accommodation comprises five single rooms and a ward for three beds, in addition to Nurse's duty room and bedroom, kitchen, 3 bathrooms, 2 sink rooms and amah's room. A complete hot and cold water service has been installed and the work is nearing completion. The estimated cost of the work, which is being carried out departmentally, is Tls. 3,395.

Mental Ward.—The rubber padding in the ground floor padded room having shown no sign of deterioration after seven years use, it was decided to complete the upper padded room also and the material was ordered from home and the work completed in the Spring.

Sub-District Office.—A Sub-District Office was erected at the beginning of the year on the south-west corner of Shantung Road Cemetery. The accommodation comprises one office 27' x 13' 6", a store 11' x 10' and a yard 35' x 24'. The building is of brick, plastered externally, and has a Chinese tiled roof and generally harmonizes with the Cemetery wall, of which the front forms a portion. The cost of the work was Tls. 1,166 and was carried out departmentally.

Latrine.—A new public latrine with eight seats has been built in East Yalu Road, the work being carried out departmentally.

Public Works Department.

East Hongkew Depot.—The plans for new workshops were approved in November 1911, and the work was commenced in January and completed in August. The various buildings, which occupy a site behind the East Hongkew Market, comprise a fitting shop 80' x 24' x 21' high to the eaves in which is provided a five ton travelling crane running 17' 6" from floor level and crossing the entire length of the building. Adjoining the fitting shop are offices, carpenters' store room, fittings' store, saddlers' workshop and foreman's room. A blacksmiths' shop occupies the north end of the site 90' x 20' with seven forges. There is also a carpenters' shop 80' x 20' and a painting shed 165' x 20', leaving an open compound 216' x 43'. Quarters for the official in charge are provided at the south end in a small detached villa containing four living rooms all facing south, an attic and the usual offices. The main buildings are constructed in blue brick with corrugated iron roofs, cast iron window frames and artificial stone dressings. The quarters are treated externally with roughcast, the roof covering being French tiles laid over boarding and Malthoid felt.

Alterations to Offices.—Plans and estimates were approved at the end of September for the conversion of the quarters formerly occupied by the Engineer into offices at an estimated cost of Tls. 600. The work entailed the removal of some of the partitions, moving the main staircase to these rooms from the north to the south side of the building and inserting additional windows to provide extra north and east lighting. The work, carried out departmentally, was completed at the end of November.

Offices for Superintendent of Parks.—Since the erection of the new plant house in the Reserve Garden during 1910, embodying the demolition of the old rooms then in use as offices and stores, a portion of the potting shed standing on the edge of the Soochow Creek has been temporarily used as an office for the Superintendent of Parks and staff. This building has now been extended eastwards, providing the necessary extra rooms, i.e. Superintendent's office 26' x 16', Clerk's office 16' x 14' with a store room for bulbs and seeds in the roof 40' x 25'. The additions conform with the original building erected in 1905, the whole having been cleaned down and repainted to match. The contract for the work was signed in October and the work is nearing completion.

Electricity Department.

Riverside Power Station.—In connexion with the Riverside Power Station, what may be termed the civil engineering work has been designed by and carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The original contract comprised the foundation of the Boiler House, Storage Bunkers, Turbine

house and Switch Gallery, Pump House of 3 chambers on the foreshore. Bunding on the Conservancy Normal line with an open dock for coal landing. All the work is constructed in reinforced concrete.

During the year subsidiary contracts were arranged for the Boiler and Turbine supports, the former being partly of brick masonry and the latter entirely of concrete. The bases of the steel smoke stacks were originally designed for construction in brick masonry, it was found, however, that the cost of material and other local conditions would permit of reinforced concrete bases being constructed at a lower cost. The reinforced concrete bases are monolithic with the foundation. The height from the underside of the foundation to the bearing of the Steel Stack is 22' 3".

After the commencement of work on the Pump House, it was decided to add another chamber for the condensers. The method of constructing the lower part of the Pump House being rather unusual on account of the nature of the soil, the following description taken from the Monthly Report for August is here repeated:—

"The bottom of the pump chambers when complete is 6 feet below Customs Zero level, and owing to the importance of making these chambers perfectly watertight, and to the fact that they serve as retaining walls and are thus subject to unequal pressures on the foundation, it was decided to build them on scaffolding above water level. The lower 6 feet of the chambers are built in this way and at the same time the mud excavated below (protected by a cofferdam) to the proper level, and piles driven. Each chamber, weighing 30 tons, is then slung with 12 turns of steel wire rope from levers 30 feet long, made up of 15 inch \times 15 inch Oregon pine timbers into an A frame with raising and lowering tackle at the apex. The chamber is packed up from the pile heads with 18" \times 18" crossed logs, and as one set is removed the structure is lowered by the levers on to the next set, the ropes and lever are then re-adjusted and the operation repeated until the pile heads are reached, a period of from 12 to 15 hours is required for lowering to a depth of 24 feet. The chamber is then filled with broken stone to prevent disturbance due to the unbalanced pressure on the bottom of the cofferdam and which causes the mud to rise two or three feet. The upper part of the chamber is then proceeded with in the ordinary manner of reinforced concrete work."

It is satisfactory to record that the pump chambers are absolutely watertight.

A reinforced concrete sump for circulating water similar in design to one chamber of the Pump House has been constructed on the Normal Line at the east end of the property. The lower portion of the sump was made on the shore and floated out on a spring tide over its final position where foundation piles had already been driven through the mud by means of a "dolly." The mud was then excavated from the sides and the structure lowered on to the pile heads, the upper part was proceeded with in the usual way.

Quarters for Shift Engineers, etc.—These buildings, referred to in last year's Report, p. 119, were completed in July.

Transformer Stations.—Five transformer stations have been erected during the year, respectively in Wetmore, Yangtszepoo, Range, Alabaster and Markham Roads. A temporary transformer station has been erected in Cemetery Road. The Sub-Station at Bubbling Well Police Station is at present being extended towards the south.

Educational Department.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—The contract for this building was signed in October 1911, and the school was formally opened on November 25, 1912, although teaching had been in progress for some weeks previous to that date. The school provides comfortable accommodation for 400 boys. There are 12 class rooms all facing south, six of which are 26' 6" \times 21' and six 24' 6" \times 21'. An Assembly Hall 75' \times 30' on the second floor provides seating room for the entire school, with a platform at the west end and a gangway down one side only.

The building also provides a Headmaster's room 21' 6" \times 16' 6", Assistant Masters' room 21' 6" \times 16' 6", a Chinese teacher's room 24' 6" \times 16' 6", Apparatus room 24' 6" \times 16' 6" and Book store, Map room and Store room each 11' \times 16' 6". The Pupils' entrances are at the east and west ends in close proximity with the umbrella rooms, lavatory and staircases. The visitors' entrance on the north side opens out into the waiting hall 24' 6" \times 16', the interior of the hall being finished in green Ningpo stone and teak panelling.

The Assembly Hall is panelled all round in ash wood 4' 6" high, the surface being treated with green solignum. Above the panelling, the walls are left in red brickwork to the level of the springing of the arched

ceiling which is panelled in white plaster. The floors of entrance hall, corridors and lavatory are of 9" square red quarry tiles laid in cement, the floors of all ground floor class rooms are of Singapore Redwood, nailed direct to breeze concrete, no joists being used.

The external walls are covered with roughcast, the windows having red brick quoins. All class room windows, except those opening on to verandahs, are rolled steel casements with gun metal fittings. The main entrance doorways are of green Ningpo stone. The roofs are of red French Tiles laid over Malthoid felt and boarding, the eaves and gable copings being of solid artificial stone and reinforced concrete. The latter material has also been freely used in the upper verandah floors, verandah railings and flat roof over the north rooms. The building is fitted throughout with electric light but, with the exception of the masters' room, which have open fire places, no heating whatsoever is provided, since the Chinese style of dress is considered to render artificial heat unnecessary.

The site has been surrounded with a boundary wall on the Carter Road and Shanhaikwan Road frontages, the pillars and dwarf wall being of red brick surmounted with green stone copings and wrought iron railings. The latrine building, with east wall resting on the new bunding to the Tszepang, is now in progress.

Public School for Boys.—Various sketch plans for the new school at the south end of the Rifle Range, amplifying the diagrams submitted last December, were prepared in the spring for the building, but in July the decision that only 250 boys were to be accommodated and that the cost should not exceed Tls. 65,000 permitted the final drawings to be prepared and the work commenced. The contract was signed on September 28 and it is expected that the building will be finished by November 1913.

A scheme of ventilation for the old building in Chapoo Road was approved at the end of December 1911 and was forthwith put in hand. It consists of galvanized ducts of suitable sizes leading from iron gratings situated in the ceiling of each class room to three turrets, two on the roof of the main portion of the building, and one immediately over the Lower School classrooms. It is proposed to further assist the ventilation which is already greatly improved, by placing low speed electric exhaust fans in the two larger turrets.

ROADS.

The question of road experiments has been dealt with at length in my Reports for 1910 and 1911, but in view of the importance of the subject, no apology need be offered for discussing the matter still further. It may now be fairly claimed that the construction of bituminous roads has, in a large degree, passed beyond the experimental stage. A great deal of attention has been devoted to the matter during the past two years. Failures have not been wanting but much has been learnt by investigating every case with a view to assigning definite causes for such failures. In Shanghai what difficulties there are, are accentuated by peculiar circumstances; the absence of certain classes of industrial works leaves practically no choice of material, and importation from Europe or America burdens the work with heavy freight charges. The peculiar nature of local traffic, concentrated as it is into narrow roads, coupled with climatic conditions nullifies the advantages otherwise to be gathered from the result of extensive work in Europe and America. With regard to local traffic, it may be of interest to note that the weight per lineal inch of wheel tyre is, in the case of fully loaded wheelbarrows and handcarts, greater than the unit weight of the steam rollers under which the roads are consolidated.

With regard to the bituminous treatment of macadam roads, too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that tar painted macadam and tar macadamised roads can in no sense be termed permanent pavements and cannot therefore be compared with hardwood blocks or natural asphalt laid on cement concrete foundations. The improvement, however, over ordinary water bound macadam is very noticeable, as for example in the case of Bubbling Well Road, west of Carter Road and in Siccawei Road. The surface treatment adopted on those roads will require repeating one or twice annually until the macadam becomes worn and in need of renewal.

For the congested roads of the Central District macadam is an unsuitable material but it is only by comparatively heavy capital expenditure that anything very much better can be substituted.

In my report for September, the following note appeared on the subject of road foundations:—

"One of the main causes of the short life of the metalling on many of the heavily trafficked roads is that almost all the roads, particularly in the Central District, now possess no foundation to speak of, and the new metalling in many cases has to be laid practically on the mud. The original foundation consisted of about

8 inches of consolidated broken bricks. These bricks, in the first place, possess very few lasting qualities, particularly when laid on such a wet subsoil as we have in Shanghai. Under the influence of the water in the subsoil and continual steam rolling for many years, the broken bricks have disintegrated, and as a foundation, are now useless. The extreme importance of a first class foundation is obvious, and it is highly desirable that new foundations should be constructed as occasion and finances permit. Broken bricks are now no longer being used for road foundations and all new roads are being constructed with a foundation of about 10 inches of Soochow granite spalls."

It will be seen from the tabulated statement attached that tar macadam has been laid in some of the busiest roads in the Central District. Although they have given satisfaction so far, I have no intention of recommending the extended use of tar macadam in roads subjected to such heavy traffic. The object in these cases was to subject the road to a severe test in order to observe the wearing and other qualities of the road in the shortest possible period.

Generally speaking I would recommend that road treatment should proceed upon the following lines :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Roads subject to very heavy traffic such as Szechuen, Kiangse and Foochow Roads. | Hardwood paving blocks or some form of asphalt laid on cement concrete foundation. |
| 2. Roads subject to moderate traffic, such as Bubbling Well, Carter and Range Roads. | Tar macadam. |
| 3. Roads subject to light traffic, such as Siccawei, Gordon and Ward Roads. | Water-bound macadam surface with refined tar or other inexpensive bituminous material. |

Although, of course, the initial cost of a tar macadam road is higher than the cost of an ordinary macadam road, the life is longer, maintenance charges less and, at the same time, a much better road surface is obtained.

The saving effected in the cost of cleansing would also be considerable if bituminous or similar roads were constructed upon a large scale. The quantity of detritus removed from a tar macadam road has been found to be 37% less than from a macadam road. As this additional 37% is largely binding material it will be seen that this is a matter of first importance. The advantages and otherwise of a bituminous road are obvious to a careful observer and need not be enumerated here.

Work on the above lines is limited by the output and price of desiccated tar but even if difficulties should arise in this connexion, there remains the choice of a number of imported preparations which, although rather more expensive, would give compensatingly better results.

The Lithofalt blocks laid in Szechuen Road in September 1911 continue to be satisfactory and very little measureable wear was observed after twelve months use. It remains to be seen whether the blocks will maintain their wearing properties for their full depth. In November of this year, a short length of Szechuen Road adjoining the above was paved with blocks made in our own Dépôts with locally available materials. These blocks have not been laid down a sufficient length of time to pass an opinion on their wearing qualities, it should however be pointed out that the basic compound contains no natural asphalt.

The more important road work carried out during the year is summarised below, and for the purpose of record, the experimental and other work carried out in 1910 and 1911 is included with further remarks upon the results observed up to the end of 1912.

Road	Method of Construction	Cost per fong	Date of Constrn	Remarks 1910	Remarks 1912
Tiendong from Chapoo to North Szechuen	Old foundation removed. New foundation consisting of 7" of quarry spalls hand pitched. Voids filled with dry $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone. Successive layers of 1" of $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone, 4" of $\frac{1}{2}$ " stone and again 1" of $\frac{1}{2}$ " stone all treated whilst hot with desiccated tar rolled in layers with steam roller. Surface painted with hot tar and blinded with machine sand.	Tls. 16.67	Aug. to Oct. 1910	Fairly good with exception of one portion when tar was not equal to standard quality.	Moderately successful but needed considerable attention to keep surface in good condition.
North Soochow in front of General Hospital	Old foundation removed. New foundation consisting of Cement blocks 8" thick. Successive layers of 1" of $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone 3" of $\frac{1}{2}$ " stone and again 1" of $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone all treated while hot with desiccated tar and rolled in layers with hand roller. Surface painted with hot tar and blinded with sand.	19.00	Oct. to Nov. 1910	Very good.	Very good but repairs not quite so extensive. Traffic less than in Tiendong Road.
Do.	Old foundation not removed. Tar macadam laid as above.	12.00	Oct. & Nov. 1910	Very good.	Very good.
Hankow east of Kiangse	Old foundation not removed. Dry metalling grouted according to manufacturer's specification with a patent preparation called Tarvia	9.20	Sept. 1910	Very good.	Wear not excessive but depressions appeared on surface, which were filled with tar macadam and whole surface tar painted, net result very good.
Kiangse south of Hankow	Same treatment as above but desiccated tar used instead of Tarvia.	5.02	Aug. 1910	Unsatisfactory. Tar oozes up in wet weather and forms a black oily mud on the surface of the road. The fact that a new sewer had recently been laid here might partly account for this.	Complete failure almost entirely due to quality of tar. Whole surface removed in Aug. 1911 and remetalled in ordinary way.
Yangtzepoo west of Tramway Terminus	Road swept clean and painted with hot desiccated tar.	1.10	Sept. 1910	Very good but only suitable for roads with light traffic.	Repainted with desiccated tar this summer. Surface of road still intact after two years' wear.
Dixwell north of East Kashing	As above, using Tarvia.	1.25	Nov. 1910	do.	Satisfactory. Repainted with desiccated tar this summer.
Yangtzepoo near the Point	Road swept clean and treated with Asphaltic oil.	1.20	Nov. 1910	Not so good as desiccated tar and Tarvia as it appears to lack the binding properties of the above. Experiment carried out on a very small scale.	Not satisfactory for reasons mentioned in 1910. Repainted with desiccated tar this summer.
Thorburn from Ward to Baikal	Foundation of 7" of quarry spalls well packed and rolled, 4" layer of tarred $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone and $\frac{1}{2}$ " layer of tarred $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone well rolled. Surface painting of desiccated tar and a blinding of machine sand.	18.80	Aug. to Nov. 1911	Remarks 1911 Mostly carried out by Convict Labour. On account of distance from wharf haulage of materials was expensive. Wearing well but subject to light traffic only.	Quite satisfactory in every way and no repairs required since it was laid.
Kiangse west side north of Hankow	5" of 2" broken stone, 2" of 1" broken stone, 1½ gallons of Tarvia per square yard grouted into material in two courses and well rolled with $\frac{1}{4}$ " broken stone. Surface painting of Tarvia and a blinding of machine sand.	16.00	Oct. 1911	Has not worked well so far, probably due to the difficulty of properly consolidating 7" of dry broken stone in unfavourable weather.	Continual patching required. Lack of complete success due to reasons mentioned last year.
Kiangse east side north of Hankow	Same as above with the exception of the 5" of 2" broken stone.	10.00	Oct. 1911	Very good.	Satisfactory.
Siking from Kiangse to Honan	4" layer of $\frac{3}{4}$ " tarred stone and $\frac{1}{4}$ " layer of $\frac{1}{4}$ " tarred stone, well rolled. Surface painting of desiccated tar and a blinding of machine sand.	9.56	July 1911	Fair.	Unsatisfactory. Failure due to over heating stone. Relaid in Oct. 1912 at a cost of Tls. 6.31 per fong.

Road	Method of Construction	Cost per fong	Date of Constrn.	Remarks 1911	Remarks 1912
Szechuen north of Canton	Foundation 6" Cement concrete. Floating of $\frac{3}{4}$ " Cement mortar 2" Lithofalt blocks grouted with bituminous solution.	Tla. 75.00	Aug. & Sept. 1911	To be reported on after 12 months.	Reported satisfac- tory, Sept. 1912.
Nanking from Chekiang to Loongfei Bridge	Foundation 6" cement floating of $\frac{3}{4}$ " cement mortar. 4" Jarrah blocks grouted with coal tar.	70.00	Mar. and Apl. 1911	Unsatisfactory at first on account of shrinkage of blocks. Since regrading of blocks no trouble has been experienced.	Satisfactory.
Connaught from Jess- field to Gun Club	Foundation of 7" quarry spalls 4" of $\frac{3}{4}$ " broken stone and binding of Soochow sand.	14.00	Oct. to Dec. 1911	Fairly good. This road is inserted for comparison of cost with bituminous and "patent" roads.	Satisfactory for a road of its class.
Chapoo south of Hai- ning	3" of $\frac{3}{4}$ " broken stone grouted with desiccated tar. Surface painting of desiccated tar and binding of machine sand.	12.00	Oct. 1911	Fair.	Satisfactory after being repainted with desiccated tar.
Honan from Foochow to Nanking	Old surface of road covered with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " of tar macadam composed of equal quantities of $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " mixed dry, heated and mixed with desiccated tar of specific gravity between 1.20 and 1.23, surface painted twice with hot desiccated tar.	5.68	July 1912		Very satisfactory, especially when heavy traffic is taken into consideration. This appears to be the most successful method of preparing and laying tar macadam.
Kiangse from Kiukiang to Nanking	do. do. tar macadam 3" thick.	6.55	Aug. 1912		do. do.
Hankow from Honan to Kiangse	do. do. do.	6.32	Aug. 1912		do. do. Traffic not so heavy as on above roads.
Jinke	do. do. do.	6.15	Oct. 1912		Satisfactory.
Kiukiang from Honan to Kiangse	Old surface of road covered with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " of tar macadam. $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone tarred and laid in separate layers, $\frac{1}{4}$ " being finishing coat. Two coats of desiccated tar applied.	7.71	Sept. 1912		Not quite so good as above. Due to different method of mixing stone.
Szechuen north of exist- ing Lithofalt blocks	Locally made bituminous paving blocks laid on 6" cement concrete as in case of Lithofalt.	32.50	Nov. 1912		Too early to report results.
Bubbling Well from Loongfei Bridge to Mohawk	Surface of existing macadam road painted with desiccated tar.	0.98	July 1912		Traffic too heavy for tar painting. Most of work done at night and traffic turned on in few hours, which is in- sufficient to allow the tar to set.
Bubbling Well from Carter to Siccawei	do. do. do.	0.96	May to July 1912		Very good but traffic somewhat excessive for tar painting.
Yates	do. do. do.	0.48	June to July 1912		Very good.
Siccawei from Bubbling Well to Avenue Paul Brunat	do. do. do.	1.14	July to Sept. 1912		Very good but mud riding track at side causes road to be- come muddy in wet weather.
Chapoo from Quinsan to Boone	2" of tar macadam laid as in Kiukiang Road.	5.02	July 1912		Satisfactory.
Yangtzeppoo east of tramway Terminus	Surface of road painted with desiccated tar.	0.90	July to Sept. 1912		Very good.
Lay from Ward to Baikal	Surface of road painted with two coats of ordinary coal tar.	0.64	Oct. 1912		Satisfactory but only suitable for road with very light traffic.
Baikal east of Yang- tzeppoo	Surface of road painted with two coats of "Liquid fuel."	0.62	Nov. 1912		Surface of road oily in wet weather and the material does not appear to possess binding qualities. Only small length of road treated.

Mud Roads.—The maintenance of the unmetalled roads in the Western District in a condition suitable for vehicular traffic continues a source of difficulty and expense. The condition is largely dependent upon the weather as frequently after two or three hundred coolies have been employed for several days in raking the roads a heavy rain shower coupled with the passage of a small number of equestrians has reduced the road to an almost impassable condition for wheeled traffic and the work has to be done over again when sufficiently dry. As opportunity offers the mud roads are being reformed with a cross fall in order to throw off the rain as quickly as possible and assist in preventing the surface being worked up into a slushy state in wet weather.

Works Completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.

Central.—Szechuen Road.—A length of 50 feet immediately north of the lithofalt paving has been paved with locally made blocks similar to lithofalt blocks already laid.

Kiangse Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Nanking Road and Kiukiang Road.

Honan Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Foochow Road and Nanking Road.

Kiukiang Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Honan Road and Kiangse Road.

Hankow Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Honan Road and Kiangse Road and west of Szechuen Road. The road was tar painted between Szechuen Road and the Bund.

Siking Road.—The tar macadam was relaid.

Bund.—Tar macadam was laid between Sungkiang Road and Canton Road. The carriage stand opposite the Club was tar painted.

Jinke Road.—Tar macadam was laid the full length of the road.

Soochow Road was tar painted between the Bund and Yuenmingyuen Road.

Yuenmingyuen Road was tar painted between Soochow Road and Peking Road.

Northern.—Darroch Road.—A 9" sewer was laid for a distance of 226 feet from North Szechuen Road and the ballasting and metalling completed as far as the first bend in the road.

Haskell Road.—352 feet of 12" sewer and 130 feet of 9" sewer was laid connecting with Range Road sewer, instead of the outlet into the Jukong which is being filled in by the Chapei Authorities. The drainage is still inadequate and will be further improved by the construction of an auxiliary sewer in Range Road, as the present sewer is too small for the additional sewers connected to it.

North Chekiang Road.—Chip paving bedded upon tarred stone was laid between North Soochow Road and Haining Road. The west side of the tram track was not done pending the laying of a Tramway feeder cable.

Chapoo Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Quinsan Road and Boone Road.

Hanbury Road.—Tar macadam was laid along the frontage of the Hongkew Fire Station.

North Szechuen Road was tar painted between the Public Swimming Bath and the entrance of the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Eastern.—Ewo Road.—By arrangement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha this road was deviated a short distance eastward and the 3' diameter trunk sewer was extended from Yangtsepoo Road to the foreshore.

Muirhead Road.—The 3' diameter trunk sewer was continued northwards from Yangtsepoo Road to Kwenming Road. The work was attended with some difficulty owing to the close proximity of the tramway track and numerous mains. The creek on the west side of the road was drained and filled in as was the creek at the back of the Aquarius Factory.

Kwenming Road.—The above sewer was continued a short distance west of Muirhead Road to effect a connection with the head of the Singkeipang.

Baikal Road.—A 1' 6" × 1' sewer was laid between Yangtsepoo Road and Macgregor Road, the side ditch being filled in and two 3 feet culverts removed. A 12' strip of ballasting and metalling was laid, a section of which was painted with liquid fuel as a surface treatment.

Wayside Road.—A 1' 6" × 1' sewer was laid between Yangtsepoo Road and the creek east of Chusan Road, the side ditch being filled in and a 3 feet culvert removed. The drainage ditch between Wayside Road and Baikal Road was filled in as it no longer served any useful purpose.

Yangtsepoo Road was tar painted from the Tramway Terminus to the Point.

Ward Road was formed between Lay Road and Lahore Road and a short length west of Lay Road was painted with coal tar whilst another short length east of Alcock Road was treated with liquid fuel as a surface treatment.

Lay Road was painted with coal tar from Ward Road to Baikal Road.

Chinwangtao Road was sewered, ballasted and metalled from Yangtszepoo Road to the river to provide access to the South Manchurian Railway Company's Wharf and the new Municipal jetty.

Jansen Road was raised between the end of the existing road and the river to provide access to the newly constructed jetty. On account of the great depth of mud filling it was not deemed advisable to continue the permanent sewer and a temporary wooden drain was laid, which will be replaced later by a concrete tube sewer.

Yuenfong Road.—A 3 feet culvert was laid at the junction with East Yalu Road.

Macgregor Road.—A 12" sewer was laid for a short distance south of Ward Road.

Western.—Mandalay Road.—A 9" sewer has been laid east of Chengtu Road to connect with the existing sewer west of Mohawk Road, and the creek was filled in and the road formed.

Chengtu Road.—A 12" sewer was laid south of Weihaiwei Road.

Tatung Road has been formed between Burkill Road and Avenue Road.

Mohawk Road has been formed between Weihaiwei Road and Taku Road and the complete making up and sewerage of the road is now in hand.

Shanhaikwan Road has been sewered, ballasted and metalled from Carter Road to the Tszepang.

Bubbling Well Road.—A 9" sewer was laid between Hardoon Road and Hart Road, upon the completion of which the side ditch was filled in and the footpath widened. The road was tar painted between the Loongfei Bridge and Mohawk Road and between Carter Road and Siccawei Road.

Yates Road was tar painted between Bubbling Well Road and Great Western Road.

Siccawei Road was tar painted between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Paul Brunat, and a 12 feet strip ballasted and metalled between Avenue Paul Brunat and the Siccawei Creek.

Hardoon Road.—A 9" sewer was laid between Bubbling Well Road and the Yungzeenpang.

Hart Road.—A 9" sewer was laid between Bubbling Well Road and the Yungzeenpang, upon the completion of which the side ditch was filled in and the road widened.

Seymour Road.—A 12" sewer was laid south of Sinza Road and the side ditch filled in and footpath widened.

Ferry Road.—A 12" sewer was laid between Nanyang Road and the creek north of Sinza Road, the side ditch being filled in and the road widened.

A 9" sewer was laid from Ichang Road to the Soochow Creek and a 12 feet strip ballasted and metalled.

Sinza Road.—A 12" sewer was laid between Ferry Road and Hart Road, the side ditches being filled in and the footpaths widened.

Great Western Road has been formed from Tifeng Road to Edinburgh Road. The Changpang was culverted between Manila Road and Chungking Road by arrangement with the French Council, 3' tubes being laid between Manila Road and Rue Ratard and 4' 6" tubes for the remaining length. The work was carried out by the French Council, the cost being borne equally by the two Councils.

Singapore Road.—Three culverts were laid between Kiaochow Road and Connaught Road, two of them being 3 feet diameter and the remaining one 8 feet diameter.

Kiaochow Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet between Connaught Road and Robison Road.

Robison Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet between Ferry Road and Jessfield Road.

Ichang Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet from Gordon Road to Ferry Road.

West Soochow Road has been formed and raised for a short distance north of Ichang Road.

Description and Mileage of Roads and Footways.

The mileage of roads under the control of the Council is nearly 113 miles and may be classified as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Macadamized	<i>Miles</i> 11·665	<i>Miles</i> 14·136	<i>Miles</i> 14·907	<i>Miles</i> 28·540	69·248
Paved	7·965	6·113	2·630	2·515	19·223
Unmetalled			5·076	19·187	24·263
Total	19·630	20·249	22·613	50·242	112·734

and the mileage of footways as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Paved	<i>Miles</i> 30·676	<i>Miles</i> 25·751	<i>Miles</i> 11·382	<i>Miles</i> 14·767	82·576
Unpaved	2·41	2·227	2·422	7·141	12·031
Total	30·917	27·978	13·804	21·908	94·607

Tramway Track.

The maintenance of the macadamised area of the tramway track was attended to this year by this Department on behalf of the Tramway Company. The upkeep of the setts adjoining the rails reverted to the Tramway Company after having been looked after by the Council for the previous twelve months.

The cleansing of the rail grooves and drain boxes was also attended to by this Department at the Company's expense.

Despite the continual repairs effected by the Tramway Company the condition of the track generally is unsatisfactory, the rail joints appearing to be the most fruitful source of trouble. The whole question is one that will need the most careful consideration. The track occupies such a large proportion of the available carriage ways that the matter is of the utmost public importance. Not only is it exceedingly difficult to maintain the track in a satisfactory condition but the adjoining macadam is rapidly destroyed by the scouring action of the water splashed with considerable force from the rails by passing cars. The continual excavating at rail joints is a source of great inconvenience to vehicular traffic and in certain thoroughfares is attended with danger.

In order to avoid the constant interruption of the road repairing gangs by passing tramcars, an attempt was made to carry out the remetalling of the tramway area at night, but night work had to be abandoned in the face of complaints from residents in the neighbourhood of the noise made by the coolies and the rollers.

Cleansing and Watering.

Plant.—The number and disposition of the Rolling Stock on December 31, 1912, was as follows :—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Water Carts	37	24	61
Gully Carts	10	9	19
Dust Carts	21	15	36
Garbage Carts	6	24	30
Machine Scrapers	7	6	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	38	22	60
Sets of Harness	105	85	190

The repairs to all rolling stock and harness has been carried out departmentally. The work was transferred to the new Workshops at the East Hongkew Depôt in December. The contract for the removal of the road sweepings has been carried out satisfactorily, the contractor finding a good market for a part of the material amongst the country people, who use it as a top dressing for their fields.

Month	Garbage Cartloads.	Ashes Cartloads.	Road Detritus Cartloads.	Gully Deposit Cartloads.	Total.
January	186	11	3,308	913	4,418
February	174	20	3,170	973	4,337
March	228		3,599	1,771	5,598
April	180		2,994	852	4,026
May	186		3,030	780	3,996
June	180		2,999	724	3,903
July	180	20	3,387	759	4,346
August	186		3,316	678	4,680
September	180		3,355	748	4,283
October	186		2,241	732	3,159
November	180		3,142	1,156	4,478
December	162	136	3,077	1,078	4,453
Totals	2,208	187	38,118	11,164	51,677

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company.

WATER SUPPLIED FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Month	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.	Water used.
	Cartloads.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
January	13,918	2,922,780	3,649,937	6,572,717
February	18,862	3,361,020	4,349,603	8,310,623
March	20,473	4,299,330	4,845,378	9,144,708
April	39,377	7,009,170	3,993,273	11,002,443
May	44,578	9,361,380	4,694,139	14,055,519
June	47,376	9,948,960	5,078,577	15,027,537
July	47,787	10,035,270	6,510,117	16,545,387
August	43,190	9,069,900	7,210,634	16,310,534
September	33,271	6,986,910	4,799,851	11,786,761
October	30,050	6,310,500	4,612,225	10,922,725
November	18,388	3,861,480	4,270,121	8,131,601
December	9,600	2,016,000	4,272,188	6,288,188
Total	360,870	75,782,700	58,316,043	134,098,743
Watering Roads on 331 days, 360,870 cartloads			75,782,700 gallons.	
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, Latrines, etc.			44,986,000	"
Electric Light Works			3,168,000	"
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts			4,826,520	"
Sanitary purposes			480,000	"
Used at Fires			4,855,523	"
			Total 134,098,743 gallons.	
Daily Average 366,390 Gallons.				

Hydrants.

32 additional hydrants for fires and street watering purposes have been erected on Municipal Roads as follows :—

Northern District	4
Eastern District	4
Western District	24
	—
	32
	—

LABOUR.

Considerable difficulty has been found in obtaining an adequate supply of suitable labour, except for about four months in the winter.

The nature of most Municipal work does not as a rule attract a good class of labourer and it is therefore doubtful if a moderate increase in the rate of pay would result in any improvement. Good coolie foremen are also difficult to obtain, many of them being unreliable and lazy when not under immediate foreign control. Increased Foreign supervision was introduced at the end of August, and resulted in much more efficient work. Endeavours are now being made to concentrate work as much as possible and so reduce the number of small isolated gangs. Artizans give little trouble and are for the most part fairly diligent workmen. All masons have now been placed on monthly pay. The following table shows the average numbers of men employed daily upon public works, exclusive of contractors' employés.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	154
Artizans	300	222	310	417	416	446	414	447	456	405	356	314
Coolies	1,921	1,841	2,149	2,381	2,412	2,203	2,105	2,180	1,964	1,841	1,708	1,858
Convicts	433	388	327	321	343	339	338	306	375	400	387	325

Convict Labour.

Outside Labour.—Employment has been found for an average number of 356 convicts per day upon 309 working days. The gross amount earned upon work executed for the Public Works Department was Tls. 10,607.42. Most of the convicts have been employed on the raising of the new Stop Butt at the Rifle Range, others in connexion with Concreteware manufacture, carting cement, and Vermin-proofing cell Blocks at the Gaol.

Inside Labour.—The average number of convicts employed on inside work was 260 per working day, and the total net amount earned was \$22,633.98 ex. 75—Tls. 16,975.47.

Casual Ward.

The management of the Casual Ward was taken over by this Department on May 29. An informal Visiting Committee controls the internal arrangements. 945 cubic feet of stone was broken by the inmates.

CREEKS AND RIVER.**Dredging.**

Whangpoo River.—7,817 fong of mud was dredged from the foreshore south of Hankow Road, whilst the pontoons were away for repairs.

Soochow Creek.—420 fong of mud was dredged from the foreshore outside the Garden Bridge.

Yangkingpang.—A commencement was made with the dredging and cleaning of this creek, but on the representations of the French Council regarding the stability of their bunding the work was abandoned.

Defence Creek.—This creek has been fairly well dredged north of Nanking Road, but it is dangerous to excavate as deep as is really necessary on account of the dilapidated condition of several of the private bundings.

Hongkew Creek, Tszepang and Singkeipang.—Dredging is proceeding on these three creeks, the intention being to remove about 800, 600, and 400 fong respectively.

Minor Creeks.—These were all cleaned periodically but it is an extremely difficult matter to maintain the exceedingly long mileage of creeks in anything more than passable condition, particularly where they pass through private property.

Bundings.

Whangpoo River.—The protection of the embankment of the road beyond the Point is still a troublesome and expensive matter. A portion of the embankment has been faced with large concrete blocks laid to an uneven face, so as to break the force of the water. The toe of the slope was constructed of large disused sewer tubes, laid in a vertical position and filled with stone.

Soochow Creek.—The construction of a short length of concrete bunding east of Shanse Road, was completed departmentally, the contractor having failed to carry out his contract. In order to finish the work as quickly as possible the bunding was constructed in reinforced concrete in place of the standard bunding generally adopted previously in the Soochow Creek.

The wooden bunding in the Brenan Road was extensively repaired; being on the concave side of a sharp bend in the creek it is subject to considerable scour. The bunding is of light construction and some more permanent bunding will be necessary within a few years.

The usual minor repairs were carried out to wooden bundings. The bunding on North Soochow Road between North Thibet Road and the Stone Bridge has almost ceased to exist, except in the sections where it has been recently replaced by a new wooden bunding of light section.

Yangkingpang.—Extensive repairs were carried out to the wooden bunding in the Sungkiang Road between Szechuen Road and Kiangse Road. This bunding being old and of wood is in a very dilapidated condition.

Hongkew Creek.—A reinforced concrete bunding is being constructed between Sawgin Road and the mouth of the Sawginkiang. This bunding will be 875 feet long when completed and should assist the conservancy of the creek at this point as the scour will be improved on account of the reduction in the width of the creek. The work is being carried out by contract and after considerable delay at the commencement, progress is now fairly satisfactory. Work of this description when carried out by contract calls for the closest supervision. Minor repairs were carried out on most of the wooden bundings.

Minor Creeks.—A reinforced concrete bunding has been constructed on the Tszepang along the frontage of the Ellis Kadoorie School. All wooden bundings have been repaired where necessary and tarred.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—All the pontoons on the Bund foreshore with the exception of the Nanking Road pontoon were removed and completely repaired and overhauled, at the same time the foreshore was dredged to provide a sufficient depth of water to keep the pontoons afloat at low tide.

A wooden landing jetty and bunding was constructed at the end of the Chinwangtao Road in connexion with the making up of this road, the South Manchurian Railway Co. contributing towards the cost of the work.

A similar landing jetty was constructed at the end of Jansen Road after it had been carried out to the Conservancy Normal Line, in connexion with the development of the adjoining properties.

In connexion with the deviation of Ewo Road and the filling in of the foreshore the pontoon became useless and only floated at high water. It was consequently disconnected pending the development of the Wayside Wharf scheme.

Soochow Creek.—A concrete jetty was constructed east of Shanse Road. All wooden jetties have been repaired as required.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The only feature of interest is the gradual replacement of enclosed arc lamps by lamps consisting of a cluster of four 100 candlepower metallic filament lamps. It is expected that during 1913 the whole of the old enclosed arcs will be removed. Apart from an anticipated improvement in the lighting a very considerable saving will be effected.

The following tables show the number of public street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1912.

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1912					Erected during 1912					In lighting December 31, 1912				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
"C" Burners			1	3	4	1				1	137	217	37	106	497
Refuge lamps											2				2
Bijou Burners											17	25			42
Flame Burners	1			3	4						55	3	4	1	63
Other Burners											1	5		5	11
High pressure lamps											19				19
Total	1		1	6	8	1				1	212	244	66	112	634

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1912					Erected during 1912					In lighting December 31, 1912				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
Flame Arcs						7				7	43	11		16	70
Enclosed Arcs	10		46	9	65						70	98	34	20	222
Metallic Filaments															
400 c.p.						4		8	2	14	4		8	5	17
200 c.p.			1		1	9		27		36	9	15	27	26	77
100 c.p.							1	107		108		1	107	16	124
60 c.p.			2		2	9	10	11	16	46	99	81	144	291	615
Total	10	0	46	12	68	29	11	153	18	211	225	206	520	374	1,125

NEW BUILDINGS.

Since the end of May there has been an appreciable boom in the building trade. The increased activity has been almost entirely confined to the construction of Chinese houses, the Northern District leading with a total of 960. Not only have old houses been pulled down and new ones erected in their stead, but in many cases large blocks of houses (1,500 in all) have been erected on undeveloped land. The class of building now being erected shows that a serious attempt is being made to provide a better house than has been the case in the past, and there is a strong tendency towards providing a "Foreign air" to the structures wherever compatible with the standard design of a typical Chinese house. Many of the better class honges are now being built with a fireplace in at least one room on the ground floor, and in some of the blocks of houses now under construction, provision has been made for lighting the living rooms by gas or electricity. Since the laying of solid ground floors has been enforced, a much superior wooden floor has been laid, the Japan planking formerly used being replaced by Oregon pine, in many cases tongued and grooved. The following are the principal buildings and blocks of houses erected and in progress during the year:—

Central District.—2 Foreign houses, off Nanking Road. Offices for Banque de l'Indo-Chine, The Bund. 1 Foreign store and 5 Chinese houses, Nanking Road. 28 Chinese houses, Amoy Road. 46 Chinese houses, Yunnan, Newchwang and Kweichow Roads. 2 Foreign shops and offices, Nanking and Kiangse Roads. 1 Foreign store and offices, Honan Road. 1 Chinese Theatre, Kinkiang, Chekiang and Hoopch Roads. 1 Chinese Hotel, Hankow and Hoopch Roads. 20 Chinese houses, Foochow Road. 47 Chinese houses and shops, Foochow Road. 24 Chinese houses, Foochow Road. 1 Cinematograph and 2 shops, Hoopch and Chekiang Roads. 33 Chinese houses, Canton Road. 23 Chinese houses, Canton Road. 2 Foreign stores, Nanking Road. 64 Chinese houses, Foochow Road. 40 Chinese houses and 1 Chinese Hotel, Kiangse Road. 22 Chinese houses, Foochow and Hoopch Roads. 1 Godown, off Szechuen Road. 50 Chinese houses, Chekiang and Kwangse Roads. 1 Foreign store, Honan and Nanking Roads. 1 Block of Foreign offices, Canton and Szechuen Roads. 20 Chinese houses, Pakhoi Road. 1 Godown and Auction Mart, Szechuen Road.

Northern District.—36 Chinese houses, East Seward Road. 80 Chinese houses, Chapoo Road. 21 Chinese houses, Yuenfong and East Yalu Roads. 104 Chinese houses, Hanbury and Woosung Roads. 27 Chinese houses, off Woochang Road. 1 Godown, Tsingpoo and Nanzing Roads. 52 Chinese houses, Seward, Boone and Fearon Roads. 48 Chinese houses, Quinsan Road. 21 Chinese bungalows, North Fokien Road. 36 Chinese houses, Tiendong and N. Kiangse Roads. 27 Chinese houses and 1 latrine, N. Honan and Elgin Roads, off N. Szechuen Road. 26 Chinese houses, Boundary and Cunningham Roads. 156 Chinese houses, Tsungming, Tiendong and N. Kiangse Roads. 28 Chinese houses, off Kaifeng Road.

Eastern District.—36 Chinese houses, East Yuhang Road. 23 Chinese houses, East Yuhang Road. 28 Chinese houses, Ward and Macgregor Road Extensions. 72 Chinese houses, East Yuhang Road. 32 Chinese bungalows, Wuchow Road. 1 Foreign and 36 Chinese houses, East Yuhang Road. 229 Chinese houses, Singkeipang and E. Seward Roads. 26 Chinese houses, Yuenfong Road. 38 Chinese houses, East Yuhang Road. 6 Foreign houses, 1 Printing Factory, 5 Blocks Servants' Quarters, 10 Chinese houses, Ward Road Extension. 4 Foreign houses, Ford Lane. 26 Chinese houses, Yangtzepoo Road. 49 Chinese houses, Yangtzepoo Road.

Western District.—1 Cotton Mill, Ichang Road. 6 Foreign houses, Gordon Road. 2 Godowns and 1 Foreign house, Ichang Road. 4 Foreign houses, Weihaiwei Road. 3 Foreign houses, Weihaiwei and Moulmein Roads. 14 Foreign houses, Carter Road. 63 Chinese houses, Chungking and Great Western Roads. 38 Chinese houses, Tsingtao Road. 1 Silk Filature, Sinza Road. 1 Foreign house and 24 Chinese houses, Chungking and Manila Roads. 20 Chinese houses, Weihaiwei Road. 22 Chinese houses, Shanhaikwan Road. 42 Chinese houses, Myburgh Road. 41 Chinese houses, Avenue Road. 31 Chinese houses, Myburgh and W. Soochow Road. 20 Chinese houses, Burkill Road. 33 Chinese houses, Chengtu Road. 37 Chinese houses, Mohawk Road Extension. 55 Chinese houses, Sinza and West Soochow Road Extensions. 1 Pathological College, Burkill Road. 30 Chinese houses, off Carter Road. 6 Foreign houses, Tatung Road Extension. 4 Foreign houses, Chengtu and Mandalay Road Extensions. 57 Chinese houses, Shanhaikwan Road Extension.

Prosecutions.

On June 18, Woo Kwei Fong, was summoned at the Mixed Court for having omitted to lay solid floors and provide proper drainage to native houses, Great Western Road. After the summons had been applied for, the defendant wrote a letter complaining that the Inspector in charge of the work had asked him for money as a bribe. The accusation was investigated and found to be false. After cross examination, the defendant was fined \$20 for having made a false accusation and \$20 for having failed to lay proper floors and drainage. He was also ordered to do the work required within 14 days. As no attempt was made to complete the work, the defendant was again brought before the Court on July 2, and ordered to find security for the cost of the work which was to be carried out by the Public Works Department. The work was satisfactorily completed on July 17.

Five Chinese contractors were summoned at the Mixed Court during the year for having failed to lay solid floors under new Chinese houses, and were fined amounts varying from \$5 to \$25. In each case the floors were laid in a proper manner within the time allowed by the Court for the work to be completed.

On July 31, a Chinese contractor, who refused to lay solid floors under four new houses and provide incombustible roof covering to eight workshops adjoining, was summoned at the Mixed Court. He

was fined \$5 and ordered to comply with the Bye-laws. The floors were laid within a week, but no steps were taken to cover the sheds with proper material. Repeated warnings having been given, the sheds were removed by this Department on September 28.

On November 13, a formal complaint was received from the Chinese Masons' and Builders' Guild, stating officially, that the presence of an organised gang of loafers was causing them serious trouble on the new buildings in the various parts of the Settlement, and asking the Council to take steps to stop the theft of material, etc., from works in progress. The loafers made a practice of demanding payment of sums varying from \$20 to \$50 according to the size of the building under construction, and if the money was not forthcoming, they would assault the watchman and make off with anything they could find. It is extremely difficult to detect the presence of members of the gang amongst the many workmen employed in the construction of a large building, as several of the loafers usually work together, and should one man be caught removing materials, his friends are frequently successful in obtaining his release from the watchmen or workmen before the arrival of the Police. It is interesting to note that English speaking contractors are not interfered with to the same extent as those who speak only their own language. Since the complaint was received, three loafers have been caught and brought before the Mixed Court, receiving one month, two weeks' and three days' imprisonment respectively.

Permits.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 3,513 structures, as against 1,253 in 1911. For the sake of comparison, the figures for the different years since 1900 are given :—

Year.	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total.
1903	733	1,096	663	1,838	4,330
1904	1,209	1,324	822	1,576	4,931
1905	1,199	1,326	1,810	1,035	5,370
1906	751	1,515	1,501	1,644	5,411
1907	987	1,141	848	1,912	4,888
1908	497	841	603	1,140	3,081
1909	309	429	558	784	2,080
1910	555	601	515	696	2,367
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253
1912	533	1,085	956	939	3,513

The new buildings erected during the year may be classified as follows :—

Chinese Houses	2,992
Foreign Buildings	72
Godowns	11
Stables	8
Sheds	216
Additions and Miscellaneous	214
Total	3,513

Dangerous Buildings.—83 Notices have been issued.

Defective Eaves Notices.—300 Notices have been issued during the year affecting 3,167 houses.

Plans submitted for approval 447. 167 by Foreigners and 280 by Chinese.

Summary of Work Done.

Description of Work.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Buildings under construction	62	53	74	79	27	94	101	120	120	130	140	134	
Plans submitted for approval	29	17	35	27	42	29	52	39	45	72	31	29	447
Plans approved	25	16	30	23	39	29	40	34	35	61	27	28	387
Inspections by Inspectors	739	738	934	1,063	1,376	1,603	1,813	1,727	1,721	2,022	1,869	1,807	17,431
Carpenters' sheds, erected	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	13	9	5	0	5	41
Repairs effected to Buildings	41	48	88	89	81	90	102	97	79	82	74	57	908
New shop fronts inserted	50	37	67	53	26	38	39	56	54	50	61	39	570
Shop Fronts, etc. painted	239	236	276	229	201	220	184	215	220	260	247	209	2,736
Alterations effected	19	15	29	20	28	24	23	25	26	32	17	23	281
Fences erected	16	12	22	21	32	13	22	21	27	27	19	20	252
Signboards erected	417	296	602	529	495	654	407	412	511	287	381	390	5,381
Drying stages erected	0	0	1	4	3	5	1	0	2	2	2	2	22
Temporary mat sunshades erected	22	8	31	51	191	117	53	23	19	36	30	24	605
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	0	12	242	405	597	599	440	142	33	15	3	3	2,501

The following is a list of permits issued. A list of those issued during 1911 is appended for the sake of comparison :—

	1911	1912
New Building	226	387
General	343	303
General, minor purposes	3,995	5,766
Landing Materials	196	258
Sunshades	2,274	2,501
Gas Company	566	971
Waterworks Company	518	834
	8,138	11,020

Renewals of building permits are not included.

Private Drainage.

The following returns show the amount of drainage work carried out by the Department on private property :—

Description.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Ft. Run.
12" pipe drains	0	0	0	0	24	0	52	0	240	0	0	112	428
9" pipe drains	120	38	14	114	140	24	184	70	404	66	234	198	1,606
6" pipe drains	20	78	176	174	226	100	150	248	646	518	220	208	2,664
4" pipe drains	10	386	38	74	64	22	100	96	306	18	144	30	1,288
Yard Gullies	0	16	6	4	8	4	9	8	10	1	4	1	81
Brick manholes	7	10	8	19	17	7	26	23	37	28	24	28	234
Connections to sewers	5	3	5	9	12	3	16	11	21	27	15	22	149

PINGOHIAO QUARRY.

The neighbourhood of the Quarry continued to be in a lawless state for the first few months of the year. A military guard of about 40 men was furnished by the Chekiang Authorities in January and has since been quartered at the Quarry.

Considerable inconvenience has been caused by the failure of the transport contractors to bring down a sufficient quantity of material. The rate paid is much less than it has been for many years, and there can be little doubt that the contractors have cut down the wages of boatmen to such an extent that they find a difficulty in obtaining sufficient men. In the first half of the year when inland transport of merchandise was at a minimum owing to the unsafe condition of the country many boatmen were no doubt idle and were prepared to work for a very low wage; with the revival of trade, however, transport of quarry material has suffered. So far as road metalling was concerned the reserve stocks in Shanghai were sufficient to prevent dislocation of work at the expense of double handling of the material. The total output has been less than in 1911, but there has been a considerable increase in fine material for which there has been a large demand or the purpose of ratproofing Chinese houses.

An unusual amount of sickness, apparently malarial fever, occurred among the Kiangpeh coolies in the summer months. These people live in miserable huts on very low lying land rented from the local farmers; during the summer months the level of the subsoil water is probably within one foot of the earthen floors of the huts.

The best remedy is for the Council to erect simple but sanitary buildings on land under its control, charging a nominal rental and taking precautions to prevent overcrowding and other unhealthy conditions.

The following particulars have been compiled from the Overseer's Reports and periodical statements.

Quarrying.—13,642 fong of sound stone and 2,419 fong of inferior stone has been blasted. The proportion of unsound stone is unusually high owing to a stratum of shaly material appearing in the centre of the working face; by the end of the year, however, this had been almost worked out. The amount of dynamite used totalled 4,681 lbs., an average of 1 lb. for 3·4 fong (say 14 tons) of material blasted.

Plant.—The No. 1 machine (Baxter 16" × 9") worked 221 days and produced 4,111·5 fong. The No. 2 machine (Gates) worked 173 days and crushed 3,735 fong. The engine of this crusher was entirely overhauled and the cylinder rebored, the foundation was also repaired. The No. 3 machine (24" × 15" Baxter) worked 150 days, producing 4,164 fong; the top screen shaft of this machine broke twice during the year and the connecting rod once. The boilers have been regularly cleaned and minor repairs effected where necessary.

Labour.—The average number of workmen employed daily on 323 working days was 130, exclusive of fitters and stokers. There has been no fatal accident, and minor accidents have been fewer than usual.

Materials Dispatched.

	Fong.	Fong.
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips	6,514.00	
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	3,689.50	
Machine sand	1,917.00	
Refuse	20.00	
Quarry spalls	466.00	
		12,606.50
To French Municipal Council:—		
Machine broken 2" chips	225.00	
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips	108.00	
" $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	118.00	
Machine sand	357.00	
		808.00
To Contractors, etc.		334.50
		13,749.00
Unsound stone taken to Refuse heaps		2,419.00

Stock produced.—	Fong
In stock December 31, 1911	1,706.25
1912 Machine broken	13,156.00
Spalls	466.00
Refuse	20.00
	<hr/>
	15,348.25
Less Dispatched 1912	13,749.00
	<hr/>
	1,599.25 fong
	<hr/>
Details of Stock in hand December 31, 1912 :—	
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips	1,136.25
" $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	3.25
Machine sand	459.75
	<hr/>
	1,599.25 fong
	<hr/>

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Steam Rollers.—The eight steam rollers have worked continuously through the year, with no repairs being required other than could be carried out on Sundays and holidays. Owing to the high price of coke, experiments were made with liquid fuel, but owing chiefly to the unsuitability of the furnace, the tests were not successful.

Steam Dredger.—The dredger has been occupied in dredging the Soochow creek garbage tipping Depôts, the mouths of the Yangtsepoo Creek, Tszepang and Soochow Creeks, and the foreshore of Riverside Power Station in connexion with the dock and other works. The engine, boiler and pontoon were thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Steam Launch.—The "Swift" made 36 return trips to the Quarry and was also used for Volunteer and other purposes. The total mileage run was about 11,000. The hull was extensively repaired and machinery and boiler overhauled.

Motor Cars.—The mileage traversed by the motor cars was as follows :—

Beaufort car	8,653 miles.
Swift car	8,434 "
Rover car	6,106 "

Each car has been laid up for about six weeks for periodical repairs, painting, etc.

The Beaufort and Swift cars have received hard usage for 5 and 4 years respectively and are now much deteriorated.

Miscellaneous Plant, such as centrifugal pumps and pile drivers, has been extensively used on various engineering works and has been kept in good working condition.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Ninety boilers have been periodically inspected during the year and there has been no difficulty in getting the few alterations required carried out. Inspections were made while boilers were under steam so that gauges and steam and water cocks might be effectively tested.

CONCRETEWARE.

Concreteware Manufacture.—The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 32,234 pieces as against 16,760 in the previous year. It will be seen from the following table that machine made pipes, reinforced concrete pile and kerb and channels, formed the bulk of the work.

Machine made pipes, 4", 6", 9" and 12"	21,207
Circular tubes 3' and 4'	1,005
Egg shaped tubes 1' x 1' 6", 1' 6" x 2' 3", 2' 3" x 3'	978
Reinforced concrete piles and sheet piles	2,200
Concrete facing blocks	880
Reinforced concrete steps	318
Concrete kerbs and channels	2,786
Gullies	469
Miscellaneous articles	2,391
Total	<u>32,234</u>

Convict labour has been employed as far as possible. A concrete beam test machine belonging to the Reinforced Concrete Committee of the Shanghai Engineering Society, was installed in the yard, with which 60 reinforced concrete beams were tested. Forty consignments of cement have been tested in accordance with the British Standard Specification, and 250 cubes of concrete were tested for compressive strength. The total quantity of cement passed through the yard was 9,500 casks, *i.e.* 1,590 tons.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

CENTRAL OFFICES.

The scheme for re-building the Central Municipal Offices, which involved the purchase and inclusion in the site of Lot 171, was checked at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers by an amendment to the Budget, proposed by Mr. E. S. Little and seconded by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Hykes, under which the provision which had been made for the purchase was struck out. The amendment was carried by 115 votes to 91.

The proposal to submit the question of the price to be paid to Mr. McBain to the Land Commission was accordingly abandoned, and on April 3 the Council decided to appoint a Committee to consist of three members, Messrs. H. De Gray, E. E. Clark and H. Figge, with two outside Ratepayers, to give the whole question full consideration and report for the Council's guidance. Messrs. E. S. Little and T. E. Trueman accepted the Council's invitation to serve on this Board, and the Committee's Report will be in the hands of the Ratepayers before the Annual Meeting of 1913.

Shanghai, March 27, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I should be much obliged if you would be good enough to send me a copy of the plan referred to by the Chairman in his speech at the recent Ratepayers' meeting prepared by Mr. Godfrey showing that the necessary buildings and Drill Hall could not be accommodated on the present site.

I should also be glad if you would kindly show me alternative plans which I presume must exist showing some method by which the buildings and Drill Hall could be accommodated on the present site.

Will you also please give me information as to the number of square feet of area required by each of the Departments for offices and administration purposes.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your note of March 27, desiring certain plans and information connected with the Council's scheme for the reconstruction of the Municipal Buildings, I am directed to inform you that it was the Council's intention to prepare and publish plans showing how the present site, Cadastral Lot 168, may be utilised for present requirements without incorporating the adjoining lot, No. 171. Therewith were to be included alternative plans indicating what modifications and provision for future needs are possible if the latter property is acquired.

Judging from your recent speech at the Ratepayers' Meeting, and from your letter under reply, that you take considerable interest in this public question, the Council has now decided to appoint a Committee, to comprise three of its own members and two independent Ratepayers, for the purpose of reporting on the whole question. I am directed to ask that you may be good enough to serve on this Board.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.

Shanghai, April 5, 1912.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated April 5, informing me that the Council has decided to appoint a Committee to comprise three of its own members and two independent Ratepayers for the purpose of reporting on the whole question of the scheme of reconstruction of Municipal buildings. I shall be glad to accept your invitation to serve on this Board.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council has decided to appoint a Committee, to comprise three of its own members and two independent Ratepayers, for the purpose of reporting on the general question of the reconstruction of the Municipal Buildings; and I am to ask that you may be good enough to serve on this Board.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

T. E. TRUEMAN, Esq.

Shanghai, April 6, 1912.

SIR,—I shall be pleased to accept the Council's invitation to serve on a Special Committee, for the purpose of reporting on the general question of the reconstruction of the Municipal Buildings.

Yours faithfully,
T. E. TRUEMAN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

HONGKEW MARKET.—

The project for enlarging the Hongkew Market by the inclusion in the site of the whole of Cadastral Lot 1069, B.C. No. 1525, was the subject of special reference by the Chairman in his speech at the Ratepayers' Meeting in March, and a sum of Tls. 115,000 was included in the Budget, representing the estimated cost of this fully developed property. Negotiations with Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., were brought to a conclusion in June, the gross price of purchase being Tls. 130,000.

The original site of this market, B.C. Lot 1967, was composed of a portion of B.C. Lot 1525, and this year's transaction consists merely in the restoration of the lot to its dimensions at the time of issue of its first title deed.

Plans showing in detail the manner in which the market is to be completed were approved in December, but for the present it is considered sufficient to proceed with the northern portion only of the new area, at an estimated cost of Tls. 31,200, which is expected to increase the existing accommodation by almost 80 per cent. The work has been begun, demolition and the removal of old buildings having already been carried out. (Public Works Department Tender No. 85, Wong Kor Sung, Tls. 3,320). With respect to the remainder of the property, consisting of Chinese shops and houses in fair condition, certain necessary repairs have been effected, and the work of collection of rents and general management has been placed in the hands of Mr. A. E. Algar.

Shanghai, April 29, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiries relative to Cadastral Lot No. 1069, arranged to be purchased by the Council, there are no leases on the property and the gross rental from the houses on the lot amounts to \$938.50 per moon.

With regard to the value of the buildings on the land, I requested native contractors to give me a valuation of them and the following are the best, viz :—

If the buildings are to be taken down and rebuilt on another site, Taels 6,570.

If the buildings are sold and the purchaser has no immediate use for them, but he keeps them to use as opportunity offers, Taels 4,380.

Yours faithfully,
J. AMBROSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 18, 1912.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of April 29 I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to take over Cadastral Lot 1069 so soon as is convenient to yourself. You will perhaps be so good as to indicate a suitable date for the transfer.

I am to add that the Council is not desirous of taking down the buildings on the property at present, nor indeed of disturbing the existing tenants.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. AMBROSE, Esq.

Shanghai, May 20, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., re transfer of Cadastral Lot No. 1069, I am not in a position to say when the lot can be transferred as the Power of Attorney necessary for the purpose has not yet arrived.

It was, however, written for on April 5, so that it may be expected any mail, and after its arrival the lot can be transferred at any suitable date.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. AMBROSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 21, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your call this a.m. re purchase by the Council of B. C. Lot No. 1525 for the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Taels, (Taels 130,000), we understand our Mr. Ambrose informed you in his letter of May 20 that the title deed and Power of Attorney to transfer was written for on April 5, and as we had heard nothing in reply, we on May 29 wired the owner respecting those documents, but we are still without them.

We, however, understand from you the Council wishes to take possession of the property, and pay the purchase money for same at once, provided we are prepared to guarantee the transfer of the lot upon the arrival from home of the deed and Power of Attorney.

In deference therefore to the wishes of the Council, we are willing to receive the aforesaid purchase money and, in consideration of same, we hereby guarantee to transfer to the Council at H.B.M. Consulate-General, the aforesaid lot of land upon the receipt by us from home of the title deed of B. C. Lot No. 1525 together with the Power of Attorney for transfer of same.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 27, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of June 21, and to accept the offer therein contained to hand over possession of Cadastral Lot 1069 to the Council forthwith and in advance of formal transfer of the property, I accordingly enclose the Council's cheque for Tls. 130,000, and suggest that Saturday next, June 29, may be considered to be the date of the transaction.

Mr. A. E. Algar will act as the Council's agent for this property, and I am therefore to request that you will notify the tenants that their rent should be paid to him with effect from that date.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 27, 1912.

SIR,—Confirming the verbal instructions already communicated to you. I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a copy of the Council's letter of this date to Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., from which you will observe that the Council desires that you will assume agency for Cadastral Lot 1069, Northern District, with effect from Saturday next, June 29.

I am to request that you will collect and return the rental of this property upon the same terms and in the same manner as you at present do that of the property at the corner of the Hankow and Honan Roads.

The Council has no wish to disturb any of the tenancies for the present, and ample notice will be given when any part of the lot is required to be converted to use as a market. In this connexion I would ask that you keep in touch with Dr. Stanley, the Health Officer, in whose supervision and control the markets are vested.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, June 28, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with cheque for One hundred and Thirty Thousand Taels, (Taels 130,000), in payment of the purchase by the Council of B. C. Lot No. 1525 and known on the Plan as Cadastral Lot No. 1069, and as suggested possession of the aforesaid lot to be considered as from to-morrow, the 29th instant.

We note that Mr. A. E. Algar will act as Agent for the Council for this property, and we will make all arrangements with him in the matter of rentals for the current month as from the 29th instant.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 6, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council desires to proceed with the conversion of the northern portion of Lot 1069 into an extension of the Hongkew Market, the work to be undertaken with the least possible delay in accordance with the plan which has been forwarded to you by the Municipal Engineer.

I am directed therefore to request that you may be good enough to give immediate notice of removal to the tenants of the houses affected.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, December 6, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I have now given the tenants of the northern portion of Cadastral Lot 1069, Northern District, notice to vacate at the end of the Chinese 11th moon which terminates on January 18 next, and following the usual custom no rent will be collected from them for that month. As it is sometimes difficult to get rid of the Chinese tenants on the due date I shall feel obliged if you will proceed with taking down the houses on that date.

In view of the extension of the Hongkew Market I have spent little or no money on this property in the shape of repairs since I took over the agency. The southern half needs a good deal done to it and I have had an estimate prepared for the work I consider necessary. It is as follows:—

To changing and/or renewing drying stages to Nos. KK 1-3, 5-9 and 12 and 13 Market Road and Nos. K. 179-183, Z. 807-809, 811 and 812, Z. 801 to 805. Total 26 houses at Tls. 9 each	Tls. 234
To repairing and renewing eaves, gutters and down pipes throughout	45
To repairs to paving in passage ways and V gutters	15
To petty repairs to roofs	25
To petty repairs to plastering on external walls	20
To general repairs to walls and copings of walls throughout	105
	<hr/> Tls. 444

As it is not the Council's intention, I take it, to pull down this southern half for some years to come, I shall feel obliged if you will authorise me to put this work in hand with a view to keeping the property in a good state of repair.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 17, 1912.

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated December 6, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, the Council notes that the tenants of the houses on Cadastral Lot 1069 affected by the proposal to extend the Hongkew Market have already received notice to vacate, to take effect on January 18 next, and in accordance with your suggestion the work of demolition of the buildings will proceed immediately thereafter.

With regard to the upkeep of the rest of the property, the Council accepts your estimate for the repairs considered necessary, and authorises the work accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

QUETTA ROAD MARKET.

In accordance with the provisions of the Budget, a site has been selected for a new market in the Eastern District, Section B. The land is situated at the corner of the Yangtszepoo and Quetta (projected) Roads. It consists of Lot 6858 and adjacent unregistered land, a total area of Mow 2.995 of which Mow 0.363 is required for road purposes. The purchase price was Tls. 1,350 per mow.

LATRINE SITE.

A piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.028, situated near the corner of the East Yalu and Yuenfong Roads, was purchased for use as a latrine site for the sum of Tls. 84.

WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF.

In pursuance of the scheme outlined on page 61A of the Report for 1911, for providing adequate landing and shipping accommodation in the Eastern District, the Council concluded the purchase from Messrs. George McBain of Cadastral Lot 2372 for the sum of Tls. 90,000. The lot had a frontage on the Yangtszepoo Road of 199 feet, of which 9 feet have been devoted to widening the Ewo Road, the position of which has been altered in accordance with the note upon the subject published in the Gazette of January 25. When extended to the Conservancy Normal Line, the area of the property will be Mow 16.913, and the river frontage will be 190 feet, both inclusive of the Ewo Road.

Partial provision for the bunding and development of the new Wharf will be contained in the Budget for 1913.

The scheme includes a large public pontoon, goods-shed and dock for the accommodation of cargo. The east side of the dock will be reserved for the use of the Public Works Department. It will further comprise a dépôt and yard for stone breaking by convicts.

HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND.

The Council has purchased Lots 203, 302, 324 and 350 Pao, from the Range Property Syndicate, the land being situated adjoining the north-west corner of the Ground. The aggregate area available for sale was Mow 9.425 and the price, at Tls. 2,500 per mow, Tls. 23,562.50.

A further small adjoining lot, No. 716 Pao, Area Mow 0.531, has also been acquired from Mr. A. J. Harger for Tls. 750.

In addition to the foregoing substantial increase to the recreation area, small payments have been made in respect to the land behind the Rifle Butt. One purchase was concluded with Mr. A. E. Algar, Mow 1.389, between B.C. Lots 532 and 663 Pao. at Tls. 2,500 per mow, Tls. 3,472.50. A small piece of grave land inset into B.C. Lot 309 Pao. was also acquired for a sum of Tls. 384, as well as an additional area of Mow 0.164, for Tls. 738, required in connexion with the erection of the new markers' galleries. The amalgamation of the title deeds for the whole of this estate, including the Rifle Range, Public Swimming Bath, etc., and final settlement of all questions of boundaries and Chinese graves, will be undertaken at an early date.

ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS.

Alabaster Road.—Increased demand for electricity for power purposes in the Northern District necessitated provision of a new sub-station in that locality. Purchase was accordingly arranged of a small piece of land for this purpose, measuring Mow 0.04, ex Cadastral Lot 12 at the corner of Winchester and Alabaster Roads, for the sum of Tls. 350.

Central District.—Upon the recommendation of the Electrical Engineer the section of the Central District west of Honan Road will be converted to 3-phase distribution next year, underground extra high-tension mains being run from the Fearon Road Station to four Sub-Stations.

The site for one of these Sub-Stations has been acquired in the Chekiang Road upon terms contained in the following correspondence :—

Council Room, Shanghai, October 3, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to the negotiations which have taken place between yourself and the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the purchase by the Council of a strip of land from the south of Lot 472 Chekiang Road, for the purpose of erecting an electrical sub-station, I am directed to state that the Council will be glad to secure an area of Mow 0.169, *i.e.*, the portion of the site occupied by houses Nos. 318 and 319. The rent of these houses is understood to be \$12 per mensem each, and the Council trusts, therefore, that your Mission will accept the round sum of Tls. 4,000 for the land, which includes the additional 10 per cent. above the actual value usual in regard to such purchases.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Rev. Y. LEMERCIER, S.J.,
for the Siccawei Seminary, 29 Rue Montauban.

Translation of a letter from the Kiangnan Mission, October 21, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. Father Lemer cier, on his return to Shanghai, after having taken note of your letter of October 3, 1912, on the subject of the portion of Cadastral Lot No. 472, in Chekiang Road, Mow 0.169, which you require, directs

me to answer that he regrets being unable to accept the sum of Tls. 4,000 which you offer him, but in order to be conciliating with the Council, he is willing to accept Tls. 4,500 instead of the Tls. 5,000 which he asked for.

The rental of the two houses is capable of being increased from \$14 to \$15 per month per house.

Your obedient servant,
V. MOULY.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 24, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 21, and to state that, in accordance therewith, the Council will pay Tls. 4,500 for the strip of Lot 472, required for use as an Electrical Sub-Station. The necessary arrangements for the transfer will follow in your convenience.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Rev. Brother V. MOULY.

A second site has been obtained from Mr. Ambrose, being a portion of Cadastral Lot 328, Ningpo Road, for the sum of Tls. 3,815 plus the cost of reinstatement of a short length of wall estimated at Tls. 100.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

The offer of Mr. H. Lester of the small strip of Cadastral Lot 940, required to square off this property, an area of Mow 0.256 for Tls. 1,000, has been accepted.

SURPLUS LAND.—

West Soochow Road.—Negotiations were concluded with the China Realty Co., Ltd., for the sale, at the rate of Tls. 1,500 per mow of Cadastral Lot 4715, a piece of land acquired during 1903 in the course of negotiations for extending the West Soochow Road. The area measures Mow 2.9, and the price was Tls. 4,350, a condition of sale being that the property should be used for no other purpose than amalgamation with the land on the south thereof as a site for a cotton mill or other industrial undertaking.

Boundary Road.—Arrangements were also concluded with the Yangtze Land and Finance Co., Ltd., for the sale of Cadastral Lot 596, the small piece of land on Boundary Road measuring Mow 0.063 purchased in 1908 for use as a latrine site. This position was subsequently found not to be wholly suitable for the erection of a public convenience, and the lot was sold for inclusion in the adjoining property, for a sum of Tls. 716.

Various other pieces of Surplus Land were acquired during the year in the course of road negotiations, and particulars of these transactions will be found under "Road Extensions and Widenings."

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1711	168 C	57	18.000
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511	N	57 Pao.	143.000
Riding School	T 1811, 654	3948 W	7553	3.611
FIRE BRIGADE				
Victoria Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Workshops	T 1623	1150 N	4287	1.870
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Casual Ward	L 53	572 C	1305	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	545 N	2345	3.894
North Szechuen Road Sub-Station	L 52	N	4 U.S. Pao.	
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
Harbin Road Sub-Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Eastern Depot	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15.500
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Ward Road Indian Quarters	L 41	E		
Yangtsepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yangtsepoo Road Quarters	L 48	E		
Yingsiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Bubbling Well Road Quarters	L 36	W		
Carter Road Quarters	T 408, L 58	1180 W	1672	1.586
Gordon Road Station (Western Depot)	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.135
Dog Kennels	T 1458	4262 W	5755	0.641
Yuyuen Road Quarters	L 35	W		
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
Sinza Quarters	L 56	W		
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 1355	979 N	2765	18.491
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	31.362
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	T 1623	1150 N	4287	8.440
Range Road Nurses' Quarters	L 50, 54, 55	N		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			38.500
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	11.667
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Yangtsepoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Quetta Road		E	2664	2.612
Sinza	T 1806	456 W	7552	2.665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5.710
HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT	T 1815	4332 W	2638, 3692, 7550/1	5.123
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.091
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Pahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Pootung	T 1622		181	31.056
Soldiers				4.535
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Fokien Road	T 1749	4523 C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
" "		725 N		0.076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0.141
Thorne Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	0.032
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS—cont.				
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yalu Road	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.153
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" 3	T 538	W		0.038
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 641	140 W	3732	0.145
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L 53, 61	572 C	555	0.982
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	15.690
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Yangtzepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	L 11	W		0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.332
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
CARPENTER'S SHOP	L	99 C	22 B	
WORKSHOPS	T 1292	845/853 E	2195	4.320 2.231
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Wayside Road	T 384	2337 E	2092	1.336
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
" "	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	L 22			
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379, 1822	N	various Pao.	271.001
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3135	36.455
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road		W	6929	15.555
"		W	6930	90.157
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 342	1082 N	2058, 597 U.S.	4.100
Riverside Station	T 1441	6054 E	1499	42.828
Showroom	L 57	C		
Godown	L 47	E		
Depôt	L 49	E		
Sub-stations				
Chekliang Road		C	7740	
Ningpo Road		C	7811	
Alabaster Road	T 1821	13 N	7572	0.040

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT				
Public School	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Thomas Hanbury School	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555,7617	9.506
SURPLUS LAND				
Peking Road	T 1552	314 C	1072	0.158
" "	T 1684	454B C	3610	0.220
" "	T 1807	595 C	7455	0.072
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.740
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
Baikal Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" "	T 1517	3896 E	6847	0.365
Boundary Stone Site	T 317	376 E	648 U.S.	0.014
Dalry Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
Kirin Road	T	3720 E		0.140
" "	T 1507	3722 E	3136	0.393
" "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
" "	T 1507	3576 E	3136	0.140
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" "	T 1251	3610 E	3089	1.374
" "	T 1507	3575 E	3136	3.138
Whashing Road	T 1799	2988 E	2405	0.484
" "	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yochow Road	T 1553	1318A E	4298	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.258
Bubbling Well and Hart Roads	T 1804	2472 W	483 G	0.394
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.272
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1621	3050 W	44 G	0.043
" "	T 1838	3104 W		0.057
" "		3074 W	7594	0.003
Moulmein Road	T 1801	W	7346	0.387
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6099	0.129
Shanhaikwan Road	T 1513	976 W	4559	0.253
" "	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.168
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
West Soochow Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.498
Yuyuen Road	L 51	W		1.711

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The plans of scheduled new roads and modifications of those existing were issued on March 21, *vide* Notification No. 2153, and among the more important changes in those for the previous year were the following :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Improved corners at the junction of the Peking Road, with the Honan Road at Lot 211, and with the Chekiang Road at Lot 586.

Improved corners at the Bund end of the Canton Road, Lots 55 and 56.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Omission of the scheduled widening of Macgregor Road south of Yangtsepoo Road (Birt's Lane), the road being unnecessary owing to the altered position of the Chinwangtao and Ewo Roads.

Small deviations in the projected lines of the Lahore and Madras Roads to avoid Chinese houses and graves.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Improved corner at the junction of the Seymour and Great Western Roads at Lot 2411.

Stonebridge Road to be widened to 40 feet to meet probable traffic requirements when the bridge is renewed.

With respect to new roads beyond limits, some progress has been made in the Western District, but in the Northern District much difficulty has been experienced. Sustained effort has been made to obtain the co-operation of land owners towards continuance of the Darroch Road westward and northward to form a loop connexion with the North Szechuen Road, but the difficulties encountered have proved almost insuperable. Not only was opposition experienced from Chinese official sources in the persecution, till they repudiated their engagement, of Chinese who had agreed to sell the necessary unregistered land, but it was found that Foreign owners interested, while desirous of the full advantages arising from Municipal ownership of roads, were unwilling to surrender more land from their holdings than would suffice for a mere lane. Since in the matter of roads beyond limits, the Council has no compulsory powers, it can only, in accepting such land as is offered, deplore the spirit which actuates this short-sighted policy, whereby development of the district to the best advantage is indefinitely postponed.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year has been as follows, particulars being contained in the usual appended summary :—

Land for widenings	Tls. 49,469.88
Land for extensions	49,320.62
Construction work	70,112.45
Permanent paving	2,120.00
	<hr/>
	Tls. 171,022.95

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
<i>Central District.—</i>			<i>Western District.—</i>		
Amoy	Tls.	Tls. 179.57	Avenue	Tls. 1,648.22	Tls. 472.85
Chekkiang	3,448.96	159.71	Brenan		34.64
Fokien	436.00	2.25	Bubbling Well	683.35	991.34
Foochow	13,413.80	1,023.13	Chengtu		315.03
Honan	822.33	97.32	Chungking		121.70
Hoopeh	40.03	125.10	Connaught		235.38
Kiangse	5,440.34	451.08	Edinburgh		156.88
Kweichow	33.29		Fahwa	4,545.30	
Nanking	562.63	1,146.34	Ferry		1,102.67
Newchwang	33.28	6.48	Gordon		54.55
Peking	1,760.42	255.20	Great Western	4,448.78	2,262.23
Shanse	8,216.27	458.48	Hart	675.36	1,506.67
			Ichang	3.18	3,540.64
<i>Northern District.—</i>			Jessfield		44.22
Broadway	1,033.00	55.07	Kiaochow		7,377.60
Darroch	14.61	633.76	Love Lane	609.81	152.56
North Kiangse	100.00	64.97	Mandalay	558.03	
Kaifeng	114.00		Medhurst	491.30	17.40
North Szechuen		1,509.41	Mohawk	15,819.83	418.96
Wonglo		27.31	Moulmein	20.85	
Woosung	348.84	222.63	Penang	97.13	151.33
			Robison		11,810.89
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			Seymour		1,401.36
Baikal	1,232.54	2,259.99	Shanhaikwan	2,961.94	907.25
Batavia	899.75	10.00	Siccawei		7,915.53
Chinwangtao		1,475.95	Singapore	434.00	4,804.61
Dixwell	287.17	7.61	Sinza		834.14
East Hanbury	867.35		Taku	191.10	256.65
East Seward		50.49	Tatung	168.18	
Jansen		2,048.71	Tifeng		107.12
Kwenming	277.45	8.47	Tsingtao	2,757.05	1,276.41
Lahore		518.50	West Soochow	31.73	107.88
Macgregor	2,492.50	100.04	Yuyuen	531.84	4,077.18
Tungchow		579.71			
Urga	10,493.38	18.00	Permanent paving		2,120.00
Ward	5,535.69	822.01	Miscellaneous	143.54	2,230.20
Yuenfong	198.24	998.78		Tls. 98,790.50	Tls. 72,232.45
Yulin	3,868.03	110.01			

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1912 :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.**PEKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS.—**

With reference to the negotiations with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., in regard to the surrender of the scheduled area of Lot 585, referred to on page 169 of the Report for 1907, payment has been made of the full amount of compensation, Tls. 3,040, upon execution of the relative deeds of surrender. A portion of the strip measuring Mow 0.031, which is still occupied by buildings, has been leased to the Company at a rental of Tls. 18 per annum, until such time as the land is made available for public use.

Negotiations were concluded with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones for the purchase of sufficient land to round off the corner of these roads ex Lot 586 to a 40 foot radius, payment being at the rate of Tls. 18,000 per mow plus ten per cent or Tls. 1,126 for an area of Mow 0.057.

The scheduled strip of Lot 297 required for the Peking Road was also surrendered by Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones on the following terms :—

Mow 0.047 at Tls. 17,000 per mow plus 10%	Tls. 878.90
Less one-third for betterment	292.96
	<hr/>
	585.94
Cost of reinstatement	1,040.00
Loss of rental	222.00
	<hr/>
	Tls. 1,847.94
	<hr/>

FOOCHOW ROAD.—

In view of the fact that the Foochow Road between the Hoopoh and Fokien Roads varies in width from 53 to 33½ feet, re-building at the north-west corner of Lot 539 furnished an opportunity for concluding the give-and-take arrangement contained in the following letters :—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 18, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your application of June 29 to rebuild on the north-west portion of Cadastral Lot 539, and in confirmation of the preliminary negotiations which have taken place between Mr. Ambrose and the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, two copies of a plan showing a projected give-and-take amendment of the Foochow Road frontage. Subject to your concurrence, it is hereby agreed that the strip coloured blue be built over forthwith and included in the property, and the strip coloured yellow be surrendered hereafter and when re-building of the north-east portion is undertaken, without claim for compensation. Both strips measure Mow 0.056.

I shall be obliged if you will return one of the plans after endorsing the same to the effect that the forementioned arrangement has your assent.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, July 19, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of July 18, together with plan in duplicate of the give-and-take line to the Foochow Road frontage of Cadastral Lot 539 and, as requested by you, we herewith beg to return one copy of the plan endorsed to the effect that we agree to the aforementioned arrangements and in accordance with the terms contained in your letter under reply.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

The question as to valuation of Lot 425 raised by Messrs. Christie and Johnson necessitated reference of this case to the Land Commissioners, in terms of the following correspondence and Award.

Shanghai, December 2, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 10, we are requested by the beneficial owner of Cadastral Lot 425 Central District, to claim as compensation for that portion of the Foochow Road frontage scheduled for acquisition for road widening and measuring in area Mow 0.134 the sum of Tls. 6,191.

This amount is based on the award of the Land Commission dated June 19, 1900, for a portion surrendered at that time from the same lot, and computed at the present Cadastral taxed rate of Tls. 42,000 per mow.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 9, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 2, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the compensation payable in respect to the strip of Cadastral Lot 425, scheduled for the widening of the Foochow Road.

In reply thereto, I am to state that the recent valuation placed upon the property by Messrs. Algar and Peebles is regarded by the Council as a closer indication of the value of the land than that contained in the 1907 Assessment. For this reason I am to ask that you will accept payment for the strip at the new rate, Tls. 35,000 per mow, with 10 per cent added for compulsory surrender in accordance with current practice.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

Shanghai, December 14, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 9, in which you state that the Council regard the recent valuation placed on this property by Messrs. Algar and Peebles a closer indication of the value of the land than that of the present Assessment.

In reply, we have to say that we have consulted with the beneficial owner for whom we hold the land in trust and we are authorized to say that he cannot accept this view of the Council.

We have to point out to the Council that the Assessment lately made by Messrs. Algar and Peebles is not yet operative, and that our client has paid for the current year and for previous years taxes on the assessed value of Tls. 42,000 per mow, which assessed value is still in force; these taxes having been levied and accepted by the Council on that value. We therefore fail to see why the Council, in forcing a compulsory sale, should not reimburse the beneficial owner at the assessment in force at present and consider the question of the future assessed value of the land quite outside the present negotiations.

We consider this is a reasonable claim to make and would ask the Council to reconsider this matter.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 3, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of December 14, 1911, on the subject of the compensation to be paid in respect of the portion of Cadastral Lot 425 about to be included in the Foochow Road, you will no doubt have taken note of the terms of the Award of the Land Commission in Case No. LXXXII, published in the Municipal Gazette of January 18. Therein the Commissioners lay down that the recent valuations made by Messrs. Algar and Peebles are acceptable as a basis for compensation in road widening cases. With this decision as a guide the Council ventures to repeat its request that you may be willing to accept Tls. 35,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent in the present instance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

Shanghai, February 29, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 3 we have to inform you that we have been in communication with the owner of the above lot and he is strongly of the opinion that his claim as laid down in our letter to you dated

December 14, 1911, is a just and reasonable one. He further informs us that should the Council find they are unable to accede to the terms mentioned that this matter be brought before the Land Commission at as early a date as possible.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 5, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of February 29, on the subject of the surrender ex-Cadastral Lot 425 of the area required for the widening of the Foochow Road, I am directed to state that, in accordance with your request, the matter will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next sitting will be duly conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXXXIV.

AWARD.

Mr. J. Christie attends on behalf of the Registered Owners and the Council is represented by Officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

Mr. Christie bases his claim to compensation at the assessed rate of Tls. 42,000 per mow solely on the fact that taxes had been collected and paid on that assessment at the time the land fell in for surrender.

The Council offers compensation at the rate of Tls. 35,000 per mow which is the figure of the 1911 Assessment and which the Council submits is a closer indication of value at the present time than that contained in the 1907 Assessment.

The Commissioners, in this instance, agree with the Council, and do not admit that the payment of taxes on an assessed value is in itself reasonable ground for accepting such assessed value as the basis of compensation for surrender, and as no evidence was adduced to shew that the recent assessment is below the market value the Commissioners award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.134 at Tls. 35,000 per Mow	Tls. 4,690
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	469
	<u>Tls. 5,159</u>

H. A. J. MACRAY,
A. M. MARSHALL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } Land Commissioners for 1912/13.

Shanghai, December 12, 1912.

The rebuilding of the property destroyed during the extensive fire in Foochow Road in October 1911, afforded an opportunity for carrying out a widening of this road to its full scheduled width of 40 feet, and negotiations were accordingly concluded with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. for the surrender of the scheduled portions of Cadastral Lots 422 and 428, at the assessed value, with the usual addition of 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, as follows:—

Lot 422, Mow 0.077 at Tls. 31,000 per mow	Tls. 2,387
plus 10 per cent	239
	<u>Tls. 2,626</u>
Lot 428, Mow 0.137 at Tls. 31,000 per mow	4,247
plus 10 per cent	425
	<u>4,672</u>
	<u>Tls. 7,298</u>

FOOCHOW AND SHANSE ROADS.—

The same conflagration permitted of an improvement of this and the Shanse Roads ex Lot 421, the old three-storied houses which were partially destroyed, having been rebuilt to the new road line with surrender of the scheduled strip on the following terms :—

Shanse Road Mow 0.114 at Tls. 32,000 per mow plus 10% less one-third for betterment	Tls. 4,013 1,338
	<hr/> Tls. 2,675
Foochow Road Mow 0.019 at Tls. 32,000 per mow plus 16% Rebuilding 44 fong at Tls. 130 per fong less cost of old materials	Tls. 669 Tls. 5,720 1,000
	<hr/> 4,720
	<hr/> Tls. 8,064
less cost of reinstatement originally proposed	1,000
	<hr/> Tls. 7,064

The new assessed value of the lot was taken as the basis of the foregoing calculation, and betterment was not claimed in respect to the frontage strip of the Foochow Road, which is already of a width sufficient for the class of house erected.

KIUKIANG ROAD.—

The terms of surrender of a strip of unregistered land east of Lot 519, are contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, June 27, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your conversation with Mr. Zih Sih-van, I beg to say that I am prepared to rebuild the property shown on accompanying plan and set the new houses back to the scheduled road line on condition that the Council agrees to pay me Tls. 1,386 at such time as I take out a Foreign title deed for the land.

Yours faithfully,
LOH YUEN-SUN.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 6, 1912.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of June 27, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to accept your proposal for the widening of the Kiukiang Road east of Lot 519 to the scheduled road line, it being understood that the Council will pay the sum of Tls. 1,386 in return for formal surrender of the Mow 0.07 involved, if and when the property is registered under a Foreign title deed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

LOH YUEN-SUN, Esq.,

NANKING ROAD.—

The following correspondence with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones contains details of an arrangement made with regard to the use of a portion of Lot 375 which was surrendered in 1906 for road purposes. *Vide* Report 1906, p. 302.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 12, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—An application has been received from the tenant of No. 140 Nanking Road, Cadastral Lot 375, to erect posts on the strip surrendered for road purposes in 1906 for the support of a special form of ornamental shop front. The Council is not unwilling to sanction this arrangement until such time as the road widening is continued eastward from the house in question, but upon condition that a rental of Tls. 60 per annum be paid for the privilege. Tls. 962 was the amount paid for this strip of land, and the suggested rental in respect of its temporary reversion to private use approximates 6 per cent on the outlay.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, June 28, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 12, having reference to the proposed erection of ornamental shop-front of No. 140 Nanking Road on the strip of land already surrendered for public use, ex Cadastral Lot 375. We note that the Council has no objection to sanction such erection on the owner paying a yearly rental of Tls. 60. We are now instructed by the beneficial owner to accept the Council's offer.

Yours truly,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS.—

The question of the amount of compensation payable in regard to the scheduled strip of Lot 84 required for these roads was the subject of reference to the Land Commission, as to which details are contained on pp. 155-160 of the Report for last year. The subsequent proceedings in H. M. Supreme Court for enforcement of the Award were followed by a case against the Council in the Court of Consuls, the terms of settlement eventually agreed upon being set forth in the following interchange of letters and resultant further Award of the Land Commissioners.

Shanghai, November 18, 1912.

LEVESON v. NISSIM & HOWARD. NISSIM & HOWARD v. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL & DIXWELL ROAD
CASE No. LXXXII.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your letter of November 8 and in continuation of our previous correspondence on this subject, we are now instructed to say that our clients agree to pay your clients costs in the British Court and the Court of Consuls and to ask you to confirm that the following terms of settlement have been arrived at.

- 1.—The proceedings commenced by your clients in the British Court and the proceedings commenced by your clients in the Court of Consuls are to be discontinued.
- 2.—The question of the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the surrender of part of Cadastral Lot 82 (Nanking Road Case) is to be referred *de novo* to the Land Commission.
- 3.—The question of the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the surrender of portions of Lots 145 and 69 (the Dixwell Road Cases) is similarly to be referred to the Land Commission.
- 4.—The Land Commission are to assess the compensation to be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Land Regulations in the usual course.
- 5.—Our clients are to surrender the land required in accordance with the Land Regulations.
- 6.—The awards dated January 3, 1912, are to be treated as null and void.

Yours faithfully,

DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, November 19, 1912.

LEVESON v. NISSIM AND HOWARD. NISSIM AND HOWARD v. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND DIXWELL ROAD.
CASE No. LXXXII.

DEAR SIRS,—We are in receipt of your letter dated November 18, 1912, and beg to confirm the terms therein stated as having been agreed to and the understanding that the legal proceedings pending in the British Court and in the Court of Consuls are withdrawn.

Yours truly,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Messrs. DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE No. LXXXII.
AWARD.

Mr. Oppe attends on behalf of the Registered Owner and the Council is represented by Officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

Mr. Oppe reviews the correspondence that has taken place and asks for compensation for the surrendered area on the basis of the value, to the owner, of the land that has been taken from him. Mr. Oppe sets forth at some length the method of compensation for compulsory land surrenders under English law and points out where it is inapplicable to surrenders claimed by the Council under the Land Regulations.

Statements of Rental Values of the original and existing areas are put in together with statements of claims based thereon and sketches of different methods of developing the property. Messrs. P. Peebles, S. J. Halse and J. Ambrose are called as expert witnesses.

Mr. Peebles states that in making up the Assessment Schedule for taxation with Mr. Algar, they were instructed by the Council to assess the full market value of each lot, based on the average rental each lot might be expected to produce under ordinary development capitalised at 7 per cent. For this purpose actual rentals of properly developed lots were taken as standard lots.

In assessing for compensation, he would adopt a somewhat different procedure, taking into consideration tenancy and leases and potential values, giving the owner the benefit.

He considers the method of stating the capital and rental values of the shops, as put in, correct.

He does not consider that the question of the height of the building has any bearing on the present case but, in reply to a question, expresses the opinion that the lot has not been developed to the best advantage.

Mr. Halse explains in detail the statement of claim which takes into account loss of adaptability on the ground floor only. He admits a certain amount of betterment but not to such an extent as to compensate for the loss of adaptability. He would not have hesitated to build out to the old building line as he considers the betterment gained by setting back is not worth the sacrifice.

Mr. Ambrose confirms the opinion already expressed that the method of stating the claim is the correct one. He is of opinion that it would have been impossible to have put 3 shops on the reduced frontage. Had his opinion been asked he would unquestionably have recommended building out to the old line. In reply to a question raised by this statement he is of opinion that high buildings in a narrow road such as the Kiukiang Road are not advisable.

The Council's representative has little to add to what has already been published in the Municipal Gazette, except that in regard to betterment, the Council has no objection to make to an assessment of one-sixth instead of one-half.

The hearing occupies close on two hours and all the points are fully discussed.

The Commissioners after hearing the evidence of Mr. Peebles are of opinion that the assessed value of Tls. 57,000 per mow is somewhat too low in this instance for a basis for compensation.

As regards the development of the property, the Commissioners are not satisfied that the owner has taken full advantage of his opportunities and they are further of opinion that on full consideration no owner would, in his own interests, have built out to the old building line on the Nanking Road. On the other hand the public improvement resulting from the widening of the roads, the Nanking Road more especially, is so marked and so valuable to almost every member of the Community every hour of the day that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, it exceeds the value to the owner and tenant as an improved approach to their premises for carriages and pedestrians.

The Commissioners award compensation as follows :—

Mow 0.191 at Tls. 61,000	Tls. 11,651.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	1,165.10
	12,816.10
Less betterment assessed at 1/6th	2,136.02
	Tls. 10,680.08

H. A. J. MACRAY,
A. M. MARSHALL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } Land Commissioners for 1912-13.

Shanghai, December 12, 1912.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area, Mow.	Compensation.
Canton	Mitsu Bishi Co.	55A	0.104	Tls. 3,813.33†
Fokien	O. Mordhorst	528	0.017	" 436.00†
Hankow and Chekiang	S. A. Hardoon	642	0.004	" 80.00
Kiangse	P. Tilley	183	0.206	" 5,288.00†
Nanking and Chekiang	S. A. Hardoon	629	0.028	" 823.00
Newchwang and Kweichow	Hanson, McNeill and Jones	611	0.004	" 64.00
Shanse	Platt, Teesdale and Macleod	343	0.082	" 1,083.00†
do.	Shanghai Building Co.	418	0.061	" 1,073.60†

†At the present assessed value plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.**BARCHET ROAD.—**

Deeds of surrender relating to strips of land from the undermentioned lots have been signed by the registered owners, so that this road, formerly private in character, has been converted into a public thoroughfare :—

B.C.	Lot 147	Pao, J. Trevor Smith	Mow 0.002
U.S.C.	„ 67	„ M. V. Andrews	„ 0.175
„	„ 69	„ Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of New York	„ 0.037
„	„ 91	„ J. H. Hinton	„ 0.054
„	„ 92	„ China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	„ 0.095
„	„ 97	„ J. Trevor Smith	„ 0.248
„	„ 100	„ Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of New York	„ 0.463

BROADWAY.—

Negotiations were concluded with Mr. P. Tilley for the surrender of a portion of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 1013A, required for the widening of Broadway, at the assessed value, Tls. 22,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent and less one-third for betterment, or a sum of Tls. 1,033 for Mow 0.064.

CHAPOO ROAD.—

The offer of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., to surrender a further strip of Cadastral Lot 893 was accepted. The compensation, on the lines of Land Commission Award No. LXII of October 23, 1908, contained on p. 174 of the Report for that year, amounted to Tls. 843, being at the assessed value plus 10 per cent on an area of Mow 0.059.

DARROCH ROAD.—

The following further surrenders of land required for this road have been made by the registered owners concerned :—

B.C.	Lot 586	Pao, A. Dallas	Mow 0.216
„	„ 620	„ Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	„ 0.816
„	„ 39	„ A. W. Bahr	„ 0.094
U.S.C.	„ 51	„ Mrs. M. E. Barchet	„ 0.567
„	„ 160	„ Christian Literature Society of China	„ 0.260
„	„ 181	„ D. H. Davis	„ 0.444
„	„ 726	„ A. W. Bahr	„ 0.046

With reference to the improvement in the line of this and the North Szechuen Road by means of the give and take arrangement set forth on page 210 of the Report for the year 1909, a modification of the exchange therein recorded has been arranged with the present owner, Mr. A. W. Bahr. Thereby, in addition to the area of Mow 0.046 formerly required, a further strip of Mow 0.094 has been surrendered in exchange for a similar area on the north of B.C. Lot 39 Pao, on the North Szechuen Road.

HAINING ROAD.—

The following letters contain the terms upon which permission has been granted to build on a strip of unregistered land between Cadastral Lots 935 and 936 which is scheduled for the widening of this road :—

Shanghai, January 5, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith plan and formal application for a permit to erect twelve native houses on the unregistered piece of land situate between Cadastral Lots 935 and 936, Haining Road, Northern District. As there is a strip of land 8 ft. 3 in. wide at one end and 5 ft. 5 in. wide at the other and measuring Mow 0.07 required off this lot for the widening of the Haining Road, I am authorized by the owner of the property to state that he is prepared to surrender this

area free on the condition that he is allowed to include this strip in the front court-yards until such time as the houses on either Cadastral Lot 935 or 936 adjoining are set back to the new line and, if considered advisable, to pay a nominal rental of \$1 per annum for its use. The houses have been so planned that when the court-yard walls are to be removed and the road widened, the verandahs will be carried down to the floor line and the present single-roomed hongs will be converted into wooden-fronted shops. The Council would not be called upon to pay for any alterations on this account. I shall be much obliged if you will lay this matter before the Council.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 16, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 5, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, containing proposals as to the surrender of the strip of unregistered land, between Lots 935 and 936, measuring Mow 0.07, which is scheduled for the widening of the Haining Road.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Council accepts these proposals, the land to be surrendered forthwith, and to be leased to yourself for building purposes at a nominal rental of \$1 per annum, the lease to terminate and the land to be cleared for public use without cost to the Council so soon as the widening has been effected from either of the lots adjoining.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

KAIFENG ROAD.—

A piece of unregistered land, situated east of Cadastral Lot 63, was purchased at the proclamation price of Tls. 500 per mow, or a total sum of Tls. 109 for an area of Mow 0.218.

NORTH KIANGSE ROAD.—

In accordance with the request of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the question of the compensation payable in respect of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 611 was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence and Award :—

Shanghai, October 21, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Now that the buildings on Cadastral Lot 611 Northern are completed and the land surrendered ex that lot for widening the North Kiangse Road has for sometime been in public use, we shall be much obliged by your having the surrender deeds prepared for our signature, after which your cheque for Tls. 1,504.80 (being 0 Mow 1 fun 1 li 4 hao at Tls. 12,000 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender) will oblige.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 25, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 21, I am directed to point out that in computing the compensation payable in respect to the strip of Lot 611 scheduled for inclusion in the North Kiangse Road, you have omitted to take into account the customary reduction of one-third in respect of betterment. The road being of a total width of 30 feet, such reduction would be in accordance with the usual procedure. Upon learning of your assent to this course, the necessary surrender deeds will be prepared for signature without delay.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, October 30, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant re our terms of surrender in respect to the strip of Cadastral Lot No. 611 Northern District for widening the North Kiangse Road, in which you point out that we have omitted to take into account what you describe as "the customary reduction of one-third in respect of betterment."

In reply we do not admit that any reduction is a customary one, and in this particular case the widening does not constitute a betterment; but is a positive worsement.

The two rows of houses on the land do not front but are erected end on to the North Kiangse Road, which road had it been 10 feet in width only would have been ample for access to the houses in question, and had the strip not been cut from the lot the land could have accommodated two additional houses.

We have by this excision thereby lost the rent of those two houses or \$32.00 per moon which if capitalized at 8 per cent gross less the cost of their erection would amount to about Tls. 1,750.00 against our claim of Tls. 1,504.80.

We cannot therefore consent to any reduction in our claim, the increased width of the road having in no way benefited the property.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 8, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 30 in further reference to the compensation payable in respect to the strip of Lot 611 scheduled for the improvement of the North Kiangse Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that, for roads up to a width of 30 feet, a reduction of at least one-third has during recent years been not only customary but invariable. The Council is therefore quite unwilling to pay the full assessed value in your case and, in the event of your still declining to accept the terms set forth in my letter of October 25, would prefer that the case be submitted for settlement by the Land Commission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, November 16, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant re surrender of land ex Cadastral Lot No. 611, Northern District, and note from it the reason why the Council is unwilling to pay its full assessed value, viz. "That for roads up to a width of 30 feet, a reduction of at least one-third has during recent years been not only customary but invariable."

In reply we beg leave to say that we have always understood that each surrender was treated on its own merits, but from your letter under reply it would seem you had departed from that rule, and as we are unable to satisfy the Council as to the equity of our claim, we elect to submit the case to the Land Commissioners.

Please give us early notice of the hearing and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXXXV.

AWARD.

Mr. J. Ambrose attends on behalf of the Registered Owner and the Council is represented by Officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

In this case the only matter in difference between the Council and the Owner which the Commissioners have to decide is whether the road widening consequent on the surrender of the Owner's land constitutes a betterment to the remainder of the property.

Mr. P. Peebles and Mr. S. J. Halse are called by Mr. Ambrose as expert witnesses and they concur in the opinion that no betterment accrues to the property by reason of the road widening to 30 feet, on the ground that the district being one of native residential hongs and not shops, access obtained by means of a road measuring 30 feet in width is no better from the Chinese point of view than by the narrower road which existed before the surrender, consequently the property is not appreciated.

It is stated on behalf of the Council that it has been the practice for some years to adopt 30 feet as the standard width for roads in Chinese Districts and the Council holds that the laying out of properties with 30 feet roads is a benefit to such properties and one to which owners should contribute, as many owners have done in the past.

The Commissioners having viewed the lot in question and, taking into consideration the arguments on both sides, are not convinced that in this instance the benefits arising from the road widening are more than such as accrue to the

public generally by the providing of suitable highways out of the public funds. They accordingly disallow the Council's claim for betterment and award compensation as follows :—

Mow 0.114 at Tls. 12,000 per mow	Tls. 1,368.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	136.80
	<u>Tls. 1,504.80</u>

H. A. J. MACRAY,	} Land Commissioners for 1912/13.
A. M. MARSHALL,	
LESLIE J. CUBITT,	

Shanghai, December 12, 1912.

SEWARD AND BOONE ROADS.—

Two small pieces of land required from the corner of Lot 1035, for the improvement of the corner of these roads, were purchased from the Catholic Mission of Kiangnan at the assessed value, Tls. 16,000 per mow, a sum of Tls. 320 for Mow 0.02.

WOOSUNG ROAD.—

Surrender of a small strip of the scheduled frontage of Lot 1064, measuring Mow 0.023, was obtained from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. on the basis of the assessed value, with the usual addition of 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and a deduction of one-third for betterment in respect to the area necessary to increase the width of the road to 30 feet, or a sum of Tls. 346.50, made up as follows :—

Mow 0.023 at Tls. 15,000 per mow	Tls. 345.00
Plus 10 per cent	34.50
	<u>379.50</u>
Less one-third on an area of Mow 0.006	33.00
	<u>Tls. 346.50</u>

EASTERN DISTRICT.**BATAVIA, MAOGREGOR AND YULIN ROADS.—**

The whole of the strips of Cadastral Lots 2642, 2655 and 2660 required for these roads was surrendered by arrangement with Messrs. Liddell Bros. & Co. upon the basis of the former assessed values, or a sum of Tls. 6,996.50 for Mow 1.999.

DIXWELL ROAD.—

Following upon the arrangement between counsel referred to under "Nanking and Kiangse Roads," this case of Lots 69 and 145, as to which correspondence and Award of the Land Commissioners is contained on pp. 166-170 of the Report for last year, was re-heard on November 29, with the result shewn hereunder.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. LXXXIII.

AWARD.

Mr. H. S. Oppe attends on behalf of the Registered Owner and the Council is represented by Officials from the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

There are two separate surrenders in this instance but, as the principles involved are similar, the two are taken together.

Each scheduled area is separated from the remainder of its respective Cadastral Lot by a Chinese path or road and Mr. Oppe contends that in dealing with the surrenders the scheduled areas should therefore be treated as separate lots. On behalf of the Council it is stated that it is the invariable practice to give separate Cadastral Lot numbers to land separated by a Municipal road but not to land separated by a Chinese path.

The point is of considerable importance in determining the question of betterment to the remainder of Lots 145 and 69, but it is not a question which the Commissioners are called upon to decide.

Mr. Peebles testifies that he and Mr. Algar were asked by the Council when undertaking the last Assessment to make a note of any lots divided by a public road in order that separate Cadastral Lot numbers might be given them. In some instances Lot numbers were actually appropriated and he presumed the two areas in question were overlooked.

The Council's representative remarks that only the Council has the power to appropriate Cadastral Lot numbers and that there would appear to have been some misunderstanding on the part of the Land Assessment Committee in regard to the noting of lots for numeration being applicable to properties divided by public Chinese roads.

The Commissioners observe that the surrenders in this instance as shewn on the Official Plans submitted to them do not bear lot numbers distinct from those of the remainder of the lots and they decide therefore to treat the scheduled areas as portions of Cadastral Lots Nos. 145 and 69 respectively.

As regards betterment it is pointed out on behalf of the owners that the property as originally constituted had three frontages, one on the creek and one on either side of the Chinese path.

Mr. Peebles states it as his own opinion that the betterment gained by the making of the Dixwell Road is more than offset by the loss of frontages, the two old road frontages and the exclusive creek frontage together being more valuable than the new single road frontage with facilities for using the creek in common with the public.

It is also stated that the rentals at the Western end of Lot No. 145 are no higher than at the Eastern end.

The Commissioners are unable to accept the present scale of rentals as conclusive proof that no betterment has accrued, or will accrue in the near future, and arrive at the conclusion that the points at issue are very similar to those in Case No. LXXIX and they award compensation as follows:—

Cad. Lot No. 145.

Mow 0.531 at Tls. 10,000 per mow

Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender

Tls. 5,310

531

5,841

1,947

Tls. 3,894

Less betterment assessed at 1/3rd

Cad. Lot No. 69.

Mow 0.029

" 0.498

———0.527 at Tls. 9.000 per mow

Tls. 4,743.00

Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender

474.30

5,217.30

Less betterment on Mow 0.341 at Tls. 9,000 plus 10 per
cent=Tls. 3,375.90, assessed at 1/3rd

1,125.30

4,092.00

The Commissioners decide that there is no betterment on areas Mow 0.029 and Mow 0.157 Tls. 7,986.00

H. A. J. MACGREGG,

A. M. MARSHALL,

LESLIE J. CUBITT,

} Land Commissioners for 1912/13.

Shanghai, December 12, 1912.

EWO ROAD.—

Upon the application of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha the Council consented to an arrangement whereby the Ewo Road and Jetty have been transferred to within one foot of the eastern boundary of their property, Cadastral Lot 2370, upon the following conditions :—

- i. That the remaining strip of one foot be transferred to the Council without charge.
- ii. That the whole of the cost of the transfer be borne by the Company.
- iii. That the additional cost of filling and bunding the new road, from the line of its present position to the Conservancy Normal Line be shared in equal parts by the Company and the Council.

LAHORE ROAD.—

By arrangement with the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, in return for a contribution of Tls. 1,083, two-thirds of the cost of constructing the necessary 30-foot bridge over the Chowdongpang, the section of the Lahore Road between the Ward Road and the Yangkapang has been formed, and surrender has been made of the scheduled strip of Lot 7225 in accordance with Land Regulation VI.

Small deviations in the line of this and the Madras Road have been approved so as to avoid native houses and graves, and, in the case of the latter road, to improve the alignment.

MADRAS ROAD.—

Free surrenders in accordance with Article VI of the Land Regulations have been executed for the land required for the construction of this road between the Seoul and Karachi Roads as follows :—

Cadastral Lot 7480	Central Stores Ltd.	2,318
" "	7481	2,933
" "	7477	0,235
" "	7478	Drummond, White-Cooper & Phillips. 0,971
" "	7482	Moorhead & Halse. 0,231

MACGREGOR ROAD.—

Surrender by Mr. A. E. Algar has been made, without compensation, of the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 2067 measuring Mow 0.952.

WARD ROAD.—

With reference to the note and correspondence on this subject contained on pp. 172/3 of the Report for 1911, arrangements were concluded for the purchase of the unregistered land required for the extension of this road from its existing termination at the Yangtszepoo Creek as far as the entrance to the village of Yinghsiangkong, at Tls. 100 per mow upon an area of Mow 22.544, with additional expenditure for removal from the line of the road of the native houses, graves, etc., as follows :—

49½ houses at Tls. 50	Tls. 2,475
3 houses and kitchens	250
Reinstatement of fences	65
Removal of four wells	40
Removal of graves, coffins, etc.	125
	Tls. 2,955

For his part in arranging for the surrender of the native-owned land required for the section of this road east of Yangtsepoo Creek, Wong Chien-da, Chairman of the Local Committee, was invited to drink tea in the City shortly after January 25 and was put into prison, where he remained until shortly after the China New Year, when he was released upon the Council's special representations. The procedure followed in respect to this road was strictly in accordance with the usual procedure in respect of native owned agricultural land required for new roads, referred to in the Taotai's proclamation of July 1904.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area, Mow.	Compensation.
Baikal	Rev. Father Castrillo	2600	0.168	Tls. 555†
Kwenming	China Realty Co.	1604	0.107	" 275†
Singkeipang	H. Lester	695	0.426	" 3,280*
Yangtsepoo	J. E. Salmon	8036	0.635	" 931†
Yuenfong	A. R. Burkill & Sons.	123	0.022	" 193*

* At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender.

† At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The following purchases of native owned land have been made in this District, and plans and Chinese deeds of surrender therefor have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Chinese Land Office for record :—

For the **GREAT WESTERN ROAD**, from the Tifeng Road to the Edinburgh Road, Mow 17.860, at a cost of Tls. 3,572.

For the **MANDALAY ROAD**, between Chengtu and Mohawk Roads, Mow 1.714, at a cost of Tls. 514.20.

For the **MEDHURST ROAD** between Connaught and Tokio Roads, Mow 1.232, at a cost of Tls. 369.60.

For the **PENANG ROAD**, from the Kiaochow Road to the Robison Road, Mow 16.629, at a cost of Tls. 3,325.80.

For the **SINGAPORE ROAD**, from the Settlement boundary to the Connaught Road, Mow 24, at a cost of Tls. 4,800, with Tls. 292 additional for removal of native houses, wells, etc.

For the **WEST SOOCHOW ROAD** west of Lot 4928, Mow 0.1 at a cost of Tls. 20.

For the **YUYUEN ROAD**, from B.C. Lot 7184 to the Edinburgh Road, Mow 15.605, at a cost of Tls. 3,121.

AVENUE ROAD.—

Surrender was obtained from Mr. W. M. Dowdall of the scheduled strip of Lot 481, measuring Mow 0.187 at the assessed value, Tls. 8,000 per mow, plus ten per cent Tls. 1,646.

BUBBLING WELL AND HART ROADS.—

As a result of the re-assessment of the Western District, the Council acquired the whole of Lot 2472 at the corner of these roads, in accordance with the ensuing correspondence. The radius of the corner has been drawn to a maximum consistent with the Council's retention of the road frontage, and a small piece of Surplus Land is held for re-sale hereafter :—

Shanghai, December 30, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—German Consular Lot No. 483 is registered in our name, being a security of our compradore, Mr. Chu Soh-pin. Our compradore is of the opinion that by his being compelled to surrender 1 fun to the Municipal Council the land will lose considerably in value. Under the circumstances he is very anxious to dispose of the whole lot and has requested us to ask the Municipal Council whether the Council is willing to purchase the whole lot at the assessed value of Tls. 3,500 per mow.

An early answer will oblige,

yours faithfully,

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, FILIALE, SHANGHAI,
G. BOOLSEN.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 4, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 30, and to accept to your offer, therein contained, to sell to the Council the whole of Cadastral Lot 2472, Western District (German Consular Lot 483), for the sum of Tls. 2,726, being at the assessed rate of Tls. 3,500 per mow on an area of Mow 0.779.

I shall be glad to attend at the Consulate for the transfer of the Lot at any time convenient to yourself.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ROADS WEST OF BUBBLING WELL.—

Following upon the arrangements set forth in the Report for last year, page 182, for connexion of the Ynyuen, Bubbling Well and Great Western Roads with the new system of roads west of the Bubbling Well, endeavour was made to obtain the consent of the priests of the Bubbling Well Temple to surrender the

land within Settlement limits required for this purpose, but while expressing themselves willing to do all that was required of them, they pointed out that the property in question was held by two Chinese, under a lease which had still twenty years to run. Through the courteous intervention of Mr. W. S. Emens, arrangements were eventually concluded for transfer to the Council of the interest of the lessees in the land required for extending the Bubbling Well and Yuyuen Roads to the boundary, including a strip of Surplus Land 60 feet wide, between the St. George's Hotel property and the latter road upon payment of a sum of Tls. 9,000, and execution of a formal deed of indemnity.

Subsequently a dispute arose between the priests and the Chinese lessees, as a result of which proceedings against the latter were instituted in the Mixed Court for cancellation of the lease on the grounds that the sub-lease of any portion of the land for the purpose of constructing public roads was a breach of their covenant. This contention was upheld by the Court, but execution of the Judgment was withheld pending arrangements for appeal. In the meantime an opportunity offered for settlement of the whole matter by purchase outright of the area required for road purposes, and upon this basis the matter was finally adjusted, the Council's sub-lease was confirmed, and all interest and title of the priests in the land scheduled for the Yuyuen and Bubbling Well Roads was transferred to the Council upon payment of a lump sum of Tls. 2,868.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

In the section of this road beyond limits, there remain three small pieces of unregistered land required to complete this road. The Chinese owners appear to have no objection, but the Tipao has received instructions to prevent the completion of the road and accordingly refuses to affix his seal to the necessary documents.

GREAT WESTERN AND SEYMOUR ROADS.—

The following correspondence with Mr. J. R. Elias refers to an improvement of traffic conditions at the corner of these roads.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 27, 1911.

SIR,—The attention of the Council has been drawn to the danger which at present exists to vehicular traffic at the junction of the Seymour and Great Western Roads owing to the abruptness of the corner wall of your property, Cadastral Lot 2411. The Council therefore enquires whether you would be willing that the corner be eased in the manner shown in the enclosed plan. The improvement suggested would be to the advantage of the general public and would tend to obviate accidents at this corner.

The Council is prepared, should you so desire, to compensate you for the area to be surrendered at the value at which your estate is assessed for taxation as follows: Mow 0.098 at Tls. 3,750 per mow, Tls. 367.50.

I need not add that the whole cost of reinstating your wall would also be at the Council's charge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. R. ELIAS, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 11, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the Council's letter of November 27, 1911, upon the subject of a proposed improvement of the Seymour and Great Western Roads, at their point of junction, by purchase from yourself of the corner of Cadastral Lot 2411.

The Council is anxious to effect an improvement in traffic conditions at this point as early as may be possible, and I am therefore to enquire whether you will be good enough to consent to surrender the piece of land in question upon the terms proposed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. R. ELIAS, Esq.

Shanghai, March 15, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. J. R. Elias to reply to your letters of November 27 last and March 11, on the subject of the Council acquiring a further portion of his land (Cadastral Lot 2411) for the purpose of widening the Seymour and Great Western Roads at the junction of these two roads.

While not wishing to appear discourteous Mr. Elias cannot refrain from recording his protest about his property being dealt with in the manner proposed. It is only a few years ago that the Council under the compulsory powers of the Land Regulations, took as much of his land as the public required, a portion only being paid for. After this had been done the garden was laid out by a specialist and the boundary wall built.

It must be noted that this is not a case of dealing with an old property, and Mr. Elias considers that the Council having taken what land they required to satisfy the public requirements, that there should be some finality in these matters, and that he is now entitled to the quiet enjoyment of his property without further disturbance.

The abruptness of the corner wall of the property appears to have become suddenly apparent, and Mr. Elias is inclined to think that any recent accidents that have taken place, may possibly be due to the lack of care or experience on the part of the drivers.

At Mr. Elias' property, the Seymour Road is 40 feet wide and the Great Western Road is 42 feet wide.

Under these circumstances Mr. Elias would beg the Council to reconsider the matter and to ascertain whether the traffic question cannot be dealt with otherwise than in the manner proposed.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of March 15, on the subject of the proposed acquisition of a small part of Mr. Elias' garden for the improvement of the Great Western and Seymour Roads, I am directed to state that the Council has noted the owner's request that the matter be re-considered. In deference thereto it has been decided to do no more for the present than metal the whole of the latter road south of Weihaiwei Road, in the hope that this measure will counteract the danger to vehicular traffic at the point mentioned. In these circumstances the question of the acquisition of the corner of Lot 2411 may be considered to be in abeyance.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

GREAT WESTERN AND SOURABAYA ROADS.—

Representations were made by the owner of the unregistered land at the corner of these roads to the effect that, having surrendered nearly half his property for the Great Western Road, the absorption of a further portion for the Sourabaya Road would deprive him of the major part of his holding, leaving Mow 0.065 out of an area of Mow 0.381 formerly available for building purposes. On these grounds he applied for permission to build over the scheduled line. In view of the circumstances, and of the fact that the Sourabaya Road will improbably be formed in the near future, the desired permission has been granted to a partial extent, the owner having entered into an undertaking to remove the houses within the scheduled line without compensation when the Council wishes to proceed with the construction of the road.

ICHANG ROAD.—

In view of complaints as to the impassable condition of the Ichang and Ferry Roads in wet weather, and of the need of improved traffic facilities from the termination of the metalling at Gordon Road to the Ferry Road on the Sochow Creek, the offer of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd., to contribute Tls. 1,000 towards the cost of metalling a 12-foot strip between these points was accepted, and the work has been completed.

MANDALAY ROAD.—

In view of the fact that this road will form a useful connexion between the Mohawk and Chengtu Roads, and of an offer of Mr. Tam Wa to contribute Tls. 1,500, being half the cost involved, the work of making up and sewerage was sanctioned. Negotiations were accordingly begun for acquisition of the necessary land, an area of which measuring Mow 1.714 was in Chinese ownership and was paid for at the proclamation rate of Tls. 300 per mow. With regard to the land in Foreign ownership details of the lots affected, the scheduled areas of which have been surrendered free are as follows :—

Lot 1485	Mow 0.110	B. A. Clarke
" 1495	" 0.046	Dallas Horse Repository, Ltd.
" 1950	" 0.001	B. A. Clarke
" 1970	" 0.106	H. E. Hobson
" 1973	" 0.137	"
" 1985	" 0.080	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

MOHAWK ROAD.—

After postponement for a number of years at the request of the principal landowner concerned, the section of this road immediately south of Weihaiwei Road has now been taken in hand, and formal surrender of the requisite land has been made by the concerned. The actual line of the road differs somewhat from that shown in the official plan, while the question of compensation for land required for road purposes, as well as that of certain adjustments of area between the landowners concerned, was referred to the arbitration of Mr. D. Landale.

After certain preliminary correspondence, a meeting was convened by Mr. Landale in the Council Room on June 6, 1912, for the discussion of the various points at issue. There were present as follows:—

For the Shanghai Race Club (Lot 1457), Messrs. W. S. Jackson, H. H. Read, W. A. C. Platt, A. W. Olsen. For Mr. H. Morriss (Lot 1585), Messrs. H. Lester, H. S. Oppe. For Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd. (Lot 1455 and 1587), Mr. R. M. Saker.

The text of Mr. Landale's Award is as follows:—

ARBITRATION AWARD.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, David Landale, of Shanghai, China, send greeting:—

WHEREAS the Council for the foreign community of Shanghai (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") under the powers conferred on them by the Land Regulations scheduled for acquisition for the purpose of the continuation of Mohawk Road certain land and whereas The Shanghai Race Club, Henry Morriss, and Atkinson & Dallas Limited are the registered owners of the land to be acquired for and abutting on the said proposed new road and whereas it was agreed between the said registered owners and the Council that the line of the proposed new road should be altered so as to be on the land shown on a certain plan and whereas by reason of the alteration of the road line it became necessary for the hereinbefore mentioned parties to sell to and purchase from each other respectively parts of the land comprising and adjoining to the said proposed new road so that the Council might acquire the land for the said proposed new road and so that the respective properties of the said registered owners might abut upon and be bounded by the said proposed new road and whereas it was agreed between the said parties to sell and purchase respectively the said parts of the said lands lastly hereinbefore mentioned and whereas disputes and differences have arisen between the said parties as to the prices to be paid for the said parts of the said lands to be bought and sold as aforesaid and whereas by an agreement in writing dated the 15th day of May One thousand nine hundred and twelve made between the Council for the Foreign community of Shanghai of the first part The Shanghai Race Club of the second part Henry Morriss of the third part and Atkinson & Dallas Limited of the fourth part, all the hereinbefore mentioned parties thereto did duly refer the said disputes and differences to the arbitration of me the before mentioned David Landale with power to deal with the costs of the said reference and of the Award and whereas the plan in the form hereunto annexed has been agreed upon by all the said parties as the plan truly and accurately showing the said proposed new road and the said lands and the measurements thereof and whereas I have taken upon myself the burthen of the reference Now know ye that I the said David Landale having duly heard and considered the allegations and proofs of all the said parties do make this my Award in writing of and concerning the premises in the manner following: that is to say, Mr. Lester on behalf of Mr. Henry Morriss, the owner of Cadastral Lot 1585 claims from the Shanghai Municipal Council for the surrender of land for the extension of the Mohawk Road, as follows:—

Mow 0.401 of land at the value of Tls. 7,000 per mow	Tls. 2,807.00
10 per cent of value for compulsory sale	280.70
250 feet of brick wall to match that next to the Weihaiwei Road at Tls. 25 per chang	575.00
New Gate	70.00
Remaking carriage drive and lawn, replanting trees and shrubs, etc.	50.00
	<u>Tls. 3,782.70</u>

At the hearing of the arbitration on Thursday, June 6, the last three items of claims were withdrawn, thus reducing the amount to Tls. 3,087.70.

The Shanghai Race Club, the Owners of Cadastral Lot 1457, claim from the Shanghai Municipal Council for surrender of land for the same extension, as follows:—

Mow 1.895 @ Tls. 7,000 per mow	Tls. 13,265.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	1,326.50
Area of path to be surrendered Mow 0.648 @ Tls. 7,000 per mow	4,536.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	453.60
	<u>Tls. 19,581.10</u>

and from Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas Limited, for the strip on the West side of the new road as follows:—

Mow 0.224 @ Tls. 7,700 per mow	<u>Tls. 1,724.00</u>
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Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas Limited, Owners of Cadastral Lot 1455 and Cadastral Lot 1587, claim from the Shanghai Municipal Council for land to be surrendered for this road as follows :—

For portions to be surrendered from B.C. Lots 3753 and 4588 we consider that we should be paid at the assessed value less 1/3 for betterment.

For land to be sold to them by the Shanghai Race Club, Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas Limited make the following offer :—

"The strip of land that the Race Club have to transfer to B.C. Lot 3753 is Mow 0.2217 and to B.C. Lot 4588 Mow "0.0044 a total of Mow 0.2261. To the Race Club these strips are worthless and we think if they are paid at the assessed value the Club's claim will be fairly met so far as we are concerned."

The Shanghai Municipal Council claim that :—

"When in 1902 the various roads through Mr. Morris's Mohawk Road Estate were being laid out the Council paid a general price of Tls. 1,000 per mow for the land required. One road, viz., that now under discussion, was temporarily excluded in deference to Mr. Morris's expressed wish that there should be no intrusion upon the privacy of his residence. The arrangement was upon a basis mutually satisfactory to both parties.

"Therefore the Council considers that the price now to be paid for the deferred section should not exceed Tls. 1,000 per mow.

"The scheduled road was subsequently widened from 30 to 40 feet, and the Council recognizes its liability to pay for the additional 10 feet at the assessed value plus 10 per cent.

"The deviated line of the road is as suitable as the scheduled line so far as the Council is concerned, provided no additional dependent cost is incurred thereby.

"The Race Club, at the time of its purchase of Mr. Morris's land, was aware that the road was scheduled and under-took that the existing narrow lane be kept open.

"The Council is prepared to defray the whole cost of construction of the road after surrender, and will make no claim for contributions thereto under Article VIC of the Land Regulations, but the Council does not consider itself liable for the re-instatement charges necessitated by the erection since 1902 of walls, etc., within the roadline."

I am of opinion that the Council's claim that the price for the land required for this road should not exceed Tls. 1,000 per mow cannot be admitted for the following reasons :—

There was no agreement to that effect with Mr. Morris regarding this section of the Mohawk Road and no steps were taken to make any such terms with the Race Club when the Club bought Lot 1457 from Mr. Morris. Moreover in the memorandum of the conversation between the Secretary to the Council and Messrs. H. and H. E. Morris on August 1, 1909, the following words occur :—

"It was implied that the Council would make its own terms with the Race Club hereafter, noting that a 10-foot path is already left open under the contract of sale."

The price of Tls. 1,000 cannot, therefore, be applied to the Race Club's property neither can that price be applied to Mr. Morris's own property Lot 1585 otherwise it is reasonable to suppose the lot would have been referred to and included in the arrangement made on August 1, 1909, and Mr. Morris would not have been penalised by the non-payment for the land for the Taku Road section of this Mohawk Road.

It cannot of course apply to Lots 1455 and 1587 as the owners were not parties to any previous negotiations on the subject of this road extension. I am of opinion, therefore, that the question of compensation for the land required for this road must be approached *de novo*.

I have accordingly worked out the compensation receivable by each of the three owners on the ordinary terms of surrender, that is at the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender less 1/3rd for betterment and I find that under these terms Mr. Henry Morris would receive Tls. 1,764 for Mow 0.401 of land, which is at the rate of Tls. 4,400 per mow, the Shanghai Race Club Tls. 13,051.07 for Mow 2.543 of land, which is at the rate of Tls. 5,133 per mow, Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas Limited Tls. 762.66 for Mow 0.260, which is at the rate of Tls. 2,933 per mow, and they would have to pay the Race Club Tls. 1,832.60 for Mow 0.238 of land, which is at the rate of Tls. 7,700 per mow.

The Race Club paid Mr. Morris on March 2, 1909, Tls. 167,000 for Mow 23.393 of land and the house known as Mohawk Lodge. This Mr. Morris sold to the Race Club, the adjoining property to that now under dispute, at a price which after deducting about Tls. 17,000 for value of buildings, works out at approximately Tls. 6,400 per mow.

Presuming that the land fronting on the Race Course is the more valuable, the price of Tls. 6,000 per mow, which is the figure taken as a basis for the surrender, from Lot 1585, being the assessed value of the lot, would exceed the price at which Mr. Morris was content to sell to the Race Club.

Betterment is justified because, by the extension of Mohawk Road, Lot 1585 becomes a corner lot with two frontages on a public road. I consider, therefore, the application of the ordinary rules would not deal unfairly with the surrender required from Lot 1585. As to the surrender from Lot 1457 under the above rules the Race Club would receive Tls. 5,133 nett per mow for land which the Club paid Tls. 6,400 per mow for three years ago. The interest on Tls. 6,400 for three years at 6 per cent is Tls. 1,152 or interest and principal together equal Tls. 7,552. On the other hand it is not a strip from the most valuable part of the lot that the Race Club are being asked to surrender and if the rate at which Lot 1455 is assessed is taken into consideration, it might be argued that at Tls. 5,133 per mow the Club were recovering very nearly the amount they originally paid for the land.

With regard to this lot the Council claims that the land at present used as a path should be surrendered free. On the above basis the Race Club receive Tls. 3,326.40 for the land comprised in the path, on the other hand there is deducted

from the amount the Club receives for the remainder of their land surrendered to the Council the sum of Tls. 4,868.83 for betterment. I do not think the Club should be compelled to make free surrender of the path and at the same time accept a deduction for betterment. I consider that although for the purposes the land is now utilized there may not be betterment, the value of the property under other circumstances is undoubtedly increased by being given a frontage on a public road.

I further consider that as the path is private property which under certain circumstances could be closed to the Public, payment should be made for the surrender of the land and therefore that the inclusion of the land comprised in the path and the deduction of betterment is the more regular way of dealing with the matter. From the above it will be seen that the Owners of Lot 1457 would be no losers by the application of the ordinary rules.

As regards the Owners of Lot 1455, Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas Limited, on the above basis they would have to surrender land at the comparatively low price of Tls. 2,933 per mow and buy land from the Race Club at the comparatively high price of Tls. 7,700 per mow. The importance of the road to this lot, however, has to be taken into consideration and is not over valued by putting in force the above prices. In this case also, therefore, it would appear that the ordinary rules would apply without hardship.

I consider that the Council may fairly be asked to acquire the land from the three owners concerned on the usual terms.

I, therefore, do award, settle, order and determine (i) that the price to be paid to the said Henry Morris by the Council for Mow 0.401 of land surrendered by the said Henry Morris from Cadastral Lot 1585 as delineated upon the plan hereto attached shall be the sum of Tael One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four (Tls. 1,764.)

(ii) that the price to be paid to the said Shanghai Race Club by the Council for Mow 2.543 of land surrendered by the said Shanghai Race Club from Cadastral Lot 1457 as delineated on the plan hereto attached shall be the sum of Tael Thirteen thousand and fifty-four and candareens seven (Tls. 13,054.07) and in addition thereto such sum as is necessary for the reinstating of any buildings and fencing which it shall be necessary to remove.

(iii) that the price to be paid to Atkinson & Dallas Limited by the Council for Mow 0.260 of land surrendered by the said Atkinson & Dallas Limited from Cadastral Lots 1455 and 1587 as delineated upon the plan hereto attached shall be the sum of Tael Seven hundred and sixty-two and candareens sixty-six (Tls. 762.66.)

(iv) that the price to be paid by Atkinson and Dallas Limited to the Shanghai Race Club for the Mow 0.238 of land from Cadastral Lot 1457 situated between the road line and Cadastral Lots 1587 and 1455 shall be the sum of Tael One thousand eight hundred and thirty-two and candareens sixty (Tls. 1,832.60).

And I further award, adjudge and settle that each party to this Arbitration shall bear any legal or other expenses they may have themselves incurred in connexion with this Arbitration and shall each bear an equal share of the cost of and incidental to this Arbitration and Award which said costs I settle at the sum of Tael six hundred (Tls. 600.00).

AS WITNESS my hand this 24th day of June 1912.

DAVID LANDALE.

SIGNED AND PUBLISHED on the day and year last above-mentioned in the presence of ED. W. GODFREY, Barrister-at-Law.

The sewerage and completion of this section of the road is proceeding, at an estimated cost of Tls. 366 for the sewer and Tls. 4,387 for the roadway.

SHANHAIKWAN ROAD.—

Surrender has been made by Mr. A. E. Algar of the strip of Lot 605 scheduled for this road upon terms arranged with Mr. G. Kingsmill in 1905, as follows :—

(i) A strip 15 feet wide, forming the southern half of the road, and measuring Mow 0.465 surrendered without compensation.

(ii) Payment for the remainder of the scheduled area measuring Mow 0.170 at the rate of Tls. 6,000 per mow, i.e. the sum of Tls. 1,020.

The scheduled area of Lot 604 was also surrendered by Mr. Algar, without compensation under the provisions of Land Regulation VI.

With respect to Lot 917, the offer of the Japanese Kyoriumin Dan to surrender the scheduled strip was accepted, Mow 0.35 at Tls. 4,500 per mow plus ten per cent, Tls. 1,732.50.

It was considered desirable to increase the width of this road to 40 feet opposite the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, and a strip of unregistered land east of Lot 917 measuring Mow 0.105 was accordingly purchased for Tls. 200.

The bridge over the Tszepang, required to connect the two sections of the road, is now under construction, and tenders for the work have been allotted, the sheet piles, facing blocks and girders to be made with the assistance of convict labour at the Concreteware Manufactory.

SICCAWEI ROAD.—

At the request of Professor R. B. Austin and others, the residents in the Nanyang University, a 12-foot strip of this road has been metalled from the Avenue Paul Brunat to Siccawei.

TAKU ROAD.—

The claim of Messrs. Platt and Teesdale was accepted for surrender of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 1450 at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or a sum of Tls. 181.50 for an area of Mow 0.033. No deduction in respect of betterment appears in the terms of compensation, owing to the fact that the road is one developed with Chinese house property and was already over 30 feet in width.

TATUNG ROAD.—

The following further correspondence has taken place with reference to the question of compensation for the portion of Cadastral Lot 996, B.C. No. 2163, required for this road, which was the subject of decision by the Land Commissioners in Case LXXXI, as set forth on pp. 180-2 of the Report for last year.

Shanghai, April 9, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed to apply for the papers in Land Commission Case No. LXXXI to be laid before the Council by way of Appeal or an application for a reference of the case to the present Land Commissioners for consideration.

We are informed that the Commissioners were not justified in finding that the land had always been used as a Chinese Road, or that it is doubtful whether it would be possible for the Guild to close the land to pedestrians. The Guild buildings could be entered from another side, and the path in question was not a necessary means of access to the land at all. If the Guild had so desired, on say a reconstruction of the buildings, the area appropriated might well have been used for building purposes. The Land Commissioners are not entitled to look to the use being made of land required by the Council at the moment when it is scheduled for acquisition merely but must surely consider the fact that when the land is taken the owner is entirely dispossessed and in future is precluded from exercising any of the rights of an owner over the land—whatever his needs may be.

We should feel obliged if you would place this application together with the papers and notes of evidence in the Case before the Council as soon as conveniently may be.

Yours truly,
HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 2, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of April 9, on the subject of a proposed appeal against the Award of the Land Commissioners in Case LXXXI, I am directed to point out that the fact that the official plan of B.C. Lot 2163 definitely shows the portion of the lot in question as a "public road" appears to the Council to dispose of the present contention of the Guild.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, May 13, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of May 2 we now enclose a copy of a letter we have received from Mr. Bristow from which you will see that the translation of the Taotai's endorsement referring to the boundaries of B.C. Lot 2163 is incorrect.

The original Chinese endorsement shows that the Eastern boundary is a Public Road and Lot No. 618 (No. 611 in the Chinese text is the Title Deed number corresponding to Lot No. 618). We enclose a copy of the Chinese endorsement for your perusal.

The old official plans of the Lots concerned confirm that the Chinese endorsement is correct. As, therefore, the decision of the Land Commissioners appears to have been based upon the statement contained in the translation of the

Chinese endorsement, we beg to request that the true state of facts be placed before them and that the matter may be reconsidered in the light thereof.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Land Office, H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, May 13, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry regarding the boundaries of B.C. Lot No. 2163 as given in the Title Deed, I have to inform you that there is a copying mistake in the owner's copy of the Deed by which the Eastern Boundary is given as "Public Road" instead of as "Public Road and Lot No. 618" as in the Register and in the Chinese text. No. 611 in the Chinese text is the Title Deed number corresponding to Lot 618.

Yours truly,
H. H. BRISTOW,
Vice-Consul.

L. E. P. JONES, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 25, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 13, on the subject of the Award of the Land Commissioners in Case No. LXXXI as to the portion of B.C. Lot 2163 required for the Tatung Road.

In reply I am directed to point out that in the wording of the Award the Commissioners, assuming that the road to which you refer was not wholly public, give the following unmistakable indication of their views:—

"In any case it appears to the Commissioners that in surrendering the strip, the Guild would be merely converting a private access to their property into a public one and compensation in this case should be assessed at a nominal sum only."

It is thus entirely evident and quite beyond doubt that their decision is independent of the question whether the road was private or public, and therefore the fact to which you draw attention, that there was a copying mistake in the owner's copy of the deed giving the boundaries of the land, is a technicality of no material significance.

I am therefore directed to express to you the Council's confidence that your representations in this matter are now finally disposed of.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

TATUNG AND WEST SOOCHOW ROADS.—

At the request of the beneficial owners of Lots 806/9, the Kuang Shao Guild, and with the permission of Mr. Schumacher, the representative of the registered owners of Lot 805, the Council sanctioned the deviation westward of the line of the Tatung Road north of the Sinza Road. The Guild contributed the sum of Tls. 4,000 towards the cost of making up and metalling the sections of the roads through their properties.

WEIHAIWEI ROAD.—

Correspondence with regard to the completion of the metalling of this thoroughfare:—

Shanghai, November 22, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—During the past two years, the vehicular traffic on the Weihaiwei Road has been constantly increasing, and now that the new houses erected by the Shanghai Land Investment Co. and having access from the Great Western Road are practically ready for occupation, and several houses in course of erection on the Weihaiwei Road, it is only reasonable to assume that the vehicular traffic will still further increase.

The metalled portion of the Weihaiwei Road is at present quite inadequate for the traffic especially after dark, and rickshaws are more often than not driven on to the mud by motors and carriages, and with the increase in traffic that may safely be expected when the houses above alluded to are occupied, the inconvenience that at present exists will be more acute.

We, the undersigned property owners and residents on the Weihaiwei and adjacent roads, therefore, beg respectfully to request that the metalling to the full width of that road west of the Yates to Seymour Road be taken in hand as speedily as

possible, and that if it is impossible to undertake this work during the current year, that an appropriation for that purpose be made in the Budget for 1913.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

H. H. READ,
W. S. JACKSON,
J. R. ELIAS,
G. H. POTTS,
F. W. POTTER,
G. ELFORD GRIFFIN,
R. E. TOEG,
G. P. FORSTER,
S. M. MCLEOD,
WAKEFORD COX,
S. E. MIDDLETON,
by her Attorney,
J. AMBROSE,
S. A. HARDOON,

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 11, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 22, on the subject of traffic conditions in the Weihaiwei Road.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that, in compliance with your request, the Council has authorized completion of the metalling of the section of this road between the Yates and Seymour Roads, and to this end provision for the requisite expenditure will be included in the Budget for 1913.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

H. H. READ, Esq.,
and others.

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1912-13 has been as follows :—

Mr. A. M. Marshall was elected in January as the Council's representative, and consented to serve.

Mr. J. R. Patterson being the only candidate proposed by registered owners of land, was considered to be elected as Commissioner. Upon his retirement in August, owing to his continued absence from Shanghai, the necessary steps in regard to the election of his successor were taken in accordance with provisions of Article VI^A of the Land Regulations, and Mr. H. A. J. Macray, duly nominated, was considered to be elected as Commissioner for the remainder of the Municipal year.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, Mr. L. J. Cubitt, proposed by Mr. David Landale, and seconded by Mr. L. E. P. Jones, was elected a Commissioner.

A meeting of the Commission was held on November 24, at which four cases of expropriation of land for public use were submitted for decision. Two of these had been the result of applications for re-hearing, in accordance with the terms of settlement of certain disputes between the Council and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., to which reference is made under the heading "Road Extensions and Widenings" in the earlier part of this Report. In this section also the Awards are recorded.

Meeting of November 24, 1912.

Case LXXXII	A. D. Sassoon (re-hearing)	Nanking and Kiangse Roads.
Case LXXXIII	F. D. Sassoon (re-hearing)	Dixwell Road.
Case LXXXIV	Morrison & Gratton	Foochow Road.
Case LXXXV	J. E. Sassoon	North Kiangse Road.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

Mr. P. Peebles retired from the Committee in February upon his departure from Shanghai, and the remaining three members were re-nominated by the incoming Council, and consented to serve. The number of members during the year has accordingly been that usual in standing Committees appointed by the Council, and has consisted of the following :—

Messrs. J. H. TEESDALE (*Chairman.*)
A. E. ALGAR.
J. AMBROSE.

Various questions connected with the Parks and Open Spaces have received consideration during the year, and the members met on October 21 for formal discussion.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1912 is as follows :—

Messrs. W. S. JACKSON	<i>Steward of the Race Club.</i>
E. E. CLARK	<i>Member of Council.</i>
A. G. STEPHEN	<i>Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees.</i>
P. PEEBLES	<i>Honorary Secretary.</i>

The post of Chairman, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. A. McLeod, in December 1911, is still unfilled.

RECREATION GROUND FOR CHINESE.

In May, 1909, an application by the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association for assistance in the establishment of a Recreation Ground for Chinese led to a grant towards this object of Tls. 5,000 from the Public Funds, in consideration of the fact that the membership of the association is open to all Chinese of good moral character, and that the Ground was to be available as far as possible for all Chinese educational or athletic bodies.

The total amount subscribed proved insufficient for the completion of the project, and in January of this year a further grant of Tls. 3,500 was made, upon the conditions set forth in the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, January 3, 1911.

SIR,—In view of the practical interest which the Council has taken in the purchase and equipping of the Recreation Ground of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, we feel assured that they, as well as we, desire this field to be thoroughly useful for the purpose for which it is intended. We therefore take the liberty to set before you its further need at this time.

The cost of the work of preparing the field has been about Tls. 2,000, and this must now be met. This amount for equipment was included in the subscriptions of funds which we secured for the purchase of the field, but the failure of one of our subscribers to make good his large subscription makes it necessary for us to secure additional aid.

In view of the good state of business at the time when the improving of the Recreation Ground was undertaken, it was felt that it would be an easy matter to secure the necessary Tls. 2,000 for this purpose from wealthy Chinese, but the depressed state of business renders the securing of the amount difficult.

One further need must be met in order to make the field useful for a semi-public Chinese Recreation Ground, such as we are pledged to make it. We originally estimated that at least twenty-five mow of land was needed for the purpose. The amount of our subscriptions limited us to the purchase of a little less than nineteen mow. In consequence the running track has had to be made less than a quarter mile, which is unfortunate, and what is more serious, the space for spectators now available will accommodate but a few hundred people. This unfortunate condition was emphasized at the first public event held on the field—the athletic meet preliminary to the national games at Nanking—when 2,500 people so overcrowded the field that it was almost impossible to carry on the events. The field is now useful as a training ground and

it is being steadily used for that purpose, but it is quite inadequate for its larger use which involves the accommodation of a large number of spectators. In view of the newness of athletics and recreative games among the Chinese, facilities for accommodating a considerable number of spectators are essential as an educative feature. Large events, such as the national sports held at Nanking last October, will be frequently held at Shanghai in the future. We are now planning for a series of interport sports for Chinese, to be held next fall. In its present condition these could not be held on this field.

We have just recently learned that about five additional mow of land adjacent to our field and most favourably located are available at Tls. 1,000 per mow. This would enable us to extend the running track to the desired length and provide fairly adequate room for spectators and other needed athletic features. We also learn that a certain individual (Chinese), anticipating our future need, wishes to purchase the adjacent piece and hold it for future sale at a higher price. We are assured that it will be sold to him if we do not purchase it at this time.

In view of the situation as stated, may we ask you, gentlemen of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to make an additional grant of Tls. 7,000 for the purpose of securing the needed enlargement of the field and of meeting the bills now due for its equipment. With these needs met, the field will enable us to undertake the organizing of the physical training propaganda for Chinese which we are prepared to undertake.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

M. J. EXNER,
Physical Director.
W. E. TAYLOR,
General Secretary.
S. S. WONG,

Chairman, Board of Directors.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 10, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 3, with reference to the Recreation Ground for Chinese which was established last year, and to which a public grant of Tls. 5,000 has been issued under certain recorded conditions.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council is still of opinion that any scheme for the provision of facilities for athletics for Chinese in Shanghai is entitled to public support, upon lines similar to those which have been followed in respect to Chinese education. Such were the motives which actuated the Council in including provision in the Budget for 1910 for the grant to which I have referred, while it was thought that the sum named would be sufficient, so far as the Ground now under discussion is concerned.

Upon learning from your letter that a further sum of Tls. 7,000 is required to complete the project, the Council holds the view that an endeavour should be made to secure at least a portion thereof from Chinese residents who are in a position to contribute to the object in view. I am therefore directed to state that if the sum of Tls. 3,500 is obtained by public subscription from the source suggested, the Council is prepared to make provision for the remaining moiety in the forthcoming Budget for 1911.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The Rev. W. E. TAYLOR,
General Secretary,

Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

Shanghai, May 10, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in informing you that the conditions have been fulfilled in regard to raising a sum from Chinese equal to the grant of Tls. 3,500 promised by the Municipal Council towards the Athletic Field Extension Fund of the Shanghai Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. I enclose a list of the Chinese contributors of Tls. 3,500, being the amount required from this source.

The land has been secured and the vendor is pressing for payment. You will be conferring a favour therefore if the Council's grant can be given us at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in anticipation

I am, sincerely,
W. E. TAYLOR,
General Secretary,

Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO ATHLETIC FIELD EXTENSION FUND,
CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, SHANGHAI, 1911.

	\$	Tls.
H.E. Viceroy Chang, Nanking	1,000	
H.E. Wong Chia-tong (Secretary)	300	
H.E. Taotai of Nanking	100	
Chen Muh-kai	40	
Y. D. Wong, Saigon	200	
King Vee-ying (Comp., Arnhold, Karberg & Co.)		1,000.00
Kin Shou-lou (Comp., Samuel & Co.)		1,000.00
Shanghai-Nanking Railway		350.00
	1,640	2,350.00
	@ 74 =	1,213.60
Total	Tls. 3,563.60	

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 10, enclosing a list of the Chinese contributors to your Athletic Field Extension Fund.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that, as soon as the amounts of the contributions enumerated have been actually received, the Council's promised grant will be issued without delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Rev. W. E. TAYLOR,
General Secretary,
Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

Shanghai, January 2, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your letters of January 10, 1911, and May 12, 1911, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a list of contributors secured for the Recreation ground, all of which subscriptions have been fully paid. We will greatly appreciate your forwarding the municipal grant as proposed in the correspondence of the above date, given on condition that Tls. 3,500 should be raised by this Association from Chinese sources.

We would add that the Grounds have been equipped and have been largely used by Chinese young men especially during the summer and fall, demonstrating beyond all doubt the need of suitable provision for athletic facilities for this section of the Shanghai community.

Yours sincerely,
W. W. LOCKWOOD,
General Secretary,
Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

	\$	Tls.
H.E. Viceroy of Nanking	1,000	
H.E. Wong Kai-dong	300	
H.E. Nanking Taotai	100	
Chun Muh-kai	40	
Y. D. Wong	200	
King Vee-ying		1,000
Shanghai-Nanking Railway		350
Governor of Soochow	100	
Chang Yor-liang	100	
Chow	100	
Chow King-tseng		250
Yu Ya-ching		500
	1,940 @ 74 =	1,435
Total	Tls. 3,535	

Council Room, Shanghai, January 3, 1912.

SIR,—Acknowledging receipt of your letter of January 2, and in accordance with the Council's undertaking contained in my letter of May 12, 1911, I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a cheque for Tls. 3,500, being the amount of the Municipal Grant to the Chinese Athletic Field Extension Fund.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. W. LOCKWOOD, Esq.,
General Secretary,
Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(To the Municipal Engineer.)

Compared with last year, when two notable additions to this branch were effected, *i.e.* Wayside Park and the New Plant house, progress during the year under review calls for no special comment. Though there were no marked developments there was improvement in detail particularly in the more effective and interesting floral displays in the flower gardens. This is chiefly due to the fact that numbers of plants introduced and acclimatized within recent years are now available for bedding out. The securing of additional suitable plants particularly for the summer is entirely a matter of time and experiment. The most suitable types are dwarf growing plants yielding a profusion of bright coloured flowers over a long season, and which can be produced cheaply and in large quantities. So far, little time has been devoted to the cultivation of rare plants or florists' varieties of high merit. Interesting, as they undoubtedly are to horticulturists, they rarely produce the masses of colour which the commoner plants do. The production of plants which will keep the flower gardens bright with masses of colour for about nine months in the year has therefore been considered of primary importance. This is only possible by growing certain plants in pots till they are in flower and then planting out. Though this method is not one which produces well cultivated plants, it is the best way of ensuring gay beds and borders for the greater part of the year.

The most gratifying feature of the year was the very noticeable manner in which the Parks have advanced in popularity. On three occasions during the summer, the number of people who entered the parks were counted, giving an average daily attendance of fully 8,000 exclusive of amahs and other attendants. This out of a total Foreign population of 13,586 is an exceptionally high percentage when compared with similar statistics of Parks in Great Britain. The reason for the higher percentage of park visitors in Shanghai is obvious, as the parks here are practically the only place available in which the majority of the population can enjoy recreation in the open air. Undoubtedly too, interest in horticulture has advanced rapidly within the last few years and this accounts for a greater amount of interest in the Parks, where the variety of plants displayed are shown to better advantage year by year as Park facilities are improved.

With respect to children's playgrounds, it is only necessary to visit Quinsan Square on a summer evening and witness the zest with which the four to five hundred children who daily frequent this space enjoy the swings and other appliances provided. It is obvious that in Shanghai, where by reason of local conditions children are only safe in gardens, either public or private, ample space for the children with facilities to encourage them to play must be for the good of all. An increase in the number of children's playgrounds would doubtless be welcomed on all sides.

A series of experiments were conducted with 14 different kinds of cotton plants to ascertain if any of the existing varieties of long staple cotton plants could be profitably grown locally. The varieties tested included forms of "Sea Island" cotton, the longest staple cotton known, "American Upland" and "Mancurian." The results on the whole were satisfactory, some of the plants attained a height of eight feet and a diameter of six feet. A large crop was produced only about half of which ripened. All the long stapled forms require a longer season to mature than does the local form, hence to get fair results it would mean that the seed has to be sown early in April which would mean no winter crops. It is possible that in a few years the plants may alter in character and ripen in a shorter season. Next year it is proposed to cross the plants which mature earliest with the local form. This might result in producing a variety with a medium staple which would mature early. The cotton seed was presented by the Department of Agriculture, U.S.A., and by Mr. F. Ayscough.

A collection of seeds of plants new to Shanghai, collected in Kuling in the Autumn of 1911, germinated and grew satisfactorily and will, in a few years, be a useful addition to our stocks.

Reserve Garden.—The office now nearing completion will furnish a much felt want and will, whilst providing greater facilities, be also convenient to visitors who frequently apply to the office for information regarding plants in which they are interested.

An effective and continuous display of flowers was maintained in the plant houses especially during the winter months. To maintain a continuous display the flowering period of many plants being short, about 500 fresh plants are required monthly. To effect this with only two small houses in which to grow them in up to their flowering stage necessitates treatment which is not always in accordance with the plant requirements; fortunately a large majority of the winter flowering plants can be grown out of doors during the summer, and they are supplemented with bulbs and annuals which do not require much green-house cultivation. At some future period it may be possible to have some cheaply erected growing houses in the Nurseries, the show houses will then be devoted solely to the display of specimen plants and plants in flower. As it is, the results are fairly satisfactory, an indication of which is the large increase in the number of people who visit the Plant houses.

Public Garden.—This continues to be the most popular resort, and every endeavour is made to maintain it as bright and interesting as possible. Its great value as a breathing space was well exemplified during the very hot weather in July, when every available seat was occupied during the afternoon and evening. Under the dense shade of the Plane trees, children found a safe and healthy retreat during the day, whilst in the evenings the Garden was well patronized by adults. The lawn around the Bandstand was entirely dug over and the soil enriched by the addition of various fertilizers, with the result that for the first time for many years, the turf was not worn away early in summer. By enclosing the lawn with a temporary railing, those who desired to enjoy the music without interruption were accommodated. During the Band concerts, provision of ample seating accommodation is difficult. An improved method of letting chairs out on hire is called for and has been under consideration. The noise made by the feet of the numbers who promenade around on the asphalt path is annoying to many when the Band is playing; this might, at some future date, be rectified by the laying of a noiseless pavement.

Chinese Public Garden.—The flower beds were planted regularly and the seats and arbour kept in repair.

Foreshores.—These received regular attention, that of the Soochow Creek remains unsatisfactory, being continually littered with straw which is landed there; whilst the turf is worn away in a few months by Chinese children who play thereon.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—The shrubs and trees are making such satisfactory growth that it is possible to remove from parts of shrubberies a number of the plants which were planted merely to give immediate effect and to serve as protection to the plants of higher quality.

The Golf greens were regularly attended to and appear to have given general satisfaction.

An improvement in the lawns may confidently be anticipated as the result of the subsoil drainage carried out in November, whilst the drains will allow the paths to dry rapidly after rain. After the drainage was completed, a commencement was made towards raising the paths to the proper level with ashes. Every year sees this ground becoming more popular with players and especially with those who go there to enjoy the fresh air and Park features. By the time the trees and shrubs attain to a fair size, this ground will, without doubt, be very largely attended and will be of great value to the Community both as a Park and a playground.

A pavilion containing dressing rooms, a public room, a ladies' room and lockers, is now urgently required.

Public Recreation Ground.—No work other than the ordinary maintenance was effected here. The display produced by the spring flowering plants was noteworthy.

Wayside Park.—This Park presented a bright and attractive appearance throughout the year, and was well patronized. The water lilies in the tank were especially noteworthy, flowering almost continually from May to November. Flower vases on the top of the retaining wall and at each end are still required to complete the decoration of the pond and when they are in position the general effect should be highly artistic.

Brenan Piece.—The value of this small plot can be best appreciated when it is realized that during the summer months the daily average number of vehicles that visit it is about 250 and of people about 430.

Quinsan Square.—Various shrubs were planted, the turf in places was renewed and the flower beds were regularly planted. The Square is a scene of animation all day long, the swings provided being in continual use. It is essentially a children's playground consequently little can be done in the way of decoration. During the year it was found advisable to lock the gates at midnight. The drinking fountain erected here has been freely used.

Nurseries.—The chief activity has been the raising of better class shrubs, particularly evergreens, which require a long time to mature and are not easily propagated in large quantities. A number of the common wild rose were budded with approved varieties so as to produce standards. In budding, Dorothy Perkins was freely employed as it is found to be the most satisfactory rose when grown as a standard. This work is carried on in Siccawei Road Nursery which is now almost entirely devoted to shrubs, there being a total of 9,843.

The Hungjao Road Nursery is employed for the growing of trees and the easier grown shrubs. As the stock of trees is larger than requirements, trees are supplied free to those who require them, upon payment of the cost of delivery. The reasons why there is a surplus stock on hand are that from five to seven years ago when the seeds were sown, there was a large demand for trees and the Nursery was then just being brought under cultivation. The soil was very poor and stiff consequently it was preferable to keep the ground in a state of cultivation with a crop of trees on it than without as the roots of the trees are very effective in aerating and breaking up the inert mass of soil, and the fallen leaves make one of the best soil improvers.

Over 60,000 bedding plants and 1,000 pot plants were grown in the Bubbling Well Nursery. As a section of this Nursery will, during the coming year, be required for extending the Cemetery much of this work will in future be done at the Siccawei Road Nursery.

Roadside Trees.—There was a decided improvement both in the pruning and the securing of the fastenings during the year. Stem borers were not so evident, and every one discovered was removed.

Other Spaces.—The shrubs, trees and turf received regular attention at the following spaces:—Bubbling Well Carriage Turn, Space in front of Yuyuen Gardens, Groups of shrubs on Bubbling Well Road and at Wayside, the Cathedral and Municipal Compounds.

Health Department Buildings.—The gardens attached to the Victoria Nursing Home and Isolation Hospital had regular attention but no alterations were effected.

Police Buildings.—The lawns and flower beds received regular attention at Louza, Bubbling Well, Sinza, Gordon Road, Yangtspoo, Harbin Road and Wayside Police Stations.

Flowering plants bedded out at:—

Reserve Garden	4,612
Public Gardens	29,516
Public Recreation Ground	15,766
Hongkew Recreation Ground	7,918
Wayside Park	11,434
Quinsan Square	250
Various Compounds and Gardens	8,762
	<hr/> 78,258 <hr/>

Trees planted, staked and fastened on Roads:—

	No. of Trees.		
	Fastened	Planted	Staked.
Western District	19,836	951	1,374
Eastern „	9,523	396	660
Northern „	1,929	74	128
Central „	1,430	69	211
	<hr/> 32,718 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,490 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,373 <hr/>
Number of trees and shrubs transplanted:—			23,500
Turf laid, 1,930 fong.			
Number of trees pruned:—			32,513

D. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.

CADASTRAL OFFICE.

Under arrangement with the Consular Body a change of method in the working of the Cadastral Office was brought into force early in the year. Heretofore the procedure has been in accordance with the following extract from the Senior Consul's despatch of December 6, 1900 :—

"When receiving an application for the registration of land, the Consuls, after a summary examination of the papers, will address the Taotai as heretofore. As soon as the Consul is informed of the time the Taotai's Deputy will measure the land, he will notify the Cadastral Office as well as the applicant. The Cadastral Office will then have to send an officer to attend the measurement.

"Upon receipt from the Taotai of the title-deed and the Chinese plan, the Consul will transmit a copy of the letter to the Cadastral Office. The plan has to be returned within seven days, and the Consul will not issue the title-deed until this time has elapsed."

Under the new procedure joint measurement proceeds as before, but the Cadastral Office surveys the property and makes the plan thereon, which plan, when approved by the Hui Chang Chū, or Chinese Land Office, becomes the official plan of the lot.

The official correspondence relating to the change is here included for record.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 27, 1911.

SIR,—The Council has learnt that the question of improving the methods of Land Registration and Land Transfer are under consideration by the Consular Body, and, with a view to assisting their deliberations, I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, a copy of a Report by the Municipal Engineer on the subject.

The intimate knowledge which has been acquired by the Municipal Cadastral Office, at present the only central Register of Foreign Lots in the Settlement and beyond, has, in the Council's opinion, fully justified the establishment of that office in 1900. I have therefore to say that the Council would welcome any revision of procedure which would tend in the direction of hastening the issue of title deeds, and ensuring their accuracy and that of the accompanying official plans : to which end the Council is prepared to place the services and resources of the office at the disposal of the Consular Body for such extended duties as may be considered desirable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Public Works Department, November 22, 1911.

LAND REGISTRATION.

The Vice Consul in charge of the Land Office at the British Consulate wrote me on November 8 saying that, "owing to change of government in this district, the survey (i.e. "official measurement") of certain lots was postponed until further notice." As this would appear to indicate that issue of title deeds is at a standstill, I venture to suggest that the present would be an opportune time to establish a central office for registration of land in Shanghai and its surroundings. The subject is not a new one. It was to a certain extent brought up at an interview between the British Consul, Mr. C. A. Winchester, and the Taotai on September 27, 1867, when it was decided :—

"That land renters desirous of having their lots re-measured should make application to their respective Consuls, specifying the number, situation and supposed dimensions of the lot consequent on which the necessary steps should be taken between the Tipao and Municipal Engineering staff for remeasuring the lots. The amended dimensions, when settled, to be endorsed by the Tipao on the back of the deed, the changes to be verified by the seals of the Taotai and Consuls. Thereafter the Chinese Land Tax and the Municipal Rates to be paid on the corrected measurement of the lots. A fee of \$5 to be payable to the Tipao on each remeasurement."

A copy of this memorandum was forwarded to the Municipal Council on the following day when the following endorsements were made :—

No objection, F. B. JOHNSON, *Chairman, Municipal Council.*

I think that any Land Renter requiring a resurvey of his property should pay for its being supplied by the Council's Engineer.

E. IVESON, *Chairman, Public Works Committee.*

I have been unable to trace whether any action was taken in the matter, but the general question of establishment of a Central Land Office was brought up by the late Mr. T. W. Kingsmill in a memorandum dated January 15, 1870. Some of the reasons given by him for the establishment of a Central Land Office apply with such force to-day that I make no apology for quoting them at some length, though, I think it will be well to state, at the outset, that I quite agree with Mr. Kingsmill, "that it should be sought to relieve rather than interfere with the working of the Consular Registers, while, at the same time, the interests of the body of Landrenters would be advanced by the certainty of tenure which the proposed system would introduce."

Mr. Kingsmill says,—*inter alia*.:—

"The first and principal defect to be noticed in the present system is, that there is an absolute want of definition of the properties so registered. The locality where the land is situated is in few instances indicated, while the boundaries as given are, in the great majority of cases, utterly useless to determine either position or limits. The areas of the properties as noted have been arrived at by no settled system, and are seldom more than an approximation to their real contents, and in many cases cannot even be considered as that. No rule exists requiring a plan of the ground to be deposited, nor for comparing it with the actual property if deposited, nor is it the duty of any Official to make himself acquainted with the locality, position or circumstances of the ground.

Up to the present time, the want of a better regulated system has not obtruded itself so conspicuously, as most of the entries have been made within the remembrance of individuals still alive and resident in Shanghai, and it has been mainly by such means that it has been possible to fix the locality of the majority of the properties registered. There is still, however, a considerable number of lots, the locality of which cannot be ascertained, owing to the ownership having passed into the hands of Chinese, or from the late depression in value, combined with the absence of the proprietors from Shanghai, leaving the ownership unrepresented. There are many more the localities of which are known, but the boundaries of which have never been defined.

In many of these cases the property is advancing in value, and disputes, after the death or departure of those few individuals who alone possess the necessary information, are inevitable. The evil to be avoided is not only one of the present, but is also one which future years will aggravate in a continually increasing proportion.

These, however, are not the only errors which the want of a uniform and properly devised system has permitted to creep into the Registers."

It may be advisable to glance at the conditions under which land may be held in China. Here I quote abstracts from a paper by Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., in the Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.

"Theoretically all land belongs to the Crown, but all land in private hands may be dealt with at leisure, and it may be said that the private owner of the land has as absolute a property in it as he can have under any government.

For the purposes of tax collection, as indeed for all other Government purposes, the territorial unit is the *Hsien* (縣) or district presided over by the *Chehsien* (知縣), or District Magistrate, an officer appointed by the Imperial Government for a short term of years and always removable. He is at the same time tax collector, judge and general administrator. As tax collector, however, he is not required to give in any accounts of his receipts. Each district is assessed in the Government Revenue Books at a fixed sum. That sum the Magistrate has to furnish and no more. Whether he collects it or no, he is held liable for it to the Government. As a matter of fact, in all ordinary years every district yields a surplus more or less. This is the private perquisite of the Magistrate, subject however to the necessity of making the customary, but none the less imperious, presents to his official superiors, and also of defraying many of the ordinary expenses of his administration for which no provision is made by Government.

An indispensable party to a land transaction is the Tipao or headman, whose seal must be attached to the Deed of Sale before it can be registered at the office of the District Magistrate, which is the next step in the transaction. The onus of registration is thrown on the Purchaser, and by law the land is liable to confiscation if this is neglected. If the deed is in order, registration is obtained, of course upon payment of a fee, which is nominally three per cent of the amount of the purchase money but which in reality amounts to between five and six per cent including the usual extras for Meltage, Yamen fees, etc. To avoid this heavy tax it is common, perhaps universal, for the price to be understated in the Deed of Sale. Thus Tls. 3,000 being the real price the sale will purport to be made in consideration of Tls. 1,500, or the Seller will execute two Deeds, in one of which he purports to convey the ground, for, say Tls. 1,400 and in the other for Tls. 1,600 both in identical terms. One of these only goes to the Magistrate to be stamped, the other is retained by the Purchaser as a receipt for his money."

The procedure generally followed to obtain a Title Deed from a Foreign Consulate is as follows:—

The Foreign purchaser agrees with the Chinese vendor the terms on which the land is to change hands. The Chinese have a custom whereby the aid of a middleman is invoked in the transaction, it being considered by the Chinese improper for purchaser and vendor to meet. The middleman, who may be anyone, is supposed, as his designation would show, to act as go-between, *vis-a-vis* the parties. In plain English he would be described as a "broker." It is assumed, therefore, that this personage has brought the parties to terms and that all is ready for the exchange of credentials. A date is fixed at which the vendor shall execute a perpetual lease to the Foreigner.

The translation of the usual form of such document is as follows:—

A PERPETUAL DEED OF LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby agrees through Middlemen to lease in perpetuity to the Foreign Merchant a piece of land the property of the Lessor situated in the District Ward Section Character No. and it is hereby agreed in the presence of the three parties as arranged by the middlemen that the price shall be payable on the date of this Deed, a separate receipt to be given for the money in question. On the completion of this Deed of Lease the Lessee becomes the owner of this property and is free without let or hindrance on the part of Lessor to dig wells, register the land, pay taxes, collect rents, build native and foreign houses, open drains, etc., and this transfer includes all property above or underground. In the event of any complications raising questions of ownership hereafter owing to previous sales, etc., the Lessor shall be responsible.

The annual Government rent shall be 1,500 (in Paoshan 2,000) cash per year payable in advance.

IN FAITH AND TESTIMONY WHEREOF this agreement is now drawn up and duly executed.

Boundaries—North
South
East
West

Lessor
Middlemen
Tipao
Writer

Year Moon Day.

Needless to say this is a most important document in the transfer and every care should be taken that it is correctly executed.

In 1904 the Municipal Council drew up a series of General Conditions to govern its own land purchases. They are as follows:—

The land to be surveyed by the Council's Surveyor and the area computed at the rate of 7,260 square feet to the mow.

Only such land as is capable of being utilised will be included in this area and land occupied by public creeks or roads will not be paid for although it may be included in the title deeds.

Payment will only be made on the actual area as ascertained by survey and not on areas given on title deeds or fangtans.

Should the title deed or fangtan area be less than the actual area ascertained by survey the vendor will be required to obtain and convey to the Council a title to the balance or else shall authorise the Council to obtain such and deduct any expenses connected therewith from the first payment on account of the purchase.

Except when expressly stipulated the price per mow will be considered to include all compensation for graves, crops, fences or buildings which may be on the land at the time the contract for the sale is made.

Unless expressly marked on the survey the vendor will be required to guarantee that there are no footpaths or rights of way over the land or any portion of it.

On receipt of Chinese documents the Council will forward them to the British Consulate for examination by the Taotai's Land Deputy and the fees in connexion therewith will be paid by the Council.

On receipt of a certificate from the Consulate that the papers appear to be in order a sum equivalent to 90 per cent of the purchase price will be paid to the vendor and the balance of 10 per cent on the issue of the title deed.

The vendor will be required to pay all fees to Chinese including those of middlemen, tipaos, Land Office, etc., but the Council will pay the fees in connexion with registration at the British Consulate.

In case the land or part of it is covered by a title deed registered in a foreign Consulate the Council will pay the fees for the transfer and provided there is no serious discrepancy between the area given in the title deed and that ascertained by survey as aforesaid the whole of the purchase money will be paid on the transfer being effected at the Consulate where the deed is registered.

The vendor will be required to guarantee that the registered owner of a foreign title deed will sign the transfer at the Consulate where the deed is registered.

The Council will not pay any commissions whatever except to brokers or agents whom they may employ themselves.

The Council will take possession of the land immediately the first payment on account of the purchase has been made.

These conditions are also published in Chinese and as they have been found to work very satisfactorily I would commend them to the notice of the public.

So far as Shanghai is concerned the native fees payable in connexion with transfer of land are somewhat as follows:—

- I. The price named in the bill of sale, a fictitious value usually about 30 per cent of the true price.
- II. On the true price, i.e. the amount actually paid for the land.

When land is to be registered in a Foreign Consulate the fees to be paid are as follows :—
On the price stated in the Bill of Sale.—

To the Yang Wu Chu (洋務局) writers in the City Magistrate's Yamen who are engaged on foreign affairs	1 per cent.
To the Tsa Tsz (書冊) Keeper of the Tax Registers	1 "
To the Tipao of the District	2 "

N.B.—Out of this he has to pay all travelling expenses in connexion with the issue of the deed.

To the Wei Chang Chu (會丈局) Native Land Office	4 "
On the price actually paid for the land.—	
To the Tipao	1 "
If in the 25th ward, 1st and 2nd Districts	2 "
To the writer of the bill of sale, as may be arranged	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 per cent.
To the middlemen who have negotiated the sale	7 per cent.
*Extra fee if the land is to be registered in the American Consulate.—To the Consulate Writer	1 "

When the land is not required to be registered in a Foreign Consulate the only fees to be paid are.—

On the actual sale price.—	
To the Tipao	1 per cent.
If in the 25th Ward, 1st and 2nd Districts	2 "
To the middlemen who have negotiated the sale	8 "

The fees in Paoshan District are much the same.

*This since has been abolished.

In addition to the above recognised fees it is a matter of common knowledge that the officials impose "squeezes" to a very considerable extent on the vendor of the land, knowing full well that the transaction cannot go through without their signature or approval. Once the vendor obtains his money he is indifferent as to what happens, and it is partly on this account that it is important to retain a certain percentage of the purchase money against issue of the deed.

There is an assessed annual rent or land tax, reserved to the Chinese Government on all land rented by Foreigners within the Settlement at the rate of 1,500 cash per mow, the period of paying this rent is fixed for the 15th day of the 12th month of each Chinese year, on which day the next ensuing year's rent is payable in full and in advance by the renter. In Paoshan this tax is 2,000 cash per mow.

It is thus evident that land in China held by Foreigners is only leased and not sold in fee simple. The only real difference, however, between land held in fee simple and land held on perpetual lease is that the Lord of the Soil, in this case the Emperor of China, has a reversionary interest in the land should certain expressly mentioned events happen. These are.—

That if the said renter, his or their successors or assigns, shall hereafter make over his or their interest in the ground now rented to another party, without reporting the same to his or their Consul for his assent and concurrence, and through him to the intendant for the time being, and for the due registration of the transaction in their respective records, or if the said renter neglect to pay yearly in advance the said low rent of 1,500 cash (in Paoshan 2,000) per mow, after being ordered to do so, then and in each of these several cases, this Deed shall become null and void, and the proprietorship of the said land, houses, tenements, shall revert to the Lord of the Soil.

It may be taken, therefore, that the issuance of a Foreign title deed carries with it an approximate equivalent to absolute ownership of land. On this account the importance must be emphasised of leaving no stone unturned to secure that title deeds shall not be issued by or registered in any Foreign Consulate until every available precaution has been taken to ensure that possession of the land is being granted to those having an indefeasible right thereto.

The late Sir Nicholas Hannen in the case of *Major v. Jardine, Matheson & Co.* said.—

"I am of opinion that the Taotai's deed must be taken as conclusive evidence that the person named in the deed is the legal owner of the land to which the deed relates. All land in China is supposed to belong to the Emperor, his delegates certify that a Foreigner has become the renter in perpetuity of a particular lot of land named in the deed. The Foreigner has acquired it from the fountain head and unless there is fraud alleged we cannot go behind it, and I am not sure that the allegation of fraud would entitle this Court to go into the title of the Chinese owner."

Rival claims between Chinese subjects cannot be entered into in this Report, suffice it to say that the Foreigner in registering his land at a Foreign Consulate should not be subjected to the discretionary power of the Taotai. It is to his Consul that he looks for protection and his Consul's is the only jurisdiction he accepts.

It is therefore evident that the best results should accrue from a strict surveillance of the circumstances under which Foreign title deeds are issued.

The Chinese Land Office (Hwei Chang Chu 會丈局) supervising the registration of land in Shanghai, at present situated north of the Temple of Heaven in North Honan Road, is a department of the Taotai's Yamen, and is in charge of "Deputies" or Wei Yuens (委員) appointed by the Taotai, and though they are also removable by him it is to be presumed that the position of a Land Deputy is of a more permanent nature than that of an ordinary official in the Taotai's Yamen, the reason probably being that the nature of his duties are such as to require a familiarity with the subject of land registration, which can only be attained by continuity of service, and as the appointments are probably lucrative it will probably be found that the holders of these positions are not, as a rule, anxious to give them up.

The staff consists of one senior and three junior deputies. The latter are of the same rank, one devoting his attention to the issue of deeds for the British Consulate, another to deeds for other Consulates, while the third attends to matters of "shengko." Each Deputy has his own staff of "measure men" who in their primitive way make the surveys on which title deeds are issued. The Tipaos of the various districts are at the beck and call of the Land Office officials and no doubt supply them with a great deal of information from their own registers.

It is regrettable that these "Deputies" each acting for the Consulates whose work they are doing, are inclined to be such partisans that what should be one central office, is practically three distinct departments, each anxious to steal a march on the others, and where a resurvey of a lot has been called for in order to remove some discrepancy between say an American and British deed, the rival deputies have been as loud in their accusations against each other as were the rival owners of the land.

Needless to say, this mutual jealousy does not tend to improve the status of the deed, as one Deputy may be willing to put through a transaction which would be refused by the other, and things will continue so until the Chinese Land Office is placed under one responsible deputy, or until the various Consuls insist on their nationals registering their land at their own Consulates. (This is expressly provided for in Land Regulations III, IV, and V. and is now insisted upon by the British and German Consulates.)

The average applicant for a title-deed will not be brought into contact with the Chinese Land Office, unless perhaps he attends the official survey of his land, when he will see the Deputy and his "measurmen," but as they speak no language but their own, he will probably not make very much out of them, and as all communications from a foreigner with reference to the registration of land must go through one of the Consulates, it is only natural that the Chinese Land Office is not very well known.

During the past ten or twelve years I have had opportunities of studying the work of these Deputies and have generally been impressed by the comparatively high standard of their work according to their lights. Their system of filing records is excellent as also the neatness of their plans, but in the absence of a general plan, overlapping or double registration is bound to occur, and has in many cases only been prevented by representations made by the Cadastral Office. Be this as it may, the Chinese Land Office is, in its particular way, remarkably efficient, and would, under proper control, form a valuable adjunct to a Central Office for land registration, provided it is worked in conjunction with a reliable plan based on correct surveying principles.

At a very low figure I estimate the value of the land in Shanghai and its surroundings, held under Foreign title-deeds, at two hundred million Taels. The only plans which give any indication as to the localities of some 10,000 lots registered in the various Consulates are those of the Chinese Land Office and those of the Cadastral Office of the Municipal Council.

The importance of placing the Cadastral Office in the position of Central Office for registration of land has been advocated by the Council for many years, and in 1899 the Consular Body appointed a joint Committee of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., (then H.B.M. Consul), Mr. E. D. van Walree, Consul for the Netherlands, and the then Municipal Engineer to report on the matter.

To save repetition I would refer to the Municipal Pamphlet No. 3 wherein is contained the correspondence leading up to the appointment of the Committee, the Committee's Report, and subsequent correspondence by which, generally speaking, the Consular Body endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report.

I would like particularly to draw attention to Clause 4 in the Report which says.—

"The official plans now issued are based on Chinese plans borrowed by the Consuls from the Taotai's Land Office, in the British Consulate-General three English copies are made of these Chinese plans, one of which is kept with the title deed, one issued to the Renter, and one sent to the Municipal Council. For these plans a fee of \$4.50 is paid on each lot, \$3.00 by the Renter, and \$1.50 by the Council—these fees going to the Chinese Clerk in the British Consulate who makes the plans. It would certainly be better if such plans were made by the Council's Land Office on behalf of the Consul concerned. But such a change presents considerable difficulties and can only be worked out by practice. In our opinion the Consuls might well aim at introducing this reform in the future so soon as the Council shows that its staff is able to do the work satisfactorily."

In order to explain the difference between an "Official" plan as at present supplied by the Chinese Land Office and the "Official" plan which the Cadastral Office would supply, I may say that one is a sketch with boundaries indefinitely stated, the other a correct survey with such information as would lead to its identification at any time. In addition to this it must be remembered that the Chinese "Official" plan is a unit of itself, the Cadastral Office plan is only a fraction of a comprehensive survey of Shanghai and its surroundings.

In the first place therefore, I would suggest that the Council has shown that its staff is able to do the work (i.e. preparation of "Official plans") satisfactorily, and that such plans should be recognised by the Consular Body as being the only Official Plans.

Thus far I have not gone beyond the scope of the Special Committee's Report, but I venture to suggest that in the present unsettled state of the Government it would be advisable to go still further and perfect the Cadastral Plans by laying down not only the Foreign holdings but the native holdings as well. In giving evidence in a case before H.M. Supreme Court in April 1908, the Assistant Judge, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., in whose 32 years' experience of China (three of them as Consul in charge of the Land Office) had closely studied the question of Land Registration, said.—

"The Shanghai system (of land registration) grew up here and was not dictated from above. The Vice Consul, the Taotai's Land Deputy, the Lawyers and the Land Agents carried on a running fight here for years. The result has

been that a very ingenious system of registering land has been evolved. The area is of course comparatively small and the system depends on the excellent Cadastral survey which the Council has made and is always improving. I believe a better system exists nowhere in the world. One can transfer land here as readily as Consols in London."

The latter remark applies of course only to land which has been registered in Foreign Consulates and not to Chinese-owned land.

At the present time the usual documentary evidence of ownership possessed by a native land-holder is the Fangtan (方單), a document printed on flimsy paper which states that the land which it covers is in a certain ward and a certain district, and that the area is said to be so much. Where a fangtan has been lost, it is generally replaced by a document known as a "Yin Yu" (印諭) while accretions or land for which no owner can be found will probably be held under a "Shengko-tan" (升科單). These papers are not negotiable without reference to the local Tipao, who levies his toll on each transaction. When offered as security for a loan, etc., as they often are, it is impossible to ascertain whether they are genuine or not, and "fees" for verification have again to be paid.

Although it would be a work of some magnitude, I would suggest that the interests of Foreigners and Chinese alike would be served by having each holding shown on the Cadastral Office surveys. A Chinese owner could then be supplied with a certificate of ownership of a certain lot, recorded and numbered on the Cadastral plan, and accompanying the certificate would be a really official plan of his property.

To accomplish this it would be necessary for the Consular Body to agree to uphold the "Deputies" and "Tipaos" until such time as a comprehensive plan was completed by the Cadastral Office.

Such procedure, if carried out thoroughly, would abolish all the iniquitous commissions and squeezes at present in vogue, and the present difficulties of transfer of property—whether between native and native or native and foreigner—would practically disappear.

I know that there are many points in connexion with the establishment of a Central Office for Land Registration on the lines indicated above, which would require considerable deliberation, but I am fully of opinion that with the support of the Consular Body there should be no difficulty in achieving the desired results.

I am convinced that by no one would such procedure be welcomed as by the Chinese themselves.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,

Municipal Engineer, Officer in Charge, Municipal Cadastral Office.

Shanghai, December 13, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 27, on the subject of land registration; on behalf of my colleagues I wish to thank you for the valuable Report enclosed therein as well as for your offer to place the services of the Municipal Cadastral Office at the disposal of the Consular Body for such extended duties as may be considered desirable. This offer has now been availed of to a great extent inasmuch as the plan prepared by the Cadastral office will hereafter become the official plan once it has been approved and sealed by the Hui Chang Chū or Chinese Land Office.

On November 23, the Consular Body appointed Messrs. H. Bristow, E. Gale and J. Hers to examine the question, to undertake the necessary negotiations and to report to the Consular Body; these gentlemen held a meeting with the officers of the Chinese Land Office, the outcome of which was embodied in a letter addressed to the latter on December 1—a copy of which I enclose; a formal reply has been received from the Land Office, expressing its concurrence.

Two results have thus been secured so far; the proper working of the Hui Chang Chū and the adoption of the plan of the Cadastral Office. Other points, specially the question of shengko, will now receive the attention of the Committee.

I shall thank you to give as much publicity as possible, for the information of the Community, to the new arrangements which are now in force for the obtention of title deeds, as laid down in the aforesaid letter of December 1.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 1, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your interview of November 29, with the three delegates of the Consular Body, Mr. H. Bristow, Mr. E. M. Gale and Mr. J. Hers; the Report submitted by these gentlemen has received our approval and I am now directed to write as follows:—

The Director of the Hui Chang Chū, Mr. Chou Tsing Fang, that is to say yourself, Mr. Tseng Mien Chi and Mr. Hsü Pao Shou, deputies, are confirmed in their functions by the Consular Body and shall carry on their duties on the authority of the same Corps until the general situation is settled; a regular salary shall be paid to them as well as to their staff as per the attached list, and funds shall also be provided to meet the running expenses of the office.

The Director of the Hui Chang Chū is to be solely responsible and all communications are to be carried on in his name. The two deputies shall assist him without distinction of British and other deeds. The Director is expected to work and not to be a figure head, leaving the work to his subordinates. In matters concerning the administration of the office,

he is to refer to the Consular Body, but in questions relating to title deeds he is to refer to the respective Consulates, to which he is to send his reports.

For portions of old lots, which Foreign merchants are desirous to have registered separately, or for old lots which it is desired to transfer from one Consulate to another, or to amalgamate, sub-deeds shall be issued by the Consul concerned after the usual measurement has taken place.

As regards new lots, the Fangtans, Bills of Sale, Deeds of Perpetual Lease, etc., shall be sent to the Hui Chang Chū for examination. If the Hui Chang Chū reports unfavourably after measurement, these documents shall be returned to the renters; if the report is favourable, then provisional certificates shall be issued, which shall receive the seal of the Hui Chang Chū certifying to the validity of the title subject to confirmation by the Chinese Government. A form of certificate is to be drawn up.

As regards the usual $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ fees; $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ are to be paid as heretofore direct by the renter to the Tipao, and $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ to be collected by the Consular Land Offices. On the Hui Chang Chū reporting favourably and affixing their seal to the certificates, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ will be handed over to the Consular Body, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to the Tax office and others.

If the $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ fees paid in to the Consular Body in any month exceed the expenses of the Hui Chang Chū, the surplus will be paid to the director for division as before.

Joint measurements are to proceed as before, but as regards lots situated in the International Settlement the Municipal Cadastral Office will measure the lots and make the plans; such plans to be sent in duplicate to the Hui Chang Chū for checking and, if approved, to receive the seal of the Hui Chang Chū and become the official plans.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Mr. CHOU TSING FANG,
Director of the Hui Chang Chū.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 28, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 13, from which the Council learns with satisfaction that arrangements are in train for the continuation of land registration during the present interruption of Chinese governmental authority.

The proposals contained in your letter to the Director of the Hui Chang Chū comprise a working basis, but, with regard to the part to be played by the Municipal Cadastral Office, the Council desires to make the following observations:—

(a). The Cadastral Office surveys and measurements are not and should not be confined to lots within the Settlement, but should include all lots registered in the various Consulates, except those in the French Settlement.

(b). The Cadastral Office being with the Hui Chang Chū, or "Joint Measurement Office," responsible for the accuracy of these surveys and measurements, each title deed or sub-deed should specifically so state the joint responsibility in the body of the deed.

(c). The practice of levying fees at $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ upon an arbitrary and fictitious valuation has in the past been a fruitful source of dispute and "squeeze." For this reason it appears to the Council desirable to omit from deeds any mention of the amount paid by the renter for the land. The fees may provisionally be fixed by the Hui Chang Chū, subject to the approval of the Consular Land Office concerned, and hereafter it may be hoped that a more equitable scale may receive authoritative sanction.

The Council desires that these points may receive confirmation at the hands of the Consular Body, whereafter the new provisional procedure may be introduced forthwith.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 11, 1912.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of December 28, on the subject of the proposed provisional arrangements for land registration, I have the honour to hand you, herewith enclosed, a letter signed by a large number of the leading firms interested in land in Shanghai, who unanimously support the Council's proposals now under consideration by the Consular Body. The Council trusts that this influential expression of opinion may have due weight with your colleagues and yourself.

With regard to the question of fees the Council adheres most strongly to the view that new Provisional Certificates of title and Sub-deeds should not declare a false value as heretofore, but that a reasonable fee should be fixed in each case, while it is suggested that a small Committee be appointed by yourself for the purpose of compiling a fixed scale of fees to be ratified hereafter by the Consular Body and the Chinese Local Authority. Such Committee may suitably include representatives of the Consular Land Offices, and of the firms of landowners together with the Municipal Engineer.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 10, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned registered owners of land in Shanghai, having perused the Consular Body's letter of December 13 addressed to the Municipal Council, and the Council's reply of December 28, and understanding that the question of land registration is still engaging the attention of the Consular Body, venture to urge the importance of the Council's three proposals as generally tending to improve the local conditions of land tenure.

In regard to the first point raised by the Council, that of the measurement of land beyond Settlement limits, we do not desire to entrench upon the question of extension of the Settlement, but we are of opinion that so long as foreigners are permitted to register land in the outskirts, it is as desirable that the lots be carefully measured by the Cadastral Office as though they were within the Settlement limits.

With regard to the second point, we understand that the words "Joint Measurement Office" mean that the measurement is approved jointly by the Chinese Government and by the Consulate concerned. For this reason we agree that the deed should state that the Cadastral Office, as representing the Consulate concerned, is jointly responsible for the measurement of the lot concerned.

With regard to the third point, we are aware of the unfortunate but general practice of inserting a fallacious price in the bills of sale with a view to the adjustment of the fee, and we consider that while the present time may be inopportune for arranging a new scale of fees, the Council's provisional proposal appears to us to meet the case in a satisfactory manner.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,

F. RAYDEN, *Director*.

J. AMBROSE,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

HENRY LESTER,

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,

D. M. NISSIM,

PLATT & TEESDALE,

A. E. ALGAR,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES,

ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., *Agents*,

PHILIP PEEBLES,

CHRISTIE & JOHNSON,

MOORHEAD & HALSE.

To the Senior Consul and Members of the Consular Body.

Shanghai, January 25, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters of December 28 and January 11 on the subject of land registration.

The Consular Body will always be pleased to know of the views of the Council and of the land renters and to examine all suggestions that they may have to put forward; in the present circumstances, however, it is convinced that the only possible change is that which has already been made in regard to the plans, as exposed in my letter of December 13.

The arrangements taken with the Hui Chang Chū have no other purpose but to prevent an interruption in the operations of land registration at Shanghai and to secure a regular working of the existing routine; the Consular Body does not see the possibility of introducing radical changes at the present juncture, and until a suitable time comes for new and well matured arrangements to be made, it thinks it wise to adhere to the contents of its letter of December last.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

WATER SUPPLY BEYOND THE SETTLEMENT.

The taxation of houses situated on Municipal roads beyond limits has been effected since 1905 under an agreement with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., whereby water is not supplied to houses unless the occupant is under agreement to pay General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent on rental in accordance with the provisions of the Budget. Upon the establishment of the Chapei Waterworks the Chinese residents in Chapei obtained a supply independent of the Shanghai Waterworks Co. and consequently the levy of the Rate gradually ceased west of the North Szechuen Road, and has now been finally discontinued.

In the correspondence, reports and debates which have taken place during the past few years on the subject of the extension of the Settlement, the claim for expansion has been based mainly upon the fact that the roads, policing and sanitation beyond the northern boundary are inefficient and inadequate. The Council has not dwelt upon the financial aspect of the question, for the reason that the agreement with the Shanghai Waterworks Co. forementioned afforded a means of collecting revenue, amounting to Tls. 28,000 during 1911, from residents in the outside districts. If this source of revenue is, as appears probable, about to be reduced, the cost of policing and maintaining the outside roads will fall on the residents of the Settlement proper. The number of residents, both Foreign and Chinese, in districts adjoining the Settlement boundary is an increasing one; they pay no Land Tax, while at the same time enjoying equal business facilities with residents in the Settlement who pay $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on land values and 12 per cent on rentals per annum.

In October 1911 the Chapei Company made application to the Council for permission to lay mains across the road, whereupon the position was laid before the Consular Body in the following letter:—

Council Room, Shanghai, October 23, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that an application has been received from the Engineer-in-Chief of the "Chapei Water and Electricity Works" for permission to cross the North Szechuen Road Extension with a cast-iron water pipe, at two points, viz: (a) where the road crosses the Ju Kong (b) where it crosses the line of the old Woosung Road.

Inasmuch as the Council has granted the monopoly to the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., for the supply of water throughout all "roads and other lands under the control of the Council within and without the Settlement" the Council is unable to comply with this request.

The Consular Body is doubtless aware of the fact that the taxation of houses beyond the limits of the Settlement is effected by means of the terms of the Waterworks Concession Agreement. If therefore the supply from Chapei is extended east of the North Szechuen Road Extension a very serious loss will accrue not only to the Waterworks Company, but to the Council in respect of General Municipal Rate. It is therefore highly desirable from the Council's standpoint that the application forementioned be definitely and finally refused.

Before replying to the application, however, I have the honour to enquire whether the Council may look with confidence for support from the Consular Body in its action, since it may be claimed that no Foreign deeds of title are held by the Council in respect to the Old Woosung Road, and that the Ju Kong is a Chinese Government waterway over which the Council cannot have acquired control.

I have endeavoured to forecast the line of argument which the Chapei Company may adopt, so that the Consular Body may be fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and, in conclusion, I have the honour to state that as the matter at issue is one of considerable importance, it becomes desirable for the whole of the Foreign Authorities of the Settlement to present a united front in declining to sanction the extension which the Chapei Company desires. For this reason the Council takes the opportunity of presenting the case for the Consular Body's consideration in the first place.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

No reply was made to this letter, and in the meantime the petition of the Chapei Water and Electricity Works Company, drawn by Messrs. Drummond, White-Cooper and Phillips, was filed in the Court of Foreign Consuls, in which the Company claimed the right to lay a water main across the North Szechuen Road.

The correspondence on the subject with the Judgment by the Court is appended, while it may be observed that at the close of the year the pipe is not laid.

Shanghai, October 19, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly grant the necessary permit to cross the North Szechuen Road Extension with a cast iron water pipe at the both places as indicated on enclosed plan with red pencil.

Thanking you in anticipation for a prompt attention.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MAX M. ENGEL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CHAPEI WATER AND ELECTRICITY WORKS.

To the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 27, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I would feel very much obliged if you would kindly let us have a reply to our application for a permit to cross North Szechuen Road Extension with water pipes sent to Mr. Godfrey under the date of October 19.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MAX M. ENGEL,
Manager.

CHAPEI WATER AND ELECTRICITY WORKS.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 2, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—Our clients the Chapei Water and Electricity Works applied through their Engineer-in-Chief on October 19 for a permit to cross the North Szechuen Road Extension with a cast iron water pipe at the places indicated on the plan which was furnished, but up to now no reply has been received from you although a second letter was written on the 27th ultimo.

The road in question is, of course, the old Woosung Road, a Chinese Public Road, and though our clients do not consider they are under any legal obligation to obtain a permit, they desire to do so as a matter of courtesy, and we shall be glad to hear from you that it will be granted forthwith.

Yours faithfully,
DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & PHILLIPS.

The SECRETARY,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 10, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of November 2, I am directed to state that the districts east of the North Szechuen Road Extension have an adequate water supply through the mains and pipes of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. For this reason the Council is of opinion that the introduction of water mains under other control could not but give rise to confusion.

As regards the Old Woosung Road, I am directed to inform you that the question of its ownership and control has been a matter of dispute for upwards of 30 years, while the question of water supply therein is settled by the fact that the Shanghai Waterworks Company's mains are already laid throughout the whole of the road east of the Railway line.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & PHILLIPS.

Shanghai, December 21, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We wrote to you on November 2 asking you to let us know whether a permit will be granted for our clients to cross the North Szechuen Road Extension, and, in the reply which you wrote to us on November 10, you stated that the districts east of the North Szechuen Road Extension have an adequate water supply through the mains and pipes of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, and that the introduction of water mains under other control would give rise to confusion.

Our clients claim to have the right to supply Chinese with water and electricity anywhere outside the Settlement limits, and cannot for a moment admit that the Shanghai Waterworks Company is to have a virtual monopoly of the supply of water outside as well as inside the Settlement limits.

In order to avoid any further loss of time will you kindly let us know definitely whether the permit asked for is refused, as that is the point which is not stated in your letter.

We are, yours faithfully,
DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & PHILLIPS.

The SECRETARY,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 23, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of December 21, I am directed to remind you that the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, holds a virtual monopoly of the supply of water in all roads and other lands under the control of the Council within and without the Settlement.

For this reason the Council is unwilling to allow any pipes or mains other than those of the Company to cross the North Szechuen Road.

I am, Gentleman, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESSON,

Secretary.

Messrs. DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & PHILLIPS.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

THE CHAPEL WATER AND ELECTRICITY WORKS COMPANY.—PLAINTIFFS

versus

THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY AT SHANGHAI.—DEFENDANTS.

JUDGMENT.

The Plaintiff Company ask the right to lay their pipes under a small piece of land beyond the limits of the International Settlements which is practically a crossing of two roads, viz: of the Woosung Road and the North Szechuen Road.

The witnesses for the Plaintiff Company show the Woosung Road to have been till very recently a Chinese country road or track used by the public passing to and fro between Woosung and Shanghai—a narrow mud road with occasional widenings to let wheelbarrows pass in opposite directions, never repaired by the native authorities but left to the care of the neighbours.

The North Szechuen Road of nearly all of which the Defendant Council is the undoubted owner, was at the point now in discussion laid across this track which it replaced for its own width without objection by any, surely because the public easement of passage was not to be interfered with.

The Plaintiff Company's claim to lay pipes under this crossing and for that purpose to open up the municipal roadway is based on an alleged licence from the Chinese authorities to lay their pipes in all native roads in the Paoshan district.

It seems beyond question that when the municipality laid out the North Szechuen Road all persons interested had notice and full opportunity to bring forward claims to ownership of any land affected and that no claim with regard to this strip was ever made until the present suit. The amalgamation of this strip into the municipal road was thus acquiesced in and so long as the municipality does not use its occupation thereof wrongfully and does not interfere with the exercise by the public of its undoubted prior right of passage over that strip it cannot equitably be disturbed in that occupation.

In other words the special claim of the Plaintiff Company that this strip across the municipal road is the Chinese authorities' to use at their discretion fails.

The Plaintiff Company is not a company established under the law of the then Chinese Government but a concern started with the approval of local and provincial authorities in power when it started and given by those authorities an exclusive franchise to supply an asserted public need.

The Plaintiff Company's engineer testified that he had laid mains on the far side of the municipal road on the request of four or five residents—a somewhat exiguous indication of public demand for his Company's water: and the further reason for extending operations was that the Shanghai Waterworks Company had placed no fire hydrants—a defect due, it is not denied, simply and solely to the prohibition of the very local authority of which the witness Li-Ping-shu, who is also the head of the Plaintiff Company, is the head.

Neither reason is valid from a business point of view in the case of a new enterprise with a large area closer to its Works open to its operation. The natural policy of such a Company would obviously be to arrange the delimitation of spheres of supply with the neighbour Company which had some years before the new concern was thought of laid its mains beyond the Settlement with the consent of the predecessors of the same Officials from whom the Plaintiff Company claims to hold a franchise and which has for years supplied, especially in the district east of the municipal road, the public need to satisfy which in the whole of Paoshan that franchise purports to be granted.

It is further to be noted that the general official permit to open roads throughout Chapel promised to be produced by the Plaintiff Company turns out to be in fact a permit by themselves to their engineer.

The refusal of the Defendant Council on the other hand is based primarily on a supposed right not only of occupation of the surface of the strip of land forming the crossing but of absolute ownership extending to the subsoil. Of this they have failed to produce any proof whatever either by title deed or suffrance amounting to prescription.

Neither party having satisfied the Court of absolute ownership or of right to exercise the same over the crossing of the two roads, the dispute must be decided on broad grounds of equity.

The Plaintiff Company's avowed intention in crossing the North Szechuen Road is to further a monopoly of the supply of water in Chapel. The Defendant's refusal is in effect an attempt to reserve the portion east of that road to the Shanghai Waterworks Company.

The furtherance of monopoly is directly contrary to the provisions of the treaties between China and the Powers and cannot be legally countenanced by this Court nor should be by the Chinese authorities.

Judgment is therefore that the Plaintiff Company do enter into an undertaking with the Defendant Council not to prevent, hinder nor interfere with in any way except by legitimate competition the operations of the Shanghai Waterworks Company to the east of the North Szechuen Road and that thereupon the Defendant Council shall on the usual terms issue the permit applied for to the Plaintiff Company whose operations at the crossing shall be confined save with the assent of the Defendant Council to the width of the Woosung Road where it joins the North Szechuen Road and who shall deposit with this Court the sum of Tls. 2,000 as security to make good any loss or damage suffered by the Defendant Council owing to delay in operations or failure to make good the roadway after operations are ended.

Each party is to pay its own costs and each party is to pay one half of the Court costs of this suit.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

PAUL VON BURI,

Consul-General for Germany and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

E. D. H. FRASER,

Consul-General for Great Britain and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

Shanghai, June 5, 1912.

Shanghai, June 10, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose in original the undertaking required from the Plaintiff Company under the Judgment of this Court in the above case. It has been submitted to the Judges and has received their approval. Further, Tls. 2,000 have been deposited with this Court by the Plaintiffs under the terms of the Judgment.

Under instructions from the Judges, I have to request that you will forward me forthwith to submit to them and forward to the Plaintiff Company the necessary permit to allow the latter to work.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. P. BLUNT,

Acting Secretary to the Court of Consuls.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES,

Counsel for the Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF CONSULS.

BETWEEN THE CHAPEI WATER AND ELECTRICITY WORKS COMPANY AND THE COUNCIL FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

In pursuance of the Judgment of the Court of Consuls delivered in this matter on June 5, 1912, The Chapei Water and Electricity Works Company hereby undertake with the Council for the International Settlement at Shanghai not to prevent hinder nor interfere with in any way except by legitimate competition the operations of the Shanghai Waterworks Company to the East of the North Szechuen Road and request the Council to issue the permit referred to in the said judgment forthwith.

Dated June 6, 1912.

The Seal of the Chapei Water and Electricity Works Company was hereunto affixed by Li Ping-shu, 李平書 a Director thereof, in the presence of

MAX M. ENGEL.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 13, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 10, addressed to Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones, and following the recent Judgment in the Case of the Chapei Water and Electricity Works.

With regard to the undertaking which you enclose I am to state that the Council has no responsibility for, nor concern with, the legitimate competition of the Company with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. The Council cannot be made a party to this undertaking, nor, so far as this Case is concerned, to any undertaking except it relate to the opening of the North Szechuen Road for the purpose of laying pipes and mains.

Nevertheless I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, copies and translations of two communications addressed by the Chapei Authorities to the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., which indicate in an unmistakeable manner the intention

to prevent that Company from the exercise of its lawful function on the east as well as the west of the road. The undertaking of the Chapei Company, which the Judges of the Court have approved, appears to the Council to be of little or no value. The Company's controllers are able to set its essential provisions at defiance, for, as the Court is aware, Mr. Li Ping-shu is not only the Chairman of the Company but is also the principal municipal authority in Chapei. Moreover it is by no means clear that any machinery exists by which the provisions of the undertaking can be enforced.

In accordance with your request I enclose a permit for the mains to be laid in the position desired, but I am at the same time to point out that if, as is inferred from the Judgment, the Council has not the right to prevent the work being carried out, then the Council's permit does not convey a right to others to perform it, nor has it any other significance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. P. BLUNT, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Court of Foreign Consuls.

Translation of letter from the Chapei Constabulary Office to the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., May 28, 1912.

In reply to your letter received yesterday to the effect that the owner of private property west of the Woosung Road and south of the Jukong Bridge in the Chinese Settlement has directed your Company to lay on water, and that this has been opposed by the Constabulary so that you cannot begin work; and that in your opinion as this is a public road they should not interfere on their own initiative:

On receipt of this it is to be observed that since the private property of the owner in question is in the Chinese Settlement within the limits of the authority of this office, the water pipes to be laid down should likewise be installed by the Company of the Chinese Settlement, for conformity with public principle. The action of the property owner in now arranging for the installation from your office is an infraction of rules. As to the statement of your Company that public roads should not be interfered with, if the whole amount of the Chinese private property in the Foreign Settlement were connected with water pipes from the Chinese Settlement would your Company consent or not?

On receipt of your communication as above, this letter is now addressed to you in reply, and you are requested to direct the Company's workmen not to start work and lay pipes again in the Chinese Settlement; for the convenience of both sides, and as a matter of great importance. With this special reply the opportunity is taken to express our distinguished compliments.

Translation of letter from Yang Chun, Engineer of the Local Government Office of Chapei, to the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., June 11, 1912.

Note has been taken of your letter with a plan enclosed, to the effect that your Company wishes to lay water-pipes in the Chinese Settlement and requesting the issue of a permit.

It is now to be observed that the place in question is at the side of the Jukong Bridge and that the land of the property owner Chen Liang-fu is in the Chinese Settlement, and should therefore be connected with water-pipes of the Chinese Settlement Water and Electricity Company. For previously when the Water and Electricity Company of the Chinese Settlement was established, a contract was then made with this office whereunder it has the responsibility of protecting the Water and Electricity Company of the Chinese Settlement. Therefore the desire of your Company to lay water-pipes outside the limits and its request for a permit is difficult to approve. This letter is addressed to you in reply, and the original plan is returned with a request that you will take note, thus greatly obliging. With a respectful expression of distinguished consideration.

Shanghai, July 22, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I would feel very much obliged if you would kindly let me have the necessary permit to open the North Szechuen Road for the purpose of laying a service pipe to Chinese houses in course of construction on Lot P. A. A. H. C. No. 4 and No. 8 on the Shih Ching Road, facing the Wang Pang Creek off North Szechuen Road Extension as shown on enclosed plan.

Thanking you in anticipation for a prompt attention.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MAX M. ENGEL,
Engineer-in-Chief,

THE CHAPEI WATER & ELECTRICITY WORKS.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 26, 1912.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 22, I am directed to inform you that until the question of laying your main across the North Szechuen Road is settled, the Council is not willing to consider your application to lay a service pipe in the thoroughfare in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Chapel Water & Electricity Works.

Shanghai, October 17, 1912.

CHAPEL WATERWORKS v. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—Counsel for the Plaintiffs in the above case having applied for and obtained under the instructions of the Court the refund of the Tls. 2,000 deposited by them as security, I am directed to return to you herewith the Permit issued by the Council to enable the Plaintiffs to lay their main under the North Szechuen Road.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
P. GRANT JONES,
Acting Secretary to the Court of Consuls.

The CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,
Municipal Council.

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee during the year has remained unchanged as follows :—

Messrs. E. C. Pearce, (*Chairman*),
C. R. Burkill,
G. Wulleumier.

The Committee has met 9 times during the year for the discussion of the affairs of the Department.

REPORT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

GENERATION.

The extension of the Electricity Undertaking during 1912 has exceeded the expectations of a year ago when the estimates for the twelve months' working were compiled. On all sides and for various uses the application of electricity has shewn a vigorous growth; to such an extent was the demand for electrical energy made that the generating plant was taxed to its utmost limits. Now that the danger is past there is no harm in making public the fact that, with the exception of the traction generators, every unit in the Fearon Road Station was working on overload each evening; had even the smallest generating set of 150 kilowatt capacity been out of commission, the supply of current during the peak period, that is, between 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. in December, would have been curtailed as the remaining plant would have been insufficient to maintain the full supply. The need of the Riverside Power Station was felt and, although the Fearon Road Station was just able to supply the whole demand, yet the conditions under which it was working were strained. Moreover, as there was not any spare boiler plant in the station it was impossible to lay off any boilers for cleaning, therefore, the highest economy was not obtainable owing to the imperative use of a number of boilers, most of which were getting into a more or less dirty condition; however, this could not be helped. In spite of the adverse conditions under which the station was operating a further record has been established in lowering the works cost by 16.7% below the 1911 figures. It was, of course, anticipated at the beginning of the year that the Riverside Power Station would be sufficiently advanced to give a supplementary supply to Fearon Road, but for the late delivery of important sections of the plant, caused principally by the shipping strike in Great Britain, it would have been possible to get the station sufficiently advanced to give a supplementary supply or even to serve as a stand-by to Fearon Road. The conditions under which the generation of electricity was maintained this winter were such as to amply demonstrate the advisability of looking well ahead for future extensions and the necessity of ordering additional plant well in advance of the time when it may be required, because it invariably happens that some details, perhaps of a minor nature, arise which prevent schemes being carried out to scheduled time. In an undertaking of this size and importance such risks should not be run as would endanger the continuity of supply to consumers.

PLANT CAPACITY.

The plant capacity is the same as 1911, namely 6,400 kilowatts, that is by using the battery and the 300 kilowatt motor generator. Of the total capacity, however, over 1,200 kilowatts consist of continuous current plant for traction supply, so that the actual available plant for alternating current supply is not more than 5,200 kilowatts.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The maximum load has increased from 4,007 kilowatts in 1911 to 6,000 kilowatts or 48% below. The largest increase hitherto in any one year was 870 kilowatts, thus the increase during the year under review was far and away greater than at any other period since the undertaking was started.

The load was divided up as follows :—

Light, Heat and Power	5,167 kilowatts
Traction	833 „
	—
Total	6,000 „
	—

This large increase is in a measure due to the new power consumers connected, but in a larger measure perhaps to the phenomenal number of new lighting consumers, mostly Chinese, connected during the year; to a lesser extent the heating and cooking demand is also responsible. It may be mentioned that this heating and cooking demand, which is building up, will in a few years form a large percentage of the total.

LOAD FACTOR.

The load factor was 23.52 % compared with 23.65 % last year. It would have been higher had conditions been more normal; owing to the numerous additional connexions to the mains for lighting and heating, most of the overhead feeders were considerably overloaded during the peak period and, in order to maintain a full voltage at consumers' terminals, many of the high tension feeders had to be considerably boosted. This boosting of course absorbs energy, but up to a certain limit it is more economical than increasing the size of the feeders, but for the reasons explained last year the economical limit was unavoidably exceeded. Had conditions been more normal the energy used in giving the extra boost to the feeders would have been saved, and the maximum demand in relation to the units sold less, and so the load factor would have been higher.

This year a departure is made in that instead of giving a list of undertakings of various sizes a comparison is made with those as near as possible having both larger and the same output as the Shanghai undertaking. This will perhaps give a fairer comparison of the position held by this undertaking in respect of maximum load, plant capacity and load factor in comparison with home ones.

LOAD FACTOR TABLE.

	Units Sold.	Maximum Load.	Load Factor.
West Ham	24,147,890	9,341	29.43
Stalybridge	14,662,000	5,800	28.78
Manchester	93,682,940	42,025	25.38
Salford	15,858,676	7,188	25.18
Wolverhampton	10,818,089	4,912	25.14
Stepney	11,972,955	5,485	24.85
Sunderland	12,373,429	5,740	24.54
Bradford	22,103,012	10,314	24.40
Poplar	9,604,867	4,500	24.30
Birmingham	40,190,547	19,329	23.67
Shanghai	12,130,537	6,000	23.52
Bolton	11,676,937	5,679	23.41
Brighton	10,620,259	5,290	22.85
Nottingham	12,577,326	6,558	21.83
Liverpool	37,765,203	19,820	21.75
St. Pancras	9,452,067	5,064	21.25
Leeds	17,841,572	9,560	21.25
Glasgow	44,492,630	25,624	19.77
Coventry	10,473,339	6,090	19.58
Sheffield	14,254,291	8,400	19.37
Belfast	12,945,330	7,640	19.34
Bristol	10,458,916	6,445	18.47
St. Marylebone	13,488,698	8,748	17.55
Hammersmith	9,335,892	5,828	17.40
Edinburgh	17,047,645	11,547	16.81

COAL.

During part of the year the coal was supplied by the Furukawa Mining Co. at the expiry of whose contract the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha supplied for the rest of the year.

27,267 tons were used as against 20,456 in 1911.

The coal per unit sold was 5.035 lbs. compared with 5.52 lbs. in 1911.

DISTRIBUTION.

During the year 102.42 miles of cable was erected for enlarging and extending the overhead mains and 13.75 miles of three phase extra high tension underground cable was laid.

The various purposes for which it was used are set out below.

Extra high tension underground	13.75 miles.
" " overhead	2.54 "
High tension extended	7.50 "
" enlarged	1.38 "
Low tension distributors extended	76.37 "
" " enlarged	3.45 "
Low tension feeders extended	2.81 "
Direct current extended	1.71 "
Street lighting arc circuits	4.22 "
" metal lamp circuits	2.44 "
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POLES.

1,285 new poles were erected during the year.

498 poles were renewed during the year.

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

Nine new sub-stations were built. Of these one in Kweichow, another in Cemetery, a third in Wetmore and a fourth in Chengtu Roads are temporary wooden structures erected to accommodate transformers and switchgear to meet urgent demands for light and power. The Kweichow and Cemetery Road Sub-stations will be abolished this year when the new three-phase sub-stations in the Central District are completed, the other two will likewise be replaced by permanent ones.

Three brick-built sub-stations, each designed for the accommodation of 1,000 kilowatts were built; they are in Winchester, Yangtszepoo and Wetmore Roads. Two for 500 kilowatts each were built in Range and Markham Roads, the former replacing an old one which was too small.

Of the number built, the following were equipped with transforming plant :—

Kweichow Road	300 kilowatts	single phase.
Cemetery Road	200 "	"
Range Road	150 "	"
Winchester Road	500 "	three-phase.
Chengtu Road	200 "	"
Wetmore Road	200 "	"

The capacity of existing sub-stations has been increased by 2,362 kilowatts.

The aggregate transformer capacity installed is now 7,507 kilowatts.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following additional street lamps were connected during the year :—

46	60 c.p. metal lamps.
108	100 " " "
36	200 " " "
10	400 " " "
65	enclosed arcs were disconnected.
2	60 c.p. metal lamps "
1	200 c.p. " "
7	enclosed arcs replaced by flame arcs.

At the end of the year there were :—

292	arc lamps.
833	metal lamps.

made up as follows :—

222	enclosed arcs.
70	flame arcs.
615	60 c.p. metal lamps.
124	100 " " "
77	200 " " "
17	400 " " " clusters.

OIL AND WATER.

1,738 gallons of oil were used compared with 1,596 last year.

The oil per unit sold was .0001433 gallon compared with .0001923 gallon last year.

3,051,000 gallons of water from the town mains were used or .2515 per unit sold, compared with 2,172,000 gallons and .26167 per unit sold last year.

METERS.

An idea of the amount of work connected with the meter department may be gathered from the fact that no less than 2,562 new meters were tested in the test room and subsequently erected on consumers' premises; 545 meters which had been in service for some years were brought in, cleaned, re-calibrated and returned to service.

To meet growing requirements 8,129 new meters were ordered during the year, part of this number are already in use and the remainder will be used during 1913.

The meter department, as an important part of the business, has been re-organised and put in a position to efficiently deal with the increased number of meters now in use. Better accommodation has been provided by taking the whole of the top floor of the Fearon Road godown at the Electricity Works and fitting it up as a store and test room.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.

The new house service connexions made increased by 47% reaching the record total of 2,201 compared with 741 in the year 1911 which then constituted a record. At the end of the year the total service connexions were 6,870.

INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT 30 WATT LAMPS.

Excluding motors and public lighting, which are recorded separately, but including radiators and cookers, the nett result of the year's operation has added the equivalent of 69,683—30 watt lamps to the mains, an increase of 26.05% compared with a 24% increase last year. The total 30 watt equivalent now reaches 337,159 lamps.

That the service connexions should increase by 47% whilst the equivalent lamps connected should show but a 26% increase may appear somewhat anomalous, the explanation lies however in the fact that far more small consumers have been connected in the past year than formerly. This is an excellent sign indicating

as it does that electric lighting is now so cheap in Shanghai that the poorer class of Chinese are able to use it more freely than before. From the financial point of view it is good for there is no question but that, generally speaking, the small lighting consumer, i.e. the one with only a few lights installed, all of which are used, is more profitable than the larger consumer with many lamps of which only a comparatively few are used. The conditions are different here with the overhead system to those existing on underground systems of distribution, in the former case the cost of the service main and fuse is very much less than with the latter system, therefore the relative costs of connexion to the units sold annually is far less here than in places where underground distributors are employed.

HEATING AND COOKING.

It will surprise many to learn that the use of electric radiators and cookers is, in fact, rapidly gaining ground in Shanghai. Less than three years ago electric heating and cooking was introduced by the hire branch of the department supplying the necessary outfits on hire at a small monthly rental. The additional radiators and cookers together connected to the mains last year represent an increased load of 293 kilowatts or 77% over 1911, and brings the total connected to the mains up to 674 kilowatts. It is quite common to be told that electricity for heating and cooking is of no use compared with other heating agents; but the above figures are suggestive that there is a rapidly growing demand for electric heating which is being met.

Most people have the idea that electric cooking is a luxury, the cost of which is above the means of all but millionaires. Now, as a matter of fact, cooking by electricity at the low rate charged by the Electricity Department, although a luxury inasmuch as it offers advantages which no other form of cooking can likewise offer, yet is cheap withal and compares favourably with any of the other well-known methods of cooking.

In England and America it is beginning to make good progress and already in London there are large restaurants in which the cooking is done entirely by electricity. There is no question that as electric radiators were practically unknown three years ago in Shanghai and are now extensively used by consumers, so electric cooking, once it becomes better known to the public, will similarly be adopted.

MOTORS.

A nett increase of 73 additional motors connected has to be recorded aggregating 1,254 horse power, as against 76 motors and 705 horse power in the year previous, this is an increase of 70.55% in H. P. There are now altogether 305 motors and 3,029 horse power being supplied with electrical energy from the Council's mains. The annual totals over the past nine years were:—

1904	60 horse power
1905	130 "
1906	220 "
1907	360 "
1908	520 "
1909	780 "
1910	1,070 "
1911	1,775 "
1912	3,029 "

From very small beginnings made in 1904, when a few small motors were obtained and hired out to consumers, the present position has been reached. These results have not been achieved without a good deal of spade work against scepticism which had to be overcome before power users could be induced to go in for electricity for driving their machinery.

Satisfactory as this is, however, it is as nothing compared with what we may expect within the next few years. Already in Shanghai there is a very large field for the electrification of mills and factories and it seems to be the opinion of many that Shanghai will become a much more important industrial centre than it is at present, and there is every likelihood of large mills being erected on available land on the river front and Soochow Creek.

RICE MILLS.

The rice milling industry has largely increased during the past twelve months ; many of the older rice mills have discarded other forms of driving power and substituted electricity, whilst several new mills have been started, in practically all of which electric motors are installed for driving rice hullers. In one district alone the aggregate load from one sub-station supplying rice mills already reaches over 500 horse power. It is not only in the larger rice mills in this particular district that all the demand is made, but scattered throughout the area of supply, from Yangtsepoo to Jessfield, many small rice shops are equipped with motors and hulling machines by means of which they mill their own rice.

COTTON MILLS.

In July a mill containing 10,000 spindles was connected to the mains and the whole mill is now operated by electric motors. A notable feature of this mill is the absence of a chimney shaft and black smoke, and it enables one to form some idea of what Shanghai will be like when all the coal-fired boilers are shut down and the mills operated by electric power.

Contracts have recently been signed with the Naigai Wata Kaisha for about 600 horse power in one of their new mills ; another contract has been entered into with the Heng Foong Cotton Mill for the supply of electrical energy for 618 horse power. Negotiations are also proceeding for over 2,500 horse power in other mills, thus there are great prospects for the future development of power supply in Shanghai. Inquiries have also been made concerning the supply for other manufacturing processes, some of which, it is hoped, will mature.

It is interesting to note that the electrification of the different mills, and also the application of the electric drive in the different industries requiring power, is beginning to have effect in the interior of China. Chinese look largely to Shanghai to give the lead in industrial development, and the extended adoption of electric power here is being closely followed by those connected with industrial enterprises in other places. The electrification which is proceeding may therefore be regarded as an advantage not only to Shanghai but to the electrical trade in general.

UNITS SOLD.

12,130,537 units were sold and accounted for, representing an increase of 3,830,100 or 46% over the previous year's output.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Private Lighting	2,740,487	3,164,996	3,634,623	5,455,885
Public Lighting	632,314	801,613	913,679	938,784
Heating and Cooking	4,801	19,918	58,580	118,585
Power	318,660	433,908	761,724	2,307,482
Traction	2,001,718	2,110,208	2,551,235	2,859,334
Used at Works and accounted for	290,856	303,507	380,596	450,469
Total	5,988,836	6,834,150	8,300,437	12,130,537

Attention is called to the unprecedented increase of lighting and power units sold. These figures speak for themselves, they shew the extent to which electric lighting and electric power is being used in Shanghai. They also serve as a striking illustration that a lower rate of charge for both lighting and power produces a greater demand. It is of passing interest, as shewing the relative growth of electricity supply in Shanghai, that, whereas for the year ending May 1912 the Glasgow municipal electricity undertaking increased its sales by 3,669,540 units, Shanghai's increase was 3,830,100 units.

LIGHTING.

Sales of electricity for lighting shew an exceedingly satisfactory increase. The bulk of this increase is brought about by the growing number of Chinese consumers. It is not long ago that electricity amongst Chinese was only to be found in some of the better shops and in the houses of the more wealthy classes. Now all this is changed owing to the cheapness of electricity. It is noteworthy that a large class of consumer,

which is now being secured, is found amongst those who, until using electricity, have been lighting their premises with oil lamps. The transition from oil to electricity suggests that the newer form of illuminant is destined to eventually supercede other forms of lighting. It is found in what might be called the poorer classes of Chinese shops as well as in the better ones. Electricity as an advertising medium is, at last, being fully recognised by Chinese, as the Nanking, Foochow, Honan Roads and many other thoroughfares at night amply demonstrate. Then again, a great number of houses in native alleyways are being connected from which source an enormous demand for electricity is anticipated in the near future. By the time the four new-substations are in use in the Central District next year, the demand for electricity in that locality will probably have nearly doubled.

POWER.

The increased sale of energy for power purposes—from 761,724 to 2,307,482 units will be noticed. It is a most encouraging sign that the efforts made to obtain a proportion of the local power load are meeting with success. These sales, encouraging as they are, will, in a few years' time, be looked back upon as insignificant, for there appears to be no doubt that electric power supply will become one of the largest developments of industrial Shanghai.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

The electric motor vehicle is now attracting a good deal of attention and its introduction into Shanghai can now be regarded as certain within a short time. The electric vehicle of the heavy commercial type for transporting heavy goods, the medium for rapid transport of lighter material and the light car for private use, is now being very extensively used in the United States for urban service. Statistics shew that for town service the electric can be operated cheaper than the petrol car, even with electricity for charging the batteries costing a fairly high price compared with the rate per unit which the Electricity Department offers. There is little doubt that the introduction of electricies into Shanghai will be the beginning of a large business; the ease and flexibility of the electric compared with the petrol car will be a strong feature in its attractiveness in addition to low running costs. To the Electricity Department the general use of electric cars should mean a considerable increase of revenue derivable from the sale of current for charging the accumulators.

SHOWROOM AND HIRE DEPARTMENT.

The showroom is yearly becoming increasingly useful as an information bureau for matters dealing with electricity supply and its applications generally. Centrally situated as it is, greater use is made of it as a convenient place for paying accounts. A large business is carried on here in connexion with the hire of motors, radiators, cookers and the sale of lamps.

STAFF.

There are 49 Foreigners and 550 Chinese now employed in the Department.

RIVERSIDE POWER STATION.

This station would have been sufficiently advanced to give a supply of current at the end of the year but for the unfortunate late delivery from England of a quantity of the material required for completing the works. Most of the more important sections were delivered in good time, but many small details, without which the station could not be put into service, did not arrive until a much later date. The turbines, boilers, switchgear and most of the building material arrived in good time, but one of the principal causes of delay in completing the work was the late arrival of the induced draft plant, the condenser circulating water pumps and the pipe lines for connecting these pumps with the condensers in the power house. Furthermore, a large quantity of armoured cable for the auxiliary wiring inside the power houses, some of which has only just now arrived, has still further delayed completion. It is expected that regular working of the plant will commence in April. The higher efficiency of this plant will enable electricity to be generated cheaper than at the Fearon

Road Station, therefore, the year 1913 may be expected to shew lower running costs than have ever been obtained in this undertaking.

The power house when completed will be sufficiently large to accommodate generating plant of 14,000 kilowatts, 4,000 of which form the present first instalment.

The detailed design of the Electricity Department's general arrangement and requirements for foundations, reinforced concrete pump houses, coal dock and circulating water intake, and also the bunding, has been carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department and is a fine example of modern reinforced concrete construction.

FUTURE EXTENSION.

The prospects for the future are good. The abnormally increased output of electricity last year appears likely to be exceeded yearly and, so long as Shanghai remains the principal commercial and industrial centre of China, there would seem to be no limit to the extended use of electricity. Without, however, attempting to look far into the future the immediate present has to be faced, and here the need of largely extending the supply mains and further augmenting the new Riverside Power Station by the addition of more generating plant is disclosed.

The maximum combined load on the Fearon Road Generating Station this December was 6,000 kilowatts. For the purpose of this report the traction load is excluded as it does not materially bear on the question of the proposed extensions. Without the traction load the alternating current load (for light, heat and power) reached 5,185 kilowatts. The estimated load for the winter of this year 1913 is 8,300 kilowatts. Part of the extension scheme this year is to instal large extra high tension switchgear in the Fearon Road Station, which will become eventually a distributing centre of the 6,000 volt feeders. To make room for this plant the old Brush steam alternators must be taken out; by removing these two sets the plant capacity of the station will be reduced by 300 kilowatts. In arriving at the available plant capacity of the Fearon Road Station the possible output from the various machines has been taken the same as now, that is, on a heavy overload on each machine; the nett capacity will therefore be 4,600 kilowatts.

The Riverside Power Station plant capacity is 4,000 kilowatts and the estimated load on the two stations for the winter of 1913 is 8,300. To meet this load there will be a plant capacity in the two stations of 8,600, so that there is a surplus of 300 kilowatts, but it must be understood that this is only provided every machine in the two stations is working at full output and it does not provide for any spare or stand-by plant.

For the winter of 1914 a load of 11,300 kilowatts is anticipated, therefore, with the present plant capacity of the two stations, namely 8,600 kilowatts, it would be quite impossible to meet this increased load. The necessity of further extending the Riverside plant this year thus becomes apparent. In the Riverside Station the buildings are designed sufficiently large to accommodate 14,000 kilowatts of generating plant, and the suggestion is made that this year four more boilers be ordered together with the necessary pipework; also, two 5,000 kilowatt turbo-alternators with the necessary switchgear for generators and additional feeders; one extra circulating water pump for condensers; and additional trunk feeders between Riverside and Fearon Road.

The present condition of trade makes it advisable that this plant should be ordered as soon as possible for the simple reason that delay or longer delivery in manufacture must be looked for, owing to the congested state of most factories at the present time. Therefore, if possible, the plant should be ordered at least twelve months before it is actually required for use.

The curve (No. 6) at the end of this report shews clearly the yearly growth of the demand since 1901 and the rise which the demand for electricity during the next three years is likely to take.

FINANCIAL.

Reference to the Revenue Account will show that the actual cost for generation and distribution was very close to the estimate whilst the revenue was greater by Tls. 85,902. The net profit after paying for certain items legitimately chargeable to revenue was Tls. 112,318. I consider that this profit should be greater by no less than Tls. 24,476, which represents payments out of revenue to capital account, about Tls. 15,000, being interest on Riverside Capital Expenditure before this station was in use and Tls. 9,476

salaries of part of the Foreign staff employed on Capital Works. The net profit for the year works out at Tls. 62,318 and this after allowing a very liberal sum of Tls. 50,000 as the first lump sum written off as special depreciation on Fearon Road Station generating plant. This is in addition to the ordinary depreciation which is written off yearly.

FEARON ROAD STATION.

With the larger amount of generating plant which will be installed at Riverside within the next five or six years, the time must come when it will be more economical to only operate Riverside as a generating station and to entirely shut down the steam driven plant at Fearon Road. It must not be misunderstood that the Fearon Road plant is by any means obsolete or in itself out-of-date and unreliable. On the contrary, some of it is of practically the latest design and all of it is serviceable for many years yet; but the point is this, whilst the largest of our Fearon Road generators have a capacity of only 1,000 kilowatts and a steam consumption of about 20 lbs. per unit generated, the 2,000 kilowatt sets at Riverside have a guaranteed steam consumption of about 14.5 lbs. If 5,000 kilowatt sets are installed next year their consumption should certainly be as low as 13 lbs. per unit generated. As the sizes of turbo-generators get larger so the steam consumption per unit decreases and the efficiency increases. It is not therefore a very far cry to the time when it will pay to run these more efficient machines rather than the small ones at Fearon Road, not, as has been mentioned, because the latter are unreliable, but because of the superior efficiency and greater economy of the Riverside ones.

Now the Fearon Road plant is in excellent order and it has, moreover, been maintained in this condition out of revenue, and to this department it represents a very valuable asset. It stands in the books at the present time at about Tls. 650,000. If, however, the plant were put up for sale it is extremely doubtful whether a quarter of that price could be obtained for it because to other people it might not have the same value.

In view of the remarks which have been made regarding the necessity of largely extending the Riverside Power Station, and of the ultimate shutting down of Fearon Road, it is suggested that the question of writing it down entirely ought to be seriously considered. It may be conceded that the demand of sound finance will be met if, at the end of a number of years, it can be shewn that the Fearon Road station stands in the books at no value at all. The fact remains that the station will have to be scrapped sooner or later for the sake of economy and as a business proposition, but it would be a pity, when the time arrives for this action for the plant to still stand in the books at a figure far and away above the price that could ever be realised on it.

Regarding the Fearon Road buildings, these will serve equally well when the station is changed into a switch and distributing centre, and it is not therefore considered necessary to write down the buildings beyond the usual 2% which is their scheduled rate of depreciation.

The time which should be allowed for writing off the whole value of the Fearon Road plant might conveniently be spread over a period of, say, seven to ten years. It may not be advisable to write off a fixed sum each year for the first few years, but this amount may be made proportional or bear a relation to the surplus profits made; but, as the undertaking gets bigger and the revenue greater, larger sums might be set aside for this special depreciation in the latter years of the period.

Provision should be made for writing off this year (1913) the sum of Tls. 12,716 which represents the book value of the two 150-kilowatt Brush alternators and the 100-kilowatt Belliss' steam alternator which was taken out some three years ago, but has not yet been sold. This amount might be transferred to Suspense Account pending the disposal of the plant.

Least there should be any doubt that the policy herein advocated is a new one or contrary to expectations, the following additional remarks are offered:—

For some years the Fearon Road Station will continue to assist Riverside during the peak load, *i.e.*, during the time of heavy load between the hours of 5 and 9 p.m. The plant will also, to a certain extent, serve in the capacity as spare, but this will in actual practice only be for a few years, because with the installation of the two 5000-kilowatt sets contemplated, the total capacity of the alternating current plant at Fearon Road, namely, 4,600 kilowatts, will be less than either of the proposed large generators at Riverside. There is also another aspect to the question, which is, the cost of keeping a separate station as a stand-by. If Fearon Road is regarded as a stand-by station it means keeping a double staff, one at Riverside and the

other at Fearon Road, and also the consumption of large quantities of coal, which will not necessarily be used in the generation of electricity but consumed in keeping the boilers up to steam so that they may be ready to supply at any moment. Such a condition of affairs would be inadvisable and there are no technical reasons to justify it. Mention has been made that the station will, of course, be a kind of stand-by and also will supply a portion of the load for the first few years after 1914, but it should be definitely understood that it must not be regarded as being a stand-by plant for all time. In order to make room for the extra high tension switchgear which may be installed in Fearon Road, the steam generating plant will gradually have to be taken out, and, as this process continues, the value of the station as a stand-by or even as a help to Riverside diminishes to vanishing point.

The suggestions contained in the report do not make any radical changes in the programme decided upon as far back as 1907. The ultimate closing down of the Fearon Road Station for generating purposes has always been contemplated. It is only the question of when the opportune time will arrive which cannot be definitely stated.

In carrying out the scheme outlined in 1907, and brought before the Council's notice again now, the example of other electric supply undertakings in different parts of the world is merely being followed. New stations, mostly in addition to and designed ultimately to replace old ones, have been built amongst others by the following:—

Charing Cross and Strand Electric Supply Co.
 Metropolitan Electric Supply Co.
 Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Supply Co.
 St. James in Pall Mall
 Westminster Electric Supply Co.
 Sheffield Corporation
 Bristol "
 Stepney "
 Sunderland "
 Dundee "
 Glasgow "
 Manchester "
 Birmingham "
 Leeds "

With regard to the Birmingham Corporation, there are two stations at the present time, but the old one is comparatively insignificant. The Summer Lane station which is the more important, containing plant of some 17,000 kilowatts, has recently been increased to over 27,000 kilowatts by the addition of exhaust turbines, but notwithstanding this large addition the Corporation is already seeking powers for the establishment of a large power station outside the Birmingham area close to the coalfields, where a cheap supply of coal can be obtained. It is therefore only a question of time when this new station will in turn take the place of the one at Summer Lane which has only recently added 10,000 kilowatts to its generating capacity.

At Leeds a scheme has recently been submitted to the Corporation by the Electricity Department for the acquisition of land upon which to erect a larger power station to meet the growing demands of electric power in that city. Chicago is a well-known instance where some 10,000 kilowatt turbo-generators were replaced after two years' service by units of about 20,000 kilowatts each.

In the Electrical Review of December 13, 1912, there is a paragraph relating to the Greenwich Power Station of the London County Council where four 3,500 kilowatt reciprocating engines, which have only been in use for 6½ years, are being replaced by an equal number of 8,000 kilowatt turbines. The extract reads as under:—

"It is, therefore, not surprising to us to learn that these huge machines, excellent examples of engineering skill though they be—which, during their brief existence of 6½ years, have more often than not acted the part of understudy to the commercially more efficient turbine plant which was installed when the second portion of the Greenwich station was constructed—are to be replaced by turbine-driven plant.

Full justification for this step, which accords with our originally expressed opinion on the matter, is contained in the report of the Highways Committee, which shows that it is proposed to substitute in the first instance two 8,000 kilowatt turbines in the space occupied by two of the 3,500 kilowatt reciprocating plants, showing a clear gain

of 9,000 kilowatts in generating capacity and an estimated annual saving of nearly £16,000 with coal at its present price, and with the present maximum output. At a later stage the remaining engines will be replaced by two similar turbine units, and the normal capacity of the Council's Greenwich plant will then be 52,000 kilowatts which, though it represents a limit imposed by the adjacent Observatory authorities, allows a big margin over the present plant capacity of 34,000 kilowatts and will enable the rapidly increasing load due to tramways extensions to be dealt with economically.

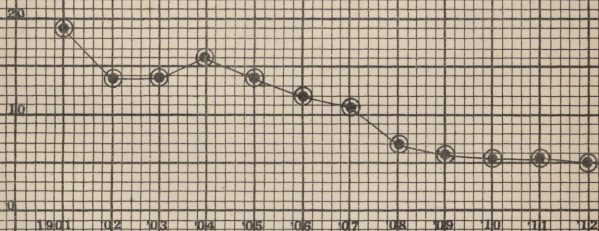
It is hoped that the foregoing remarks will clearly demonstrate that the ultimate shutting down of the Fearon Road Station is not a mistake either commercially or from the engineering standpoint, but is merely a natural course of evolution, in conformity with the pre-arranged scheme.

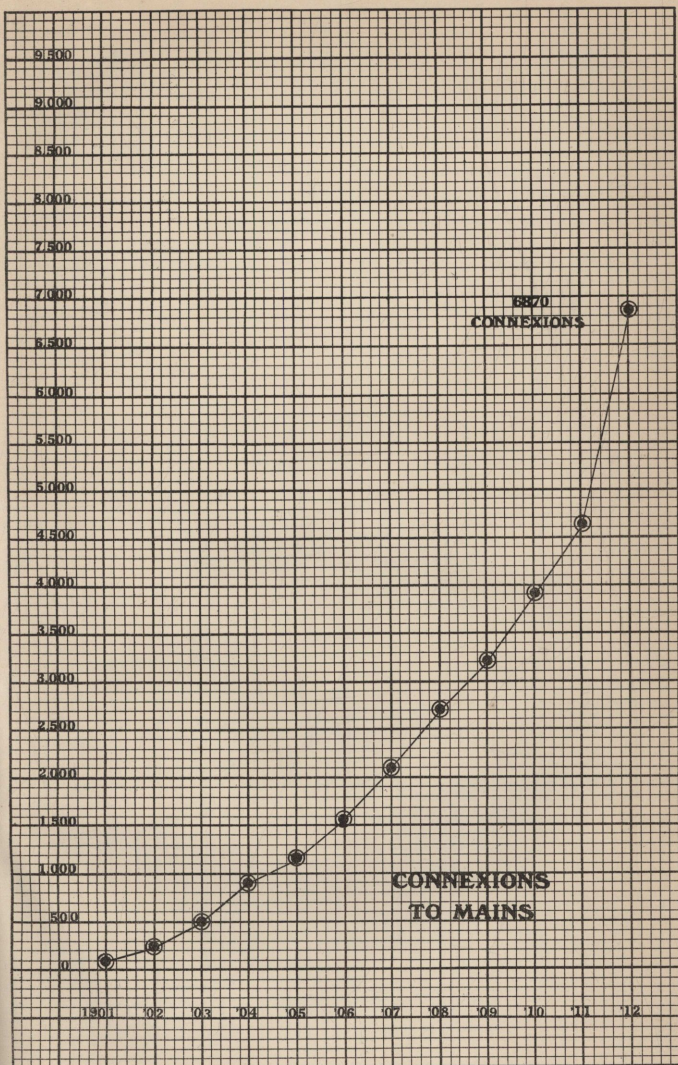
In conclusion, it seems to be a law of most electricity supply undertakings that as the annual increases in the load get larger so the rate of these increases grows very much bigger each year, therefore a load of 14,000 kilowatts may confidently be anticipated by the winter of 1915, and the load is likely to go on increasing as the demand for lighting and power extends in Shanghai.

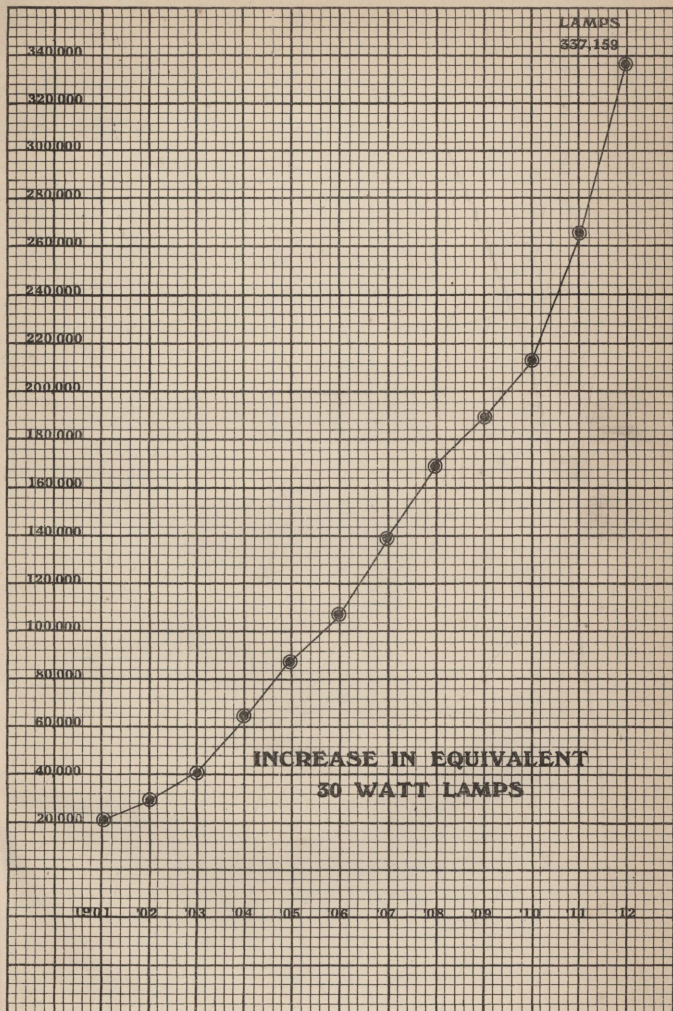
T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.
Electrical Engineer.

POUNDS COAL PER UNIT SOLD

LBS. COAL







MOTORS
5029 HORSE POWER

3000

2900

2800

2700

2600

2500

2400

2300

2200

2100

2000

1900

1800

1700

1600

1500

1400

1300

1200

1100

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

300

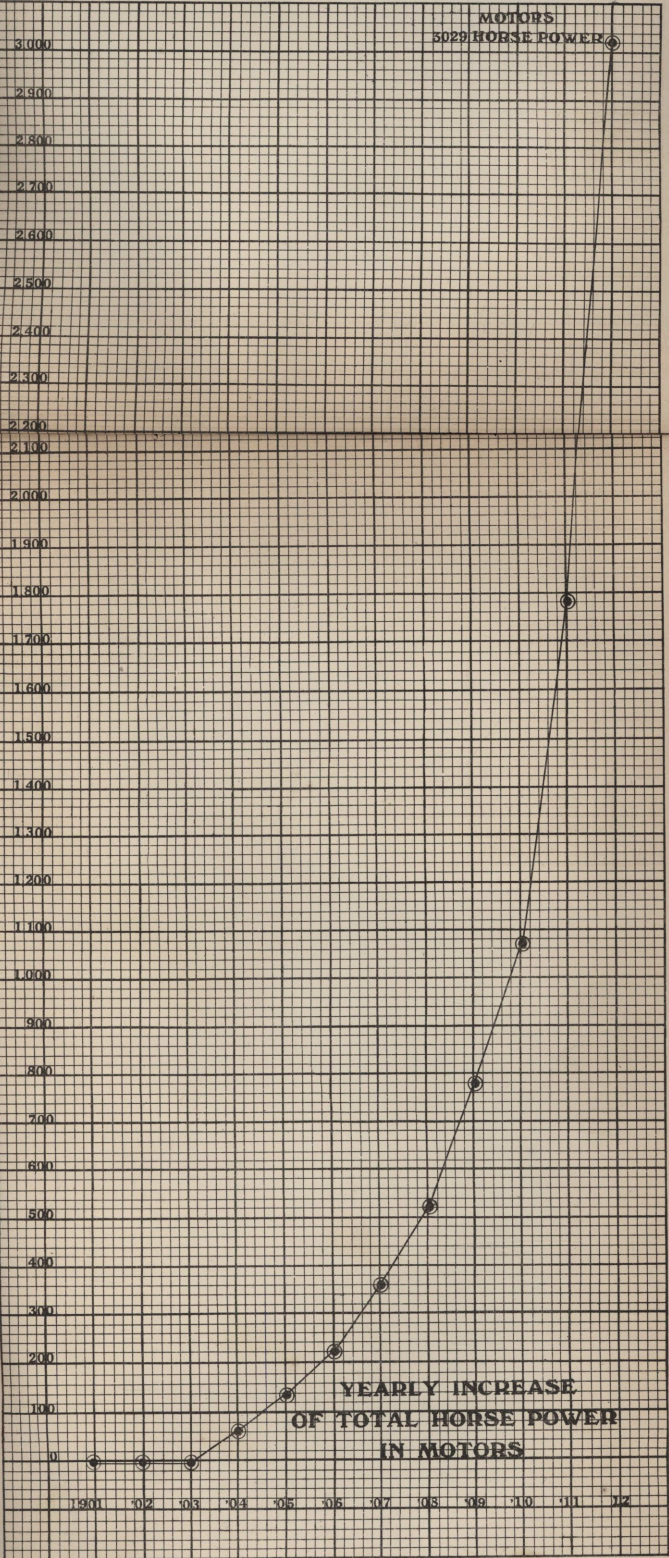
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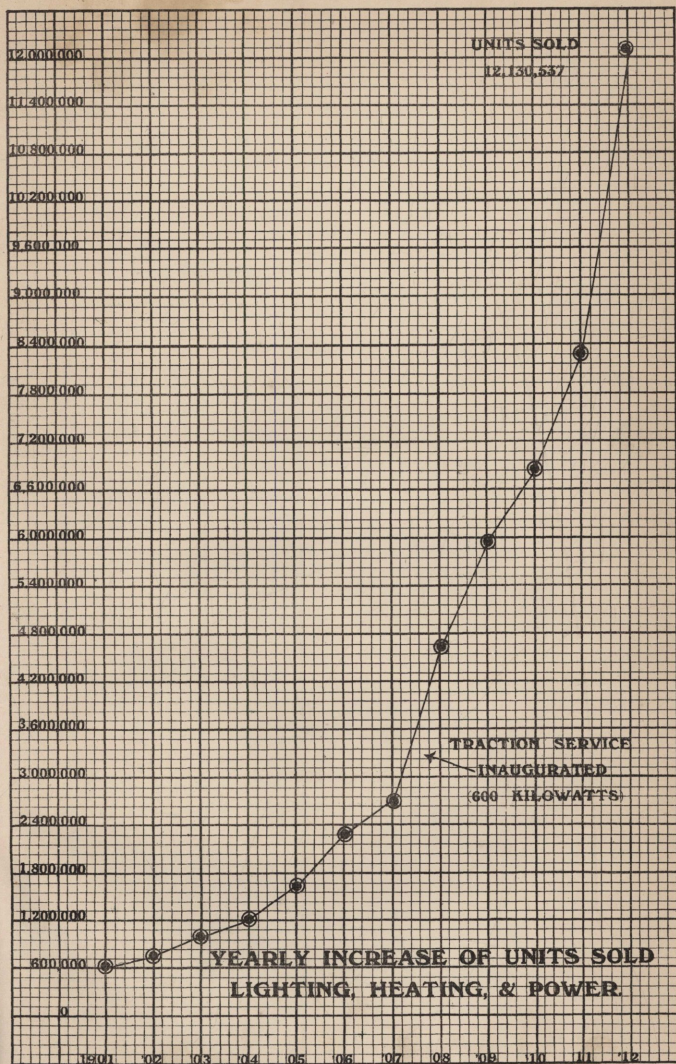
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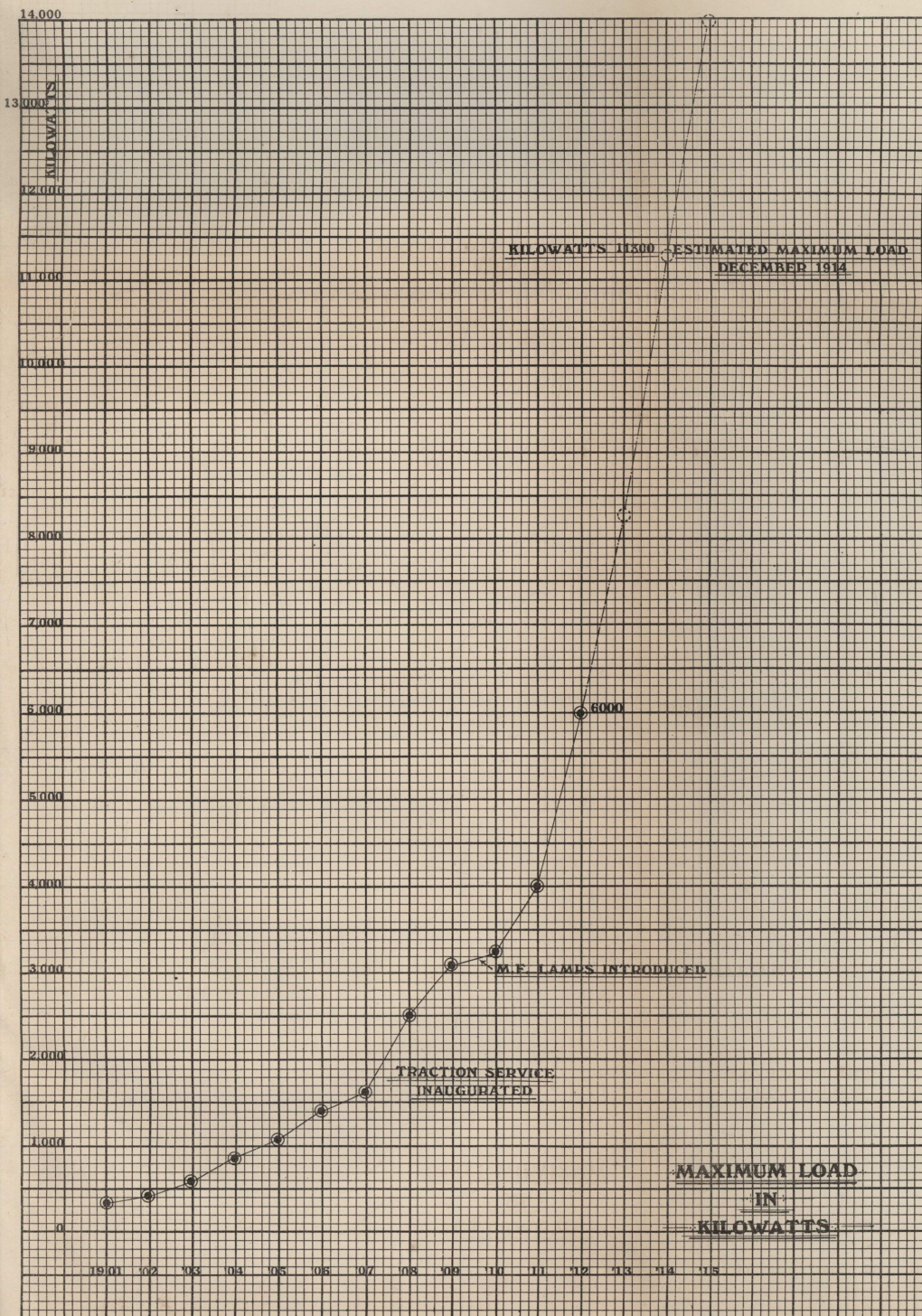
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**YEARLY INCREASE
OF TOTAL HORSE POWER
IN MOTORS**

1901 '02 '03 '04 '05 '06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12







COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Equivalent No. of 20 Watt lamps connected.	% Increase.	No. of House Ser. wire connections made during the Year.	Units				Sold.			Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K.W.	% Increase.	% Load Factor.
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating.	Traction.	Accounted for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.	% Increase.					
1901	21,812	27% _o	53						568,669	8% _o	4,850	19.10	320	9% _o	
1902	31,841	46% _o	139						754,342	32% _o	4,570	13.57	444	38% _o	
1903	42,500	34% _o	270						996,021	32% _o	6,072	13.65	580	26% _o	
1904	66,840	57% _o	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22% _o	8,679	16.00	858	48% _o	16.2
1905	88,201	31% _o	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45% _o	10,629	13.40	1,090	27% _o	18.6
1906	108,525	23% _o	414	1,704,563	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30% _o	12,681	12.30	1,411	29% _o	18.6
1907	140,846	30% _o	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19% _o	13,489	11.01	1,630	15% _o	19.2
1908	171,918	22% _o	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,455	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68% _o	14,099	6.82	2,500	53% _o	21.1
1909	190,634	11% _o	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29% _o	16,137	6.04	3,100	24% _o	22.05
1910	215,405	12% _o	658	3,164,996	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14% _o	17,304	5.67	3,240	4.5% _o	24.06
1911	267,476	24% _o	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,235	380,596	8,900,437	21% _o	20,466	5.52	4,007	24% _o	23.65
1912	337,159	26% _o	2201	5,455,885	938,784	2,426,065	2,859,334	450,469	12,130,537	46% _o	27,267	5.04	6,060	50% _o	23.52

ELECTRICITY
REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE

Dr.		REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE	
<i>To Generation of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges		Tls.	Tls.
Coal		726.13	
Maintenance		137,366.81	
Repairs		15,297.61	
Passages		6,260.05	
Wages		537.16	
		34,093.33	194,281.09
<i>" Distribution of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges		8,882.14	
Maintenance and Repairs		34,485.03	
Passages		1,744.99	
Wages		44,460.90	89,573.06
<i>" Rent and Taxes</i>			7,681.13
<i>" Insurance</i>			5,243.95
<i>" Management Expenses.—</i>			
Fees to Members of Committee		2,250.00	
Salaries and Wages		54,056.81	
Charges		11,258.99	
Advertising		4,966.64	
Show Room		72,532.44	
Salaries	7,308.24		
Rent, Taxes and Insurance	3,755.59		
Charges	937.52		
		12,001.36	84,533.79
<i>" Depreciation.—</i>			
On Buildings, Works	4,938.64		
" Sub-Stations	174.92		
		5,113.56	
" Plant Generation		65,074.71	
" Plant Distribution—			
Mains	14,244.52		
" (Underground)	2,843.67		
House Service	8,933.12		
Meters	9,721.82		
Transformers and Gear	16,271.06		
Public Lighting	8,091.20		
		60,105.29	
" Plant on hire		8,588.72	
" Furniture		805.07	
" Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage		2,064.55	141,751.90
<i>" Balance carried to Net Revenue Account</i>			238,425.67
		TOTALS	761,490.59

NET REVENUE

															Tls.
To Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,630.54
„ Special Charges Account, Plant Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,082.16
„ Expenses in connection with change of voltage on Distributing Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.11
„ Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,937.01
„ Amount written off on re-valuation of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,709.79
„ Book value of meters destroyed by fire—written off	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.02
„ Reserve Account,— Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000.00
„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,318.81
															TOTALS
															242,758.44

ELECTRICITY

BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

LIABILITIES.													Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account—														
Loans at 5 ⁶ / ₁₀	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000.00	
" 5 ¹ / ₂ "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000.00	
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,029,000.00	2,119,000.00
" Deposit Accounts														76,296.60
" Sundry Creditors														107,816.79
" Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank...														196,939.34
" Reserve for depreciation of Stores														3,000.00
" Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.—														
Balance at December 31, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928.46	
Add—Amount reserved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,937.01	
													3,865.47	
Less—Bad debts written off...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,424.51	1,440.96
" Reserve Account.—														
Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50,000.00
" Net Revenue Account.—														
Balance at December 31, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441,943.76	
Add—Balance for year, transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,518.81	504,262.57
</														

DEPARTMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1912.

Cr.

ASSETS.										Tls.	Tls.
<i>By Land</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										84,193.60	
Additions during 1912										17,942.35	
<i>Buildings</i> :—											102,135.95
<i>Works</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										226,156.32	
Less—Depreciation @ 2% p.a.										4,938.64	
Additions during 1912										505.14	
<i>Sub-Stations</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										7,807.19	
Less—Depreciation @ 2% p.a.										174.92	
Additions during 1912										4,256.20	
<i>Riverside Power Station</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										18,230.53	
Additions during 1912										244,719.62	
<i>Plant Generation</i> :—										262,950.20	496,561.49
<i>Works</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										724,237.46	
Less—Depreciation @ 7% p.a.										65,074.71	
Additions during 1912										29,991.42	
<i>Riverside Power Station</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										4,839.83	
Additions during 1912										270,375.65	
<i>Plant Distribution</i> :—										275,215.48	964,369.65
<i>Mains</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										422,402.02	
Less—Depreciation @ 3% p.a.										14,244.52	
Additions during 1912										139,608.05	
<i>Underground Mains</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										40,622.43	
Less—Depreciation @ 7% p.a.										2,843.57	
Additions during 1912										115,159.31	
<i>House Service</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										60,601.99	
Less—Depreciation @ 10% p.a.										8,933.12	
Additions during 1912										26,685.81	
<i>Meters</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										50,940.71	
Less—Depreciation @ 10% p.a.										9,721.82	
Additions during 1912										52,583.01	
<i>Transformers and Gear</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										78,899.78	
Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.										16,271.06	
Additions during 1912										22,938.74	
<i>Public Lighting</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										44,561.48	
Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.										8,091.20	
Additions during 1912										643.38	
<i>Workshop Plant</i>										1,825.81	
<i>Plant on hire</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										45,285.65	
Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.										8,588.72	
Additions during 1912										36,696.93	
<i>Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage</i> :—										52,089.20	88,786.13
Balance at 31/12/11										3,140.39	
Less—Depreciation @ 20% and 12½% p.a.										2,064.55	
Additions during 1912										1,075.84	
<i>Furniture</i> —Balance at 31/12/11										3,610.12	4,685.96
Less—Depreciation @ 5% p.a.										14,505.05	
Additions during 1912										805.07	
<i>Stores in hand and in Transit</i> :—										13,699.98	
Coal										3,071.79	
Cable										770.92	
Lamps										51,953.46	
Sundries										27,462.05	
<i>Union Insurance Society of Canton</i> —Cost of 1 share										146,421.81	
<i>Sundry Debtors and Payments in advance</i>										226,608.24	
<i>Suspense</i>										184.33	
<i>Cash in hand</i>										159,433.50	
Less—Overdraft with Compradore										1,707.85	
Additions during 1912										294.70	
Less—Overdraft with Compradore										120.54	
										174.16	
										TAEES ...	3,068,786.26

Interest on Capital Outlay not yet revenue-producing, has been charged to Net Revenue Account.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer.

ESTIMATE FOR 1913.

		Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.			
<i>Light, Heat and Power and Traction ...</i>	... ..		965,000
<i>Rent of Motors, Heating apparatus, etc.</i>	... ..		10,000
		TALS	975,000
EXPENDITURE.			
<i>Generation of Electricity</i>	... ..		267,200
<i>Distribution of Electricity</i>	... ..		124,700
<i>Rent and Taxes ...</i>	... ..		17,000
<i>Management Charges</i>	... ..		95,000
<i>Insurance ...</i>	... ..		11,600
<i>Interest ...</i>	... ..		143,100
<i>Depreciation</i>	... ..		177,700
<i>Special</i>	... ..		37,100
<i>Passages ...</i>	... ..		4,600
<i>Contribution to Rates</i>	... ..		26,515
<i>Sundries and Contingencies</i>	... ..		18,085
			919,400
		Balance	55,600
		TALS	975,000
<p><i>N.B.</i>—The above estimate is shown in a form comparable with the subsequent Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.</p>			
<p><i>Pay and Allowances.</i></p>			
Electrical Engineer	Tls. 11,160		
Deputy Electrical Engineer	7,200		
Riverside Station Superintendent	5,160		
Fearon Road "	4,440		
Consumer's Engineer "	3,850		
2 Power "	5,330		
2 Mains Engineers "	6,876		
Draughtsman	2,760		
11 Assistants	27,524		
Foreman Mechanic	3,900		
2 Meter Testers	4,188		
3 Mains Foremen	7,200		
Chief Clerk	4,200		
6 Clerical Assistants	14,322		
3 Typists	3,240		
3 Meter Readers	5,567		
6 Collectors	9,175		
2 Storekeepers	4,020		
Show Room Assistant	2,160		
Foreman Electrician	337		
Language Bonus	576		
Superannuation	12,863		
Chinese Staff	54,900		
	Tls. 200,948		

ESTIMATE FOR 1913—continued.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	£	Tls.
Balance payable in connexion with the following contracts (Riverside Station) :—		
Siemens Bros.	1,544	
Lysaght & Co., Ltd.	1,183	
Spencer Bros.	786	
Babcock & Wilcox	6,152	
Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft	5,058	
W. H. Allen & Sons	1,029	
British Westinghouse Co.	661	
@ Ex. 2/9	16,413	119,371
British Thomson Houston Co.		
Sub-station E.H.T. Switchgear	3,654	
L. T. Oil Switches	279	
Reyrolle & Co.		
Sub-station L.T. Switchgear	1,641	
Switch fuse boxes	183	
Ferranti Ltd.		
Sub-station E.H.T. Switchgear	112	
Meters	6,033	
Instruments	33	
Time Switches	48	
British Westinghouse Co., Ltd.		
Fearon Road Station, 2 and 3 phase Switchgear	510	
Sub-station E.H.T. Switchgear	226	
Instruments	46	
Meters	110	
British Electric Transformer Co., Transformers	668	
Reason Manufacturing Co., Current Limiters	690	
Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Meters	717	
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., House Service Fuse Boxes	909	
Bullers Limited, Insulators	723	
Siemens Bros.		
E.H.T. L.T. & Pilot underground cables	21,188	
Bitumen	116	
G. Ellison, Ltd., Oil Switches	85	
General Electric Co. of New York, Transformers	1,576	
British Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Transformers	732	
Elliott Bros., Instruments	70	
Wm. Boby, Twin feed water filter, Riverside	134	
Lysaght & Co., Ltd., Channel Iron	108	
Lanarkshire Steel Co., Galvanised angle iron	319	
Geipel & Co., Arc Lamp Carbons	330	
Libert & Co., Ltd., Steel Rails	123	
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Transformers (Balance, A.E.G.)	190	
Meters (A.E.G.)	105	
Bare Copper Cable (A.E.G.)	5,886	
Motors (A.E.G.)	577	
Siemens China Electrical Engineering Co.		
Vulcanised Cable	2,129	
Weatherproof	3,269	
Motors	1,830	
Samuel & Co.		
Motors (British Westinghouse)	92	
Air Compressor (Reavell & Co.)	97	
Inniss & Riddle, Motors (Brush Electrical Co.)	101	
Diedrichsen & Co., „ (Brown, Boveri & Co.)	84	
E.H.T. & L.T. Switch gear for Central District Sub-stations and E.H.T. Switchgear for Fearon Road Station	5,000	
Freight, Insurance, Commission, etc.	8,000	
@ Ex. 2/9	68,723	499,804
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Lighting Arrestors		
Feeder Regulators	G. \$ 223	
Transformers	1,090	
Tungsten Brackets	4,700	
3 Electric Staff Cars	2,200	
1-4 Ton Electric Lorry	6,000	
@ Ex. 67	19,213	28,676
Land and buildings for Central and Western District sub-stations		39,000
Balance due on Local Contracts (Riverside)—		
Yue Chang Tai Constructing Sump		1,888
Foundations		3,813
Ah Choy, erecting Steel Buildings		2,620
„ painting Steelwork		1,690
Shun Tah & Co., Oregon Pine Poles		25,384
Cast Iron Pole Bases		15,000
Laying underground mains		22,500
Sundries		100,000
	Tls.	859,751

GENERAL.

DEATH OF H.I.M. THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

On the death of His Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan the Council expressed the condolences of the Community to the Consul General in the following terms :—

Shanghai, July 30, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—It is my sad duty to inform you of the death of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, which took place early this morning.

For the said occurrence the flag of this Consulate-General will be hoisted half-mast from to-day.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, informing me of the death of the Emperor of Japan.

This announcement is received by the Community of Shanghai with the deepest regret.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

A. ARIYOSHI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.



HART MEMORIAL.

Among the official Resolutions proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers was one, which was carried unanimously, authorising a contribution of Tls. 5,000 towards the cost of erecting a statue of the late Sir Robert Hart in some public position in the Settlement. In making the proposal, Mr. De Gray stated that the first intention of the promoters was that the cost of the statue should be borne by members of the Chinese Customs Service, but that, influenced by the fact that a more worthy memorial could be secured with the assistance suggested, they welcomed the participation of the Community.

The following letter indicates the progress which has been made in the matter :—

Shanghai, January 1, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In continuation of our circular of April 10 last, we have now to report that, in order to decide upon the design for Sir Robert Hart's statue and arrange other details, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dawson, Dick, Destelan, Gulland (representing the Shanghai Municipal Council), King, Merrill, and Tollefsen (Postal Service), was appointed and met on August 16. Mr. Tollefsen being absent, Mr. Nixon represented the Postal Service.

A number of designs had been sent in by French, British and Russian artists. These designs, generally speaking, showed a central statue with allegorical figures grouped at the base. The Committee, after a long and careful consideration, came to the unanimous conclusion that the most feasible and satisfactory design was the statuette model submitted by Mr. Henry Pegram, A.R.A., and it was decided to give Mr. Pegram the commission for a statue, which will be of bronze, 9 feet high, on a handsome granite pedestal 8 feet high, with bronze panels for inscriptions in English and Chinese and for suggesting Sir Robert's achievements in connexion with the Postal Service and the Lighthouse system of China. A photograph of this model is now enclosed showing the pose of the figure, which is considered most characteristic, and is copied from one of the last portraits of the late Inspector General, taken after his return to England in 1908. The facial likeness will, of course, be much more striking in the finished statue. The commission has been sent to Mr. Pegram, and the work is now in hand, to be completed in about a year.

The question of the best site on which to erect the Memorial has still to be decided, but it will be somewhere on the Shanghai Bund, near the Custom House, where it will be seen to the best advantage while preserving close connexion with the Service. Due notice will be given to all subscribers of the completion of the Memorial and the date of its inauguration, and it is hoped that a large number of members of the Service may be present at the ceremony of unveiling.

In conclusion we desire to thank all concerned for their help in bringing the scheme to within measurable distance of completion. The total amount of the subscriptions to date is Tls. 14,500. The price of the statue and pedestal, f.o.b. in London, is to be £1,700, and it is believed that the present funds will be sufficient to cover the cost of transport to China and the expense of placing *in situ*.

We are, Dear Sir, yours truly,
PAUL H. KING,
H. F. MERRILL.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

Brawls, attempted arrests, illegal seizures and other such conflicts, between the Police and the Chinese Authorities beyond the northern boundary, have been more frequent during 1912 even than in the years preceding. Letters of complaint from the Council and from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs have been incessantly transmitted through the Senior Consul, followed each in turn by explanation and counter-complaint. It would needlessly cumber the pages of this Report were these communications, already printed in the Municipal Gazette, again published. The Council remains of opinion that in the extension of the Settlement to include these northern districts lies the only reasonable solution of the question.

Certain letters in April and May, typical of many others, are here reproduced, together with a Memorandum on the general question, prepared for the information of, and forwarded to, the Diplomatic Body in Peking :—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 19, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw the serious attention of the Consular Body to the increasing number of petty collisions of authority between the Municipal Police on duty in the roads beyond the northern boundary of the Settlement, and the Chinese soldiers, volunteers and police who have been quartered in that locality. It is within the knowledge of yourself and your colleagues that during the past two months the policing of the North Szechuen Road district has been the subject of meetings of protest, which meetings have largely occupied themselves with stimulating opposition to the expansion of Foreign influence. While there is no reason to believe that the Chinese who are associated with this propaganda have any weight or influence among the better class residents of Shanghai, yet it is clear that unless steps are taken to effect a working settlement of the question of the policing of this district, the risk of disturbance with possible riot and bloodshed is a grave one.

Within the past two days four such collisions as I have indicated have taken place: (i) At 11.30 a.m. on April 17 a Sikh Constable was attacked at the junction of the North Szechuen Road with a transverse alleyway for, as was alleged, over-stepping the boundary of Municipal authority. The man's rifle was seized and retained. (ii) A Police box, with two Chapel Constables to guard it, was later found erected in the Darroch Road, with the result shown in the Mixed Court proceedings published this morning. (iii) At 8 o'clock p.m. yesterday a Sikh Constable, unarmed and off duty, on leaving the Hospital in Woosung Road was arrested and imprisoned immediately upon passing over the boundary. (iv) At 2 a.m. this morning a party of eight Chapel Police, with fixed bayonets, eight mounted soldiers and twenty infantry fully armed, crossed the North Szechuen Road in defiance of Municipal Regulations, and in spite of the protest of the solitary Indian Constable on duty at the spot.

The foregoing instances, though perhaps not serious in themselves, are indications of the determination of the Chapel Authorities to harass the work of the Police in the district without ceasing. If these provocative movements continue to be made, the application of ordinary Police Regulations cannot but involve the gravest consequences. For these Regulations are of necessity exact and explicit, as little as possible being left to discretion. If therefore the forbearance which the Police Force has shown up to the present and for which the Council has reason to be properly appreciative, breaks down, that is to say if the limits of endurance are reached, retaliatory action must assuredly ensue.

I have the honour to suggest that the strongest possible representations may be made so as to avoid the upshot which the Council apprehends.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. W. BURKILL,
Acting Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 30, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on April 27 at about noon, two Chinese Municipal policemen Nos. 763 and 685, were arrested by the Paoshan Police and have since been detained in the Tien Pao Li Station.

These men were not on duty, were in plain clothes, and were arrested respectively in a macaroni and a tobacco shop. So far as the Council is aware, no offence on the part of these men is alleged, and their arrest is of a part with the well-nigh foolish reprisals to which the attention of the Consular Body has on more than one occasion been drawn. The Council will be indebted to you if you will be so good as to take immediate steps for the release of these men, and if you will, in accordance with the request contained in the Council's letter of April 19, indicate to the Authorities concerned the serious menace to the peace of the Settlement which such arrests constitute.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, May 1, 1912.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to forward copy of a letter received this morning from the Dean of the Diplomatic Body, regarding Policing outside limits, and I beg to request that you will furnish as soon as possible, for transmission to Peking, a report on the two questions referred to therein.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Peking, April 24, 1912.

SIR,—A Memorandum was addressed to me on April 7 by the Wai Chiao Pu complaining of the action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in establishing a police-station and laying down a drain outside the limits of the Settlement.

This communication was duly brought to the notice of the Members of the Diplomatic Body, who expressed a desire to receive a full report of the facts from the Consular Body before dealing with the complaint.

I now beg to transmit herewith a translation of the Wai Chiao Pu's Memorandum and to ask you to be good enough to furnish, as soon as possible, a full report on the matters therein referred to for the information of the Diplomatic Body.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
JORDAN,
Dean of the Diplomatic Body.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of Memorandum from the Wai Chiao Pu to the Dean of the Diplomatic Body, April 7, 1912.

Recent telegrams from the head of the market control office and the head of the police at Chapei, Shanghai, to the President state that the Shanghai Municipal Council have recently established a police-station in the neighbourhood of Yang Chia Chai and started to lay down a drain in Hei Shih Lu ("Black Line Road"), both in Chinese territory. Wen, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has frequently proposed to put a stop to these projects, but the Municipal Council pay no attention. It is requested that the Diplomatic Body at Peking be approached to telegraph instructions to the Municipal Council to give way, and avoid exasperating the community, which might result in unexpected international complications.

The Chinese and Foreign Settlements at Shanghai have, of course, definite boundaries, which should be observed by the respective communities, and in all matters of disagreement which have from time to time arisen in the past and have not yet been cleared up, Foreign propositions as to their disposal must wait until a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at with the new Government. It is out of the question that, at the present time, without waiting for proper discussion, and simply on the ground of some pretext, measures of encroachment should be hastily put into execution, causing annoyance to the communities of the places in question.

It is earnestly hoped that his Majesty's Minister will consult his Foreign colleagues and telegraph prompt instructions to the Municipal Council, requiring them to remove the police-station and cease laying down drains.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 15, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 1, communicating the request of the Diplomatic Body for information with respect to the recent establishment of a Police Station in the North Szechuen Road, and the laying of drains in the Haskell Road.

It has appeared to the Council desirable in setting out the facts in these two matters to refer to the letter of my predecessor of March 29, 1909, and more particularly to the plan which accompanied it illustrating the desire of the Rate-payers of this Settlement for extension of the boundary laid down in Article I of the Land Regulations. The official correspondence on the subject in 1909, as well as the plan which I have mentioned, were reproduced in the Council's Annual Report for that year, and I enclose herewith two copies of the plan in question. The districts which it was proposed to incorporate within the Settlement are coloured yellow, and the central section, that is to say the land lying between the Railway and the Sawginkiang has been the theatre of almost all of the disturbances and conflicts of authority which have taken place during the past six months. It includes also the two roads to which the Diplomatic Body's enquiry refers. The Council has therefore had prepared, and forwards herewith, two copies of an enlargement of this particular section.

Such part of the district as has fallen into Foreign ownership and registration is coloured red, and the most striking feature of the plan is the very large proportion of the whole which this Foreign registered part comprises. The section includes the Hongkew Recreation Ground, the Rifle Range, the Sikh Gurdwara and other public Foreign institutions. It includes a very considerable number of Foreign residences, besides large blocks of Chinese house property under Foreign management. That these properties at present pay no Land Tax, and that Municipal half rates are collected only with the

greatest difficulty and by a device, constitutes one of the most important reasons which have been adduced for the scheme of Settlement Extension.

In the light of the foregoing the question of the new Police Station calls for the briefest comment. To police this district from Stations confined within the limits of the Settlement had become almost an impossibility. The time occupied by the men in proceeding to and from their work was alone sufficient reason for the course which the Council followed. Matters, however, were brought to a head in November last when petitions were received from the residents drawing attention to the frequent robberies and other disturbances which were taking place, and desiring more adequate police protection. The Japanese Consul-General went the length of establishing a system of private watchmen for the protection of the lives and properties of his nationals. The establishment of the Police Station in the North Szechuen Road has brought order into the district, and has satisfied the very proper demands of those who reside there.

With regard to the Haskell Road drainage, the incident has already been brought to the notice of the Diplomatic Body. I need only therefore recapitulate the facts as follows:—The Shanghai Building and Investment Co., Ltd., the proprietors of a large Foreign residential estate immediately adjoining the Settlement boundary, being utterly dissatisfied with the inadequate policing and complete absence of Municipal advantages, such as drainage and lighting, transferred the whole of their network of private roads to the Council, upon the condition that the Council would provide these necessary facilities, and treat residents on the estate as though within the Settlement limits. The provision of drainage was no more than one of the stipulations which the Council undertook to perform, and the condition of the houses on the estate has been very materially improved by the drainage work which has been carried out.

In conclusion I have the honour to express the hope that these particulars will afford Their Excellencies the Ministers the information which they desire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 26, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith thirty copies of a Memorandum on the subject of Settlement Extension, giving an epitome of the negotiations up to this year, and compiled to afford a convenient source of information in connexion with any points of doubt.

A proposal was recently published in the Chinese Press to the effect that a deputy should be appointed from Peking to adjust the boundary. Certain indications of the possibility of compromise and the mention of monetary payment which it contains lead to the opinion that at this time negotiations resumed at Peking might not be without eventual result. For the attainment of the object in view the present juncture appears to the Council favourable.

It must be admitted that the experimental Chinese administration in Chapei has involved considerable, if wasteful, expenditure, and therefore purchase by the Council of all existing public buildings and works is evidently a *sine qua non*. Following upon the transfer, payment, in part at Peking, and in part locally, would in all probability be found to act as a set-off against what might otherwise appear in Chinese eyes as a humiliating surrender.

A plan showing the courses of the waterways on the northern and western boundaries accompanies the Memorandum, and I have the honour in conclusion to express the hope that this digest of the materials of the past discussions may prove of use now and hereafter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

MEMORANDUM ON SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

To obtain a correct understanding of the request of the Foreign Community for the extension of the Settlement, it is necessary to refer to the negotiations of 1899 when the last extension was granted. This will make it clear that what is now requested is but little more than that part of the extension sought in 1899 which was for the time being deferred. In one of the interim Reports of the China Association there is published the following extract from the minutes of a special meeting of the Council held on April 28, 1899. Messrs. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Acting H.M. Consul-General and the U.S. Consul-General attended :—*

What is requested.

"Mr. Goodnow . . . in regard to the Paoshan district states that, until recently, he and the Consuls-General for Great Britain and Germany were not fully informed as to the nature of the difficulty which prevented the inclusion of any portion thereof in the extension, but that as a result of Mr. Ferguson's visit to Nanking it had been found that the objections raised are of a political nature and emanate from Peking. In return for the Council waiving all immediate claims in this district, he says the Authorities will give the right to police, sanitation and make roads, and will issue title deeds for foreign-owned lots therein.

"Mr. Brennan in confirming all that his colleague has said, does not wish the Council to regard this extension as by any means final, but only as an instalment. He urges its acceptance in the belief that, if it be rejected, the negotiations will be again protracted indefinitely, and states that if, after this boundary is fixed, a good case can be made out for further extension even after a few months, he will take the matter up, and the Council's acceptance of this boundary will not prejudice the case."

The despatches and telegrams published in the Blue Book No. 1 (1900)† contain the following utterances of the Authorities concerned in these negotiations.

Dispatch from H.M. Consulate General at Shanghai to Peking May 9, 1899. " . . . A corner of the Paoshan district runs as a wedge into the thickly-populated part of the suburbs of Shanghai, and it would have been a great gain if we could have obtained control over that quarter; but after weighing all the chances, it was deemed the wiser course to accept at once what was offered us. The prospects of being successful in avoiding the Viceroy's objections seemed too shadowy to justify us in continuing negotiations, which had already been unreasonably protracted. As the necessity for securing municipal control of the Shanghai suburbs lying in the Paoshan district forces itself upon the foreign community, a further attempt to extend our Settlement in that direction can be made."

Telegram from H.M. Foreign Office to Peking May 9, 1899. " . . . What is the importance of the demand for the inclusion of Paoshan in the extension? Has it been given up?"

Reply from Peking May 11, 1899. " . . . The Viceroy at Nanking strongly opposed an extension into Paoshan district on account of the railway station which is within the boundaries of that district . . . although it would have been advantageous both in order to break through an arbitrary rule and on sanitary grounds to include such territory in the extension, yet, had the Consuls insisted on this point, the result would have been an indefinite prolongation of negotiations. The Consuls moreover have not pledged themselves to accept the present as a final arrangement."

Telegram from H.M. Foreign Office to Peking May 12, 1899. "You may agree to the proposed arrangement but should take care that nothing is said which would in any way pledge us to refrain from making demands for further extension in the direction of Paoshan or elsewhere in the future."

Confirmatory Dispatch from Peking May 15, 1899. " . . . as to the land in the Paoshan district the Governor General had refused to include it in the extension on account of the presence therein of the Shanghai Railway Station of the Shanghai-Woosung line . . . it would have been advantageous to have had the land both on sanitary grounds and in order to break through an arbitrarily imposed limit, but the Consuls had not pledged themselves to accept the present offer as a final settlement."

* Interim Report of the China Association 1906-1907, page 95.

† Reproduced in the Council's Annual Report for 1909, page 269.

The Council's official request for extension which has been pressed during the last five years is for little more than the inclusion of this wedge-shaped corner of the Paoshan District with the requisite adjustment of the boundary north of the district known as Yangtszepoo.* A large portion of the proposed extension is known among the local Chinese as Chapei (閘北), i.e. "North of the Barrier," a lekin barrier which was formerly situated on the Soochow Creek; and in many of the official documents this designation is conveniently applied to the whole of the district between the Cantonese Cemetery and the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Before the extension of 1899 extensive Municipal roads at that time outside the official boundary, but now situated within it, together with large quantities of Foreign property, were under partial Municipal control.† So likewise the Council's roads in Chapei outside the boundary, constructed in accordance with Article VI of the Land Regulations in common with the system of roads beyond the Western boundary, are now under the Council's control. It has been said that the authority bestowed by this Land Regulation "involves Municipal control as the logical consequence of ownership and construction."‡ In any case such control is undeniably founded upon precedent, and recognised and accepted practice; the Police measures have, moreover, been pronounced valid by the Consular Body.§ No right to levy taxation except with the assent of the concerned has hitherto been asserted. The object in seeking to include this district within the official boundary is to secure that complete, fully authoritative, and entirely indisputable Municipal control throughout, which would place it upon an equality with the Settlement proper, as a place for Foreign residence and expansion.

Sanitation the
chief point.

It will be seen from the last of the extracts from the published negotiations in 1899 above cited, that the need for sanitation was the key-note of the request for entire control of Chapei by its inclusion in the Settlement. It is of interest in this connexion to refer to the correspondence preceding the extension of 1899, wherein sanitation forms an important reason for that extension, just as at that time and now, it appears as an argument for extension to Chapei. There were then villages of Chinese houses outside the Settlement which were described as dangerous to health, and in a communication from the Council to the Consular Body dated January 3, 1896, reference was made to the "unclean and offensive condition of Chinese villages, at the best an element of danger from a sanitary point of view" which might "easily become a prolific source of disease and infection, any outbreak of which it will be extremely difficult to prevent extending to the Foreign Settlement."|| That argument was never contested. It may be said that the menace may recur; that another pest area might grow up beyond the Railway; while along the open Yangtszepoo boundary stretching from the Railway to the River the same danger may inevitably appear. It is needless to gainsay this possibility. The following considerations are worthy of note:—

No argument is furnished against taking a remedy for a present danger either by the possibility or indeed by the certainty that the same danger may recur.

The Railway as a boundary would undoubtedly prove a useful barrier for plague prevention.

The land beyond the Railway is largely agricultural; along the proposed Yangtszepoo boundary it is almost entirely so, and must remain so for many years. A long period must elapse before the circumstances in either of these districts resemble the condition of the Chinese population in Chapei.

It is but a remote contingency that they will ever be the same; for distance from the Soochow Creek is an important factor in the movements of the emigrant beggar population; and the distant future may still fulfil the hope of a reformed Chinese administration in which sanitary measures will be more than a name.

The entire course of events from 1899 until now as it is recounted in this memorandum bears evidence of the fact that sanitation has remained the central need ever

* See plan contained in the Annual Report for 1909.

† Dispatch from the Chamber of Commerce to Peking, Annual Report 1897, page 272.

‡ e.g. Annual Report 1907, page 29.

§ Annual Report 1905, page 111.

|| See also Annual Report 1897, page 272.

since then, and is still the point of paramount weight. The question of policing has received prominence chiefly by reason of the opposition with which the Municipal Police have been met; its necessity cannot be doubted*; but sanitation forms the matter of vital importance upon which the desire for extension was from the first founded, and it will remain until the remote future the unanswerable argument and claim for complete Municipal control in this locality.

The idea underlying the refusal of 1899 is shown to have been apprehension of the inclusion of the Railway Station within Foreign Authority. The essence of the Chinese opposition, objection to Foreign expansion, was thus at first founded upon not wholly unreasonable grounds. Owing to changed conditions such grounds have now disappeared. The opposition remains, and owes its continuance to a new and somewhat different phase of feeling. In the then state of Official Chinese opinion the strategic standpoint would naturally be given exaggerated attention. During the period which has elapsed since then, the grounds for lack of confidence with reference to Foreign interference with the Railway have disappeared; for the line to Nanking having since been constructed, the position of its Shanghai terminus, and the means of access to the Woosung line is now permanently fixed; and the application for Settlement Extension made since then has excluded the Station and the line, which would now form a natural and very satisfactory delimitation of the Foreign and Chinese administrations.

Reasons for
Chinese
opposition
past and
present.

There have been signs in certain of the Chinese dispatches on record of a tendency to hold that another objection is that the Paoshan and Shanghai Hsiens are separate Chinese administrative† Districts. Successive Viceroy's have said "The Paoshan District is not an open port in accordance with Treaty." The boundary of the Paoshan District imposed as a limit to Foreign expansion was never regarded by the Foreign Authorities as anything but arbitrary, as the correspondence of 1899 shows. To realise how purely arbitrary this limit was, it is necessary only to recollect that the Paoshan District is that section of the Taitsang Prefecture which was under the control of the Paoshan District Magistrate, just as the Shanghai District is that section of the Sungkiang Prefecture which was under the control of the Shanghai District Magistrate. Both these prefectures, together with that of Soochow, composed and were subordinate to the Shanghai Taotaiship. Hence it is clear that any objection to the inclusion of part of Paoshan on the ground that it was a separate administrative district, could only be imaginary. Such inclusion would not have required the least administrative adjustment by the local Chinese Officials between themselves. On such grounds, the Paoshan objection, as it may be called, has lost any semblance of cogency at the present time, owing to the fact that by the Revolution the official system and the divisions of districts to which they apply have to a large extent passed away.

In recent times the absence of real and logical objection to the extension is sufficiently illustrated in the last official expression of view upon the question, which is contained in the despatch of the Viceroy Tuan Fang dated July 29, 1908.‡ The only serious endeavour therein made to advance a tangible reason for refusal is the argument that there is vacant land in the Settlement which remains undeveloped. Beyond this the document merely recites at length the unwillingness of the former Viceroy Liu Kun-yi in the year 1899; without explanation, but with the statement that the extension then given was intended to be permanent. The extracts set forth above give no signs of such an intention. The Chinese Authorities left the question in an indeterminate position by stating that they accorded the right to police, sanitate and make roads in Chapei, and by the undertaking to issue title deeds for foreign-owned lots therein, an undertaking which they have not ceased to observe ever since.¶ Thus to maintain that it was intended that

* See letter from the Chairman of the China Association to the Foreign Office, January 1, 1909. China Association Report 1908-9 (not for publication), page 91.

† See also letter from the Foreign Office, August 18, 1908, *ibid.*, page 89.

‡ Annual Report 1908, page 224.

¶ Minutes of the special meeting of the Council held on April 28, 1899, at which Messrs. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Acting H.M. Consul-General and the U.S. Consul-General attended; already cited.

the last extension should be a permanent limit to expansion in this direction would involve an inconsistency defying explanation. The obvious intention was to give a theoretical refusal to this part of the Foreign request in order to avoid affecting the Railway Station, either in reality or in appearance; but in other respects to concede the chief privileges which inclusion in the boundary would have conferred. Such an arrangement must essentially be temporary. That it was temporary in the eyes of the Foreign Authorities is shown by the remark of H.M. Consul-General Brenan in the special minute already cited, wherein he stated ". . . If, after this boundary is fixed, a good case can be made out for further extension, even after a few months, he will take the matter up, and the Council's acceptance of this boundary will not prejudice the case."

During the past 10 years the ideas which actuated the opposition of the Viceroy Liu Kun-yi have become entirely merged in the prevalent timidity of Chinese in authority in face of that phase of anti-foreign public feeling, which is voiced in the vernacular press by the expression "Sovereign Rights." The opposition to Settlement Extension now is entirely due to this feeling. Its development of late years is such that the cession of Settlement Extension, by any high authority, provincial or Metropolitan, would be one of the most convincing and legitimate proofs which could be given of its strength and power to govern.

The course of events and negotiations during twelve years.

Enough has been said to show the inadequate grounds for opposition. The various reasons which have emphasised the request of the Foreign Community may be conveniently reviewed in traversing the progress of the matter during the twelve years which have intervened since the last extension.

1900.

On December 6, 1900, the Consular Body in a despatch addressed to the Council approving the establishment of the Cadastral Office, stipulated as a condition that a separate Cadastral Plan and Register be made for land within a radius of one mile from and outside the boundaries of the Settlement.*

1903.

In the year 1903, by virtue of Article VI of the Land Regulations authorizing the Council to purchase land outside the Settlement limits for the purpose of roads or public gardens, the road known as the North Szechuen Road Extension was constructed into Chapei, giving access at its northern end to the existing Rifle Range and to the adjoining Hongkew Recreation Ground subsequently formed. In the same year the Shanghai Taotai Yuan, in spite of the privileged position in which the Council stood in regard to this district by the right of policing, sanitation and road-making already referred to, is said to have submitted to the Provincial Authorities the scheme of a Cantonese merchant for the formation of a Chinese Settlement. The scheme received the approval of the Viceroy and the Governor, but, it was alleged that "owing to frequent changes of personnel the officials and merchants became separated in the matter" and they "made no progress beyond the erection of a bridge."†

1905.

In 1905 there were two outside roads in the district actually in the Council's ownership, namely the North Soochow Road Extension, from the Settlement boundary along the North bank of the Soochow Creek to the Sinza Bridge, and the North Szechuen Road Extension. There were also, not in Municipal ownership, foreign built roads to the Railway Station, and an extension of the North Honan Road, together with a number of small residential roads in private ownership, such as the Haskell Road, the Barchet Road and others. It is here necessary to refer to an arrangement which is of little direct bearing upon the question of Extension, but has taken a disproportionate share of attention owing to the Chinese opposition with which it has met. By the terms of a contract with the Shanghai Waterworks Company, approved by the Ratepayers, the Company undertook to supply water to no occupier of premises situated beyond the limits of the Settlement without a prior agreement on the part of the occupier with the Council to pay rates and

Water-supply; the Special Rate beyond limits.

* Annual Report 1900, page 317.

† Telegram from the Taotai Jui Cheng to the Waiwupu. Annual Report 1906, Page 399.

taxes not exceeding those payable in respect to similar premises inside the Settlement.* In practice the tax has been levied on Extra-Settlement residents at half the rate payable inside the Settlement. There were many later indications that the residents in these largely foreign-owned suburbs fully realised that they could not continue to enjoy the advantages which the Settlement afforded them in the modified form of policing and public lighting without some contribution towards the cost.

At the end of the year 1905, after the Mixed Court disturbance, strong feeling was prevalent among the Chinese Student class, and about this time vehement official opposition began to be shown against any outward sign of the normal development of Foreign administrative influence in the Settlement and its environs. Accordingly when in 1906 it was found necessary to carry out the stipulations made by the Consular Body in 1900, as to the compilation of a plan of the land adjoining the Settlement, protests were made at once by the Chinese Authorities both against the survey and against the collection of the special rate for which the Waterworks contract provided.

1906.

The Paoshan Survey.

The protests were accompanied by an organized movement † towards formation of a new Chinese bureau planned by the Viceroy Chou Fu through Hsü Nai-ping nominated as "The Director of the Chinese Works Bureau for North Sinza." This organization is now generally known as "The Chapei Constabulary" with which it has become merged, or the "Chapei Municipality." The original Report of Hsü Nai-ping to the Viceroy gives sufficient evidence of the spirit in which this bureau was founded. With reference to land ownership that Report states "Chinese merchants alone may engage in selling transactions with reference thereto, and foreign merchants shall not be permitted to have Chinese title-deeds; this is by way of showing them the limit, and thus putting a stop to their longings." Needless to state this intention has never been put into effect. The Report continues "For many years the Foreign Settlement has been extending daily, and there is need now for precaution against their invasion one step across the line." Again it states "This matter will be the starting point of our unity with the merchant classes and of opposition to foreign influence." And again "as soon as we have obtained the overflow advantages of the Foreign Settlement, the place will become prosperous and busy at once." The work which the bureau was to perform is set forth as follows. "It is most necessary that a Bureau of Works should be established and given a common seal, and that its operations should begin at once so that such matters as the construction of roads, inauguration of a Police Force, the collection of taxes and so forth may be expedited." In view of the very large foreign interests in the District the project was the subject of representations made by the China Association. ‡ The survey, registering and recording of foreign-owned lots was hastened forward by the Council.

The Chapel Constabulary, origin and objects.

Foreign property.

At this period terraces and groups of foreign residences were being rapidly built on the North Szechuen Road Extension, on the North Honan Road Extension, and on the privately owned lanes and pathways throughout Chapei between these two main arteries. The Council was urged by petitions both from foreigners and Chinese § to confer the benefits of adequate policing and Municipal control especially with respect to the North Szechuen Road. A petition by important Chinese Syndicates and Companies of property owners at this time stated that since the place was becoming thickly populated it was also becoming a field for highwaymen. The petition closed with an earnest appeal to the Council to light a section of the Road and patrol it by Police, and the Council replied referring to the modified system of police patrol which was accorded. About a month later, in view of the Chinese official protests, the Consular Body requested information as to the course pursued. The

The need for Foreign policing.

* See Annual Report for 1905, page 362.

† See Annual Report for 1906, pages 397 and 410.

‡ Interim Report of the China Association 1906, page 66.

§ The Council's published minutes, *North China Herald*, March 30, and April 27, 1906.

1906—*cont.*

Council in explanation of the special rate levied on residents who were connected with the local water supply mains, and in explanation of the course adopted as to all roads constructed to lead out of the Settlement in accordance with Article VI of the Land Regulations, made reference to the Waterworks agreement, and to the published petitions.

1907.

Opposition to
sanitary mea-
sures beyond the
Boundary.

The year 1907 is to be marked as that in which the truth began to be shown of the prediction contained in the official telegram of May 11, 1899, from Peking to H.M. Foreign Office, namely that it would have been advantageous "on sanitary grounds" to include Chapei in the last extension. As a result of comments in the vernacular press and of complaints received, sanitary measures were carried out by employes of the Council's Health Department at a certain point outside the Settlement boundary. When the Taotai protested, the Consular Body recorded the fact that as regards Municipal roads beyond the limits of the Settlement, "and also to a certain extent other roads where foreign houses exist" * it supported the Council's view of its duties as to sanitation; as to Chinese roads, it expressed the opinion that when the attention of the native authorities had been called to the matter of complaint, then if they showed unwillingness to remove it, the Foreign authorities might consider any initiative to be taken to remedy the consequences of Chinese neglect. Shortly after this correspondence, 12 foreign residents in Markham Place inside the Settlement complained of the nuisance caused by the presence of over 80 coffins or boxes without covering, and of corpses enveloped in mats within 300 yards of the northern end of the Markham Road Bridge beyond the boundary. In bringing this matter to the notice of the Consular Body the Council pointed out that in view of the menace to the health of the Settlement, occasioned by similar insanitary neighbourhoods beyond the boundary, the Council's only course was generally to take the requisite precautionary steps as a matter of public necessity.

The survey of Chapei was pushed forward to a conclusion during this year. The Municipal Police met with determined efforts to contest their right to function even in localities closely adjoining the boundary. †

1908

Conflicts of
authority.

Throughout the whole length of the northern boundary conflicts of police authority were incessant during 1908. In the North Soochow, North Chekiang, Boundary and North Szechuen Roads, besides others of less importance, the Chapei Constabulary challenged the authority of the Council's Police. In each case plausible and generally inaccurate despatches forwarded through the Consular Body were met by a statement indicating the Council's determination to afford to the residents in these Municipal thoroughfares that measure of police protection enjoyed by others who were similarly situated since the earliest days of the Foreign Settlement, before the extension of 1899. ‡ Nevertheless the necessity that fully authoritative control should follow where actual expansion had already led, became steadily accentuated. It became increasingly clear that the unsatisfactory and anomalous position occasioned by the contentious Chinese attitude ought if possible to be brought to an end by the only permanent remedy, namely by the official inclusion of Chapei within the limits of the Settlement. The Council accordingly requested the Consular Body's support to the proposal that all the lands lying between the Settlement and the Railway Line be incorporated within Municipal limits and thus made liable to administration under the Land Regulations. § The following reasons were adduced for this course:—

Application for
Extension

(i) "That the expression in Article VI of the Regulations 'on the admission by vote of public meeting of any tracts of land into the limits of the Municipal authority' is clear evidence that the situation which had arisen was contemplated when the code was framed, and the conditions which preceded the extension arranged ten years before were not more difficult than those which at present confronted the community."

* Annual Report for 1907, page 106.

† *Ibid* page 105.

‡ Annual Report 1908, page 226.

§ *Ibid* page 230.

(ii) "That the nominal boundary of the Settlement on the north was for practical purposes obliterated, merely threading its way through continuous house property, and if the authority of the Municipal Police were exactly limited by this line the difficulties of detective and patrol work would be almost insuperable."

(iii) "That the plan of 'Paoshan' displayed how large a proportion of the land in question had been registered under the Regulations, and the fact that it cannot be taxed under similar authority constituted alike an anomaly and a reasonable cause for complaint on the part of owners of land within the line."

(iv) "That to the question as affecting the Public Health of the Settlement there was to be added the serious fact that, in the absence of any authoritative means of supervision of buildings, the district was growing in a manner which, in view of modern requirements for ventilation, fire protection, and general security could not be regarded as otherwise than highly unsatisfactory."

Beyond indicating the Railway line as the most desirable limit in the absence of any natural barrier, the Council dealt no further for the time being with the question of the amount of extension which should be arranged. It suggested that representations be made to the Viceroy and to the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking that extension was necessary in principle and that the requisite formalities should thereafter be carried out in consultation with the local officials.

The incident which formed the immediate occasion of this application was an assault by the Chapei Police upon a Foreign Police Constable on the North Chekiang Road, one of many collisions during the preceding few months. One occurrence about this time illustrated the fact that the Chapei Constabulary was an organisation wholly unfit to function in the neighbourhood of the Settlement. A Chinese labour foreman residing in the Settlement was arrested by men of this Force beyond the boundary in connexion with a trivial incident and was beaten to death. The behaviour of the Force was at this time the subject of vehement complaint in the Chinese press*. It was described as an "infamous set of ruffians." The Council concluded that the time had arrived to express its opinion that the establishment of the Chapei Constabulary was open even to stronger objection than would be the presence of a camp of ordinary native troops, and that having proved itself wholly undisciplined, it would proceed from one deed of violence to another, to the grave prejudice of security and good order both within and without the Settlement in the neighbourhood where it functioned. The Council expressed its hope that these considerations would be looked upon as the basis for negotiations towards obtaining the disbanding of this organisation. In the course of the correspondence stress was laid upon the fact that Chapei, with the exception of a small and squalid section of hovels, was chiefly in the registered ownership of Foreigners, that it was well suited to accommodate a quickly expanding Foreign population and that it had been legitimately acquired for that special object.

Further conflicts.

Application for disbandment of the Chapei Constabulary.

On July 3 the Consular Body in a complete and lucid statement,† addressed to the Viceroy, set forth an application for the extension, and the considerations which rendered it urgent. Since the last extension the development of the whole Settlement, but particularly of its Northern district had been marvellously rapid. Its population had risen from 350,000 in 1900 to over 550,000, and, in proportion to its area, it was one of the most densely populated localities in the world. It was not surprising, therefore, that, in the opinion of all those interested in the welfare of the community, the area of the Settlement was no longer sufficient for the needs of its inhabitants, and in the interests above all of the public health, an extension in the direction in which the overcrowding was greatest had become a matter of immediate necessity. The reply of the Viceroy dated July 29, 1908, has already been described. It terminated with the statement that the question of sanitation and police control, and so forth, was insufficient

Negotiations of the Consular Body with the Viceroy.

*Article in the *Universal Gazette*, April 28, 1908, see Annual Report 1908, page 232.

† See Annual Report 1909, page 264.

1908—cont.

ground for anxiety and declined to comply with the request of the Consular Body that the question of extension be discussed. It may here be observed that the Viceroy's contention that much vacant land in the Settlement remained undeveloped was true with respect to the outlying parts of the Eastern District, but this clearly failed to affect the desirability of including a locality situated nearer the business centre than these remote neighbourhoods. In this locality where the land is high and suitable for residential purposes, the natural direction for Foreign extension lay: it was almost entirely Foreign registered.

1909.

In 1909 the Consular Body requested submission by the Council of a plan showing the extension required,* and enquiring to what conditions the Council would agree in case an extension were granted. The Ratepayers' Meeting took place shortly after the receipt of this communication, and the subjoined Resolution was passed:—

The Ratepayers' Resolution.

"That this meeting would approve of the inclusion within the limits of the Settlement, of the tract of land lying between the Railway and the Soochow Creek, from the Cantonese Cemetery to the Hongkew Recreation Ground: and that the Council be authorised to maintain unrelaxed endeavours to this end."

Plan of the Extension.

This was communicated to the Consular Body in reply, together with a plan showing the new limits proposed; it will be seen that the adjustment of the Yang-tszepoo boundary rendered necessary by the extension, involves inclusion of a triangular tract of agricultural land between the Hongkew Recreation Ground and the River. With reference to the question of conditions the Council confined itself to informing the Consular Body that any proposals to the advantage of the native community which might be advanced would receive immediate and careful consideration. The Ratepayers' Resolution was at the Council's request communicated to the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking in order that actual evidence of the unanimous wish of the electorate might be made known to their Excellencies the Ministers.

Renewed application by the Consular Body.

At this time a new Viceroy of the Liang Kiang was appointed, and the Consular Body addressed him on August 21 in a despatch again carefully setting forth the position.

"We cannot admit that Paoshan is outside the limits of the treaty port of Shanghai and we consider the purchase of land by foreigners there as a mere application of the treaty stipulations. In fact nearly the whole of the land lying between the Northern district of the Settlement and the railway line is registered in foreign consulates. As pointed out before, large numbers of foreigners having been compelled to leave the Settlement have thus bought land and built houses for themselves outside the limits of the Settlement. Their interests are as much worthy of regard on our part as those of the residents of the Settlement, and it is to meet their wants in the matter of sanitation, police protection and other conveniences as well as in the general interests of all the residents, both Chinese and foreign, of the Settlement, that a further extension of the area under Municipal control is urgently desirable."

Proposed delegation.

The Viceroy in a brief reply† made no substantial answer to the very cogent reasons which were put before him, and added but little to what his predecessor had already stated. Thereafter the suggestion that a delegation of three or four members of the Consular Body should proceed to Nanking for the purpose of pressing the question upon the Viceroy's notice, and affording him first-hand information on the subject, was favourably entertained by the Consular Body and was communicated to the Viceroy. He replied through the medium of the Taotai that the question of Settlement Extension had several times been objected to and opposed by the Board of Foreign Affairs and the former Viceroy, that it need not be discussed again, and that if the Consular Body adhered to its wish to send a deputation it would be received with courtesy but it would be preferable that the question be not alluded to.

* Annual Report 1909, page 264.

† Annual Report 1909, page 267.

In spite of this apparently discouraging result, the progress made towards solution during this year was considerable, for with the endorsement of the Consular Body, and the vote of the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting, it was also supported by the China Association and by the American Association, and complete unanimity of view characterised the despatches and resolutions of these various bodies addressed to Peking, to London and to New York.

1909—cont.

During a considerable period there had been frequent allusions in the vernacular press* to the efforts of the Chapei Administration to undermine the basis of the special rate beyond limits,† by furnishing the district with a supply of water through a Chinese Company founded for the purpose. This organisation was affiliated or closely connected with the Chapei Administration, as shown by a memorial to the Throne‡ by the Viceroy, presented about the end of 1909 which received the Imperial Rescript: "Let the Boards concerned discuss and memorialise." The following extract from this document hitherto unpublished in full, except in Chinese, illustrates what has passed.

"It appears that envious desires have arisen in respect to the Chapei District of Shanghai owing to the fact that some compromise has been allowed to foreigners with reference to the extension and construction of roads. But even during recent years the action of the residents of Chapei in privately arranging for connexion with the mains of the Waterworks Company has still been left unperceived and uninvestigated. To repair this after the event is essentially no very easy matter. The only plan for the present is first to arrange that a change take place as to the connexion of mains, whereby this shall be under official management; and in respect to all householders who already have connexion and make use of the Waterworks Company, to direct the Shanghai Taotai that he must devise a means for repairing the existing arrangement; both steps with a view to the gradual establishment of a Waterworks under our own management."

The Chapei Waterworks established later accordingly, was at first known as "the Sinza Water Supply Company," a designation which it eventually changed to "The Chapei Water and Electricity Works Company."

The Chapei Waterworks Co.

A digression is here necessary in order to give a brief account of the ensuing situation which is of a certain importance in connexion with Settlement Extension, as explaining the gradual diminution in the receipts from the special rate, in payment for the Municipal privileges supplied by the Council to residents in Chapei. At this stage difficulties began to be felt as to the scope of the Council's arrangement with the Shanghai Waterworks Company, which provides for the collection of the special rate. The Company recognising that the special rate formed a powerful factor towards obtaining the desired extension of the Settlement, and admitting that it was in the interest of the Community at large and also in the Company's interest that the negotiations should lack no support, allowed the initial difficulty to remain without decision. The question of water supply constituted a factor in the negotiations for extension, and the Council held the view that the conclusion of any terms between the Company and the Native Authorities beyond the Northern Boundary, except with the dependent obligation to pay Municipal Rates, would very seriously retard their successful issue. The urgency of extension was a point upon which both the Council and the Company were of the same opinion, and accordingly the controversy, of an amicable character throughout, remained in abeyance for some time; at a later date, however, (in 1911) the Company felt obliged to revert to it, and a friendly arbitration followed, the decision whereof endorsed the Company's contention, to the effect that the special rate could be levied only on properties situated on roads actually in the Council's control. This involved a diminution in the receipts from the special rate.

Water supply.

* e.g. *Sinchenpao* December 21, 1908.

† *Supra* page 6.

‡ See the *Sinchenpao* February 5, 1910.

Water supply;
its relation to
taxation.

The need for
taxation; its
relation to
Settlement
Extension.

In the meantime the Chapei Water Company began operations, and in view of its competition with the Shanghai Waterworks Company the Council decided at the beginning of the current year (1912) to discontinue the collection of the special rate on houses beyond the northern boundary and west of the North Szechuen Road, where this competition was occasioning loss of business to the Shanghai Waterworks Company. This involves a further diminution in the receipts from the special rate. An application received on behalf of the Chapei Company for permission to cross the North Szechuen Road Extension where it crosses the line of the old Woosung Road, has resulted in recent proceedings in the Court of Consuls as to which certain points are still under consideration. If, as at present seems probable from the result of these proceedings, the water of the Chapei Company is available throughout the locality, in addition to that of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, the revenue collected by means of the special rate from residents in the outside districts, amounting last year (1911) to Tls. 28,000 will be reduced still further; and under these conditions the cost of policing and maintaining outside roads will fall upon the residents of the Settlement proper. The number of residents, both Foreign and Chinese in districts beyond the Settlement boundary is an increasing one; they pay no Land Tax, while at the same time enjoying equal business facilities with residents in the Settlement who pay $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on land values and 12 per cent on rentals per annum. In the event of a complete falling-off in the receipts from the special rate there exists at present no authorised means of replacing them. It can indeed never have been regarded as wholly desirable that the community should rely for due payment for Municipal privileges, solely upon an arrangement by contract, or upon any measure in the nature of a makeshift, which at the best can result only in partial payment for benefits obtained. Settlement Extension has been regarded from the outset as the means constitutionally designed to cope with a situation such as this. When the Council made its formal application to the Consular Body in 1908 it was then stated that the expression in Article VI of the Regulations, "on the admission by vote of public meeting of any tracts of land into the limits of the Municipal authority," is clear evidence that the situation which had arisen was contemplated when the code was framed. Settlement Extension is thus the reasonable solution of the anomaly. If this contention, when placed before the Chinese Authorities is found, from their point of view, to be lacking in force on the ground that the cost of road systems, and all that they involve, should have been taken into consideration before their inception, it cannot fail at least in the eyes of the Foreign Governments to remain an important justification for past and future endeavour to attain the end in view. The only reasonable explanation of the intent of the section of Land Regulation VI above cited, taken together with the authority for extra-Settlement road construction which is given in the concluding ten lines of that Regulation, is that a situation such as the present was foreseen, and that it was contemplated that it should be dealt with by extension. It may be confidently concluded that in the absence of anti-foreign tendencies in their modern guise, the reasonable nature of such an argument would be readily admitted by Chinese in authority.

1910.

At midsummer in 1910 the Consular Body requested information as to what had been done by the Chinese in Chapei to improve the Police and sanitary conditions and the Council accordingly set forth at length the whole case for extension with Reports by the Captain Superintendent of Police, by the Municipal Health Officer, and by the Municipal Engineer, all showing that there was little difference or improvement to be recorded; but that on the contrary there were many indications of the risk which the Foreign Community incurred from the experimental Chinese Administration and from the difficulties which

dated from its inauguration. Particularly worthy of note is the remark which the Municipal Health Officer, Dr. Stanley, first made in 1908, and repeated verbatim on this occasion "The need for extension for the purpose of sanitary safety is more urgent than ever, at present these grossly insanitary places, becoming more and more populous, just beyond the boundary, are a standing menace to Public Health."*

1910—cont.

Sanitation.

An attempt by the Chapei Constabulary to exercise police functions at this time upon foreign-owned property occasioned a vigorous protest by 100 registered Foreign owners of land in Chapei, measuring 3,000 mow out of a total registered in Foreign Consulates amounting to 3,124 mow. This petition was embodied in the report. It formed an influential expression of the views of the Foreigners closely concerned and recorded the fact that they considered the attempt of the Chapei Constabulary to function upon their property as an infringement of Articles XXI, XVIII and XII of the Tientsin Treaties of 1858 with Great Britain, America and France which defined the procedure to be observed as to Chinese offenders known to be upon British and other Foreign-owned property, and state that it shall be held inviolable. The requirements of the Consular Body were satisfied by this Report† and it was forwarded to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

Foreign land owners' petition.

Treaty rights.

Towards the latter part of the year in question the outbreak of bubonic plague in a neighbourhood closely adjoining the Chapei District gave to the question of Settlement Extension the vital character which it still retains. The Community had received nearly two years warning by infected rats before human cases broke out. The Municipal Health Report for the year contains the following statement :—

Plague

"The special danger of plague in this part of the Settlement (The Northern District) was apparent even at the beginning of the year under review, and attributable to the constant introduction of plague-infected rats from the Chapei district, on which it borders, where no measures have been taken against rats by the Chinese authorities.‡

The measures in question, which are of so much importance in preventing human cases, were in operation throughout the Settlement during the year, but were opposed by the Chinese authorities in Chapei.§ In view of this opposition, the Consular Body arranged for instructions to be given by the Taotai to the Chapei Authorities to co-operate with the Health Department in taking preventive measures. The annual chart of the Distribution of Plague 1911 is eloquent evidence of the serious results of Chinese opposition to the Council's measures against plague rats. It forms at the same time a proof which appeals directly to the eye, of the good grounds for the past forebodings of the Consular Body and the Council as to the danger of Chapei from a sanitary standpoint in the absence of proper Municipal control. In his Report for the year 1911, the Health Officer says :

1911

"The infection has been concentrated in the Northern District, especially near the boundary of the Settlement where it abuts on the beggar settlement of Chapei, which is outside Municipal control and very insanitary. In the Eastern District where the rat infection was most intense soon after the discovery of plague-infected rats in December 1908, the measures adopted have exterminated infection, no plague-infected rats having been found since May 1910; and the Central District also shows a great improvement on last year's figures, while the Western District has never shown any marked infection, and it would appear as if the infected rats found had come over from the Northern District and Chapei. These observations tend to show it is

* Annual Report 1910, page 263.

† *Ibid* page 306.

‡ *Ibid* page 90.

§ *Ibid* page 139.

1911—cont.

to the introduction of plague-infected rats from the Chapei beggar settlement, where practically no sanitary measures have been taken by the native authorities, that the intensity of the infection of this part of the Settlement is due (*see* Plague Spot map). This and the subsequent occurrence of human plague cases in Chapei show how dangerous such a neighbourhood on the boundary is to the sanitary well-being of the Settlement."

" . . . A case of Bubonic Plague, the diagnosis of which was confirmed in the Laboratory, was notified on May 23 by the medical staff of the Chinese Public Hospital, in the Soong-ching-li, Haining Road. The place of origin, however, was found to be Chapei in a house where two dead rats were noticed in Tien-pao-li from which the family removed to the house within the Settlement on May 15. Two children of the patient had died, having enlarged neck glands, presumably caused by Plague. The first child died the day after the family moved into the Settlement from Chapei."

" . . . This occurrence clearly showed the great danger this Settlement runs through having a neglected pest spot just beyond its borders. Plague again broke out in Chapei two months later and with increased virulence. Between July 22 and August 23 upwards of 30 cases of Bubonic Plague were reported, 26 of which came under the direct notice of the medical inspectors of the Chinese Public Hospital. The area within which these cases were discovered was just beyond the Settlement boundary and limited by the Haining Road, North Chekiang Road, the railway line and the line of the North Thibet Road, an area holding some 10,000 people."

" . . . In anticipation of this danger a barrier of rat-proofed houses about 250 feet wide had, when the Chapei plague outbreak began, already been formed between the plague-infected spot and the rest of the Settlement."

" . . . Notwithstanding this barrier of rat-proof houses, it was considered advisable to erect also a rat-proof corrugated iron barricade along the Settlement boundary line extending from Kaifeng Road north to Haining Road and then east along Haining Road to the Wusieh Mausoleum, provided with rat-proof gates to permit traffic and to be guarded at night, for the purposes of more effectually cutting off infection by rats from the plague-infected area in Chapei just beyond the Settlement boundary."

The beggar huts to the north of Kashing Road, and the squalor west of Haining Road, have afforded a lasting proof of the inefficiency of Chinese makeshifts towards sanitation. The apprehension of plague is intensified by the knowledge that in the districts beyond the northern boundary the sanitary conditions are such that it is a veritable hot-bed of disease. The unfortunate experiments in the organization of a Chapei Chinese Municipal Administration have effected nothing. The Health Officer now repeats his views as formerly expressed.

1912

Conclusion.

"The impression of a sanitary expert, is that measures have been attempted without knowing the reason why, being made more with the object of 'look see' than with any intelligent or real desire for sanitary amelioration."

The Engineer also reiterates his former opinion :—

"The public works carried out by the Chinese in this (the North Szechuen Road) district appear to have been more of an obstructive than a constructive nature, and consist merely of the laying out of roads on vexatious lines, in many cases over foreign-owned land . . . A walk through the respective districts will show the difference between squalor under Chinese and cleanliness and sanitation under Foreign administration."

As to police administration, the Captain Superintendent likewise repeats :—

"So far as my own observation goes during the . . . years I have been in charge of the Force, it is clear that the Chapei Constabulary who function on the boundary are placed there mainly for the purpose of watching our Police Force, and also for the purpose of maintaining what is called China's sovereign rights so far as the actual boundary itself is concerned."

From this chronological account of what has passed it will be seen that an anomalous situation has arisen of much difficulty, and not without an element of danger; and that the considerations which point to Settlement Extension as the best solution may be summarized as follows :—

Summary of grounds for Extension.

The negotiations of 1899, left in an indeterminate state.

The need of sanitation, as proved by outbreaks of plague; the menace of further pestilence.

The need of incontestable police authority in place of the control freely given in 1899, now treated as the subject of conflict at every opportunity by an irregular Chinese Force.

The need of complete authority in other matters such as Supervision of Buildings; and for obviating inevitable friction as to the supply of Water, Electricity, Gas, etc., between a Chinese and a Foreign administration in juxtaposition; one facing the other across a boundary in some places covered by Foreign house property, in others running through the middle of a Municipal Road; with a teeming native population now under one authority, now under another.*

The objections of foreign owners based upon Treaty stipulations to entry upon their property by so called Chinese Constabulary.

The large foreign ownership of land; nearly all acquired before establishment of the Chapel Administration as reference to the plan of the Paoshan Survey of 1906 convincingly shows. The consequent right of the owners to efficient and unhindered foreign protection, and other Municipal advantages.

The need of official authority for taxation to pay the cost of such advantages, in place of any commercial arrangement such as the 'special rate' which has in the course of years become ineffective.

The need of the Foreign population to expand northward unhampered. Its views expressed by the vote of the Ratepayers.

The certainty of accentuation for the future of all the existing complications :—

(a) By future increases of foreign ownership which are inevitable.

(b) By future road improvements as authorised by Land Regulation VI : which in view of the large foreign ownership of land cannot justly be withheld by the Council.

* c/, Report of The American Association, *Shanghai Times*, December 1910.

REVOLUTIONARY ABDUCTION CASES.

At the beginning of the year, the local Republican Administration applied a system of forced loans and contributions to the Chinese residents in the Settlement, and, in many cases, resorted to threats of violence and the abduction of the victims in order to attain its object. Correspondence, containing the Council's official protests in three serious instances, is appended, together with a formal remonstrance on the matter generally addressed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in connexion with evidence that the Chamber was giving assistance. The Republican Administration, unfettered by central authority or supervision, was not deterred by official despatches.

It was, however, observed that its chief leaders resided in the Settlement and attended their offices in the Chinese city by daily visits; the Council accordingly suggested their arrest and detention, with a view to checking those abuses, and they were thereupon abruptly brought to an end.

CASE OF DONG YIH CHING AND DIEN TAN SUN.

These residents were forcibly taken from Yangtzepoo Road on December 29, 1911, and were released on January 20.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 4, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw the attention of the Consular Body to certain recent action on the part of the emissaries of the Revolutionary Party which has resulted in the virtual kidnapping of two Chinese by name Dong Yih Ching (唐錫卿) and Dien Tan Sun (田丹心). These men are connected with the Ta Ching Government Bank, and there is police evidence to show that, after various attempts to entice them into the City had failed, they were, on December 29, forcibly abstracted from No. 79 Yangtzepoo Road, carried to the riverside where two boats were waiting for them, and conveyed to the City.

The Council in the first place made representations to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who stated that the incident had no connexion with the Revolutionary movement, and was probably the work of bandits from the Pootung side. In the face, however, of exact detective knowledge of their whereabouts in the City, Dr. Wu has since admitted that the men are there.

The Council deferred making representations in this matter for some days at the earnest solicitation of certain of the men's friends, who were under the impression that they could secure their release by other methods, and stated that Foreign intervention would have unfortunate results and lead to further molestation. At present, however, there is every reason to believe that the men will be removed from Shanghai unless strong action is taken, and I have the honour to express the hope that the Consular Body will make an immediate demand for the men's release and return to the Settlement.

The outrage in question is one which the Council considers should not be allowed to go unchallenged in view of the strictly neutral attitude which the Foreign Authorities in the Settlement have consistently maintained, and the Council has little doubt that a firm remonstrance on the part of the Consular Body will prove effective.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 16, 1912.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of January 4, I forward herewith copy of a letter received from Mr. Wen Tsung-yao in reply to representations made by the Consular Body on the subject of a recent case of irregular arrest committed in the Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Office of Commissioner of Trade and Foreign Affairs.

Shanghai, January 13, 1912.

SIR,—With regard to your letter No. 36 written to Dr. Wu Ting-fang on January 11, I have the honour to state that I am now inquiring fully into the matter.

I am sending translations of your letter to the Military Governor in the City.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has already made many inquiries but has obtained no definite information, the Military Governor being unable to trace anyone connected with the arrest of the men mentioned or obtain any information about the case.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WEN TSUNG-YAO.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 5, 1912.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have now the honour to allude to the more general question of the levy of contributions by the Revolutionary Party now in progress in the Shanghai District, and in particular, in the Foreign Settlement.

To the collection of voluntary contributions towards the funds of the Party there can be no objection on the part of the Foreign Authorities, whose attitude of neutrality during the past two months has been dictated by a unanimous sense of what is fit. But the line between the collection of voluntary contributions and extortion, at no time one which is very clearly defined in China, becomes almost imperceptible. For this reason the Council considers it a duty to protect the Native Community in the Settlement so far as is possible from being coerced by threats and otherwise into making contributions towards the military expenses of the Revolutionary movement against their will.

The Council has evidence of a number of cases where wealthy Chinese, after receipt of a circular demanding contributions, have been harassed by repeated visits from alleged representatives of the Party. In another case a demand for a large sum has been accompanied by a threat that failure to comply will involve confiscation of property elsewhere. This is not an isolated case, indeed the Council is prepared to support the statement that a feeling of insecurity is being engendered among the prominent members of the Native Community, owing to systematic attempts to "squeeze" accompanied by threats of violence.

I have therefore the honour to suggest that this matter have the serious attention of the Consular Body, and that a protest, couched in terms of strong remonstrance, be lodged forthwith with the Revolutionary leaders. In the meanwhile the Council will do what is possible through the Police detective service to bring cases of attempted extortion to the notice of the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 16, 1912.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of January 5, I forward herewith copy of a letter received from Mr. Wen Tsung-yao in reply to representations made by the Consular Body on the subject of compulsory levy of contributions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Office of Commissioner of Trade and Foreign Affairs,
Shanghai, January 13, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of January 11, No. 35, addressed to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, I have the honour to state that it has received my full consideration, and that the sentiments expressed therein have my fullest sympathy.

The leading members of the Republican Party desire to make it known that they do not countenance in any way such acts as have given cause for the complaints and protest contained in your letter.

Those responsible for the lawlessness are actuated by motives with which we in no way agree and I wish to assure you that we are as anxious to prevent repetitions as are our Foreign friends.

It is my intention to immediately endeavour to devise measures to put a period to such irregular practices, and any suggestions that may occur to you in this regard will be gladly received. I wish to assure the Municipal Council of full co-operation in the effort to suppress those who illegally act within the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WEN TSUNG-YAO.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

*Translation of letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to * * * * dated December 25, 1911.*

This is to state that an official letter has been received from the Shanghai Military Government on the subject of appropriating house rents for the assistance of Military needs.

December 28, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is fixed for your visit to this Chamber for an interview. The original communication is copied, and you are requested to read it, and we must beg you to arrive early at the appointed time. We shall be obliged if you will not be late,

With compliments.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Translation of letter from Chen, Commander-in-chief of the Shanghai Military Government of the Chinese Republic, to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, dated December 14.

From the commencement of hostilities, the expenses have been very large and, although the general situation in the East and South is settled, the points at which Military must be used in the North remain numerous. The appropriation of military funds cannot therefore on any account be delayed. All depends upon the united support of our brethren for the preservation of the general situation. At a meeting held at Chang Su-ho's Garden it was proposed to exhort property owners to subscribe three months' house rent for the assistance of military needs. At that time all classes expressed their support, and on the spot there were those who made subscriptions amounting to one year's and half a year's entire rent. From this may be seen the high stage of progress to which our countrymen have arrived, and their enthusiastic love of country, all knowing that the life and property of each depends upon the protection given by the Military. But the circumstances of the Army are urgent, their need of funds is most pressing. It is accordingly fitting that this official letter be addressed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce requesting it to fix a date and assemble all classes by name, satisfactorily discussing procedure, and fixing an immediate date for putting it into execution, with a view to helping the needs of the Military. It will be fortunate if there is not the least delay and it is hoped that action will be taken accordingly.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 9, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the letter addressed to you by the Republican Party with reference to contributions to military needs, and circulated by yourselves to property holders during the month of December, has been brought to the Council's notice, together with a letter which you have addressed to a prominent Chinese resident and landowner peremptorily demanding attendance at an interview at the office of the Chamber at a given time, with a view to making such contributions.

I am directed to inform you that the Council has within its knowledge several cases in which the Republican Party have approached residents in the Settlement pressing them for money, and there is no room for doubt that the contributions which it has sought to obtain in this way would not be voluntary, but would be the result of intimidation and a threatening attitude.

It is certainly needless to point out to you that action of this kind is a most serious infringement of the neutrality which the Settlement is preserving with reference to the present contest. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce should be the last association to adopt irregular action of this kind, for, as the nominal corporate representative of Chinese trade in the Settlement, its proper rôle is undoubtedly to spare no effort to protect Chinese merchants from molestation, and to strive to counter-balance, as far as possible, the dislocation of business which unavoidably accompanies civil commotion.

I am therefore directed to express to you the Council's strong disapprobation of what has taken place, and its hope and confidence that for the future your efforts will be directed towards preserving a strictly neutral attitude, and encouraging native residents to resist and withstand all forced loans and unauthorized levies of every description.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN,
Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

CASE OF SUNG EU-TSANG.

This Chinese resident, the manager of the Ta Ching Government Bank, was abducted on March 24 and released on April 15, whereupon he made the following statement to the Police:—

STATEMENT.

'I was introduced to Mr. Liu Tien-sun (柳 滇 牛) an ex-Taotai of the Canton Constabulary by Mr. Chang Su-ho (張 叔 和) some time previous to my arrest. The ex-Taotai invited me to dinner in a foreign hotel near the Hardoon Garden and there he said he would give me an introduction to two men named Liang (梁) and Ting (鄧), whom he said were millionaires from the Straits Settlements; but the appointment was postponed for reasons unknown to me. Liang in company with the ex-Taotai, came and saw me at the Bank about 10.30 a.m. the day previous to my arrest. Liu the ex-Taotai said that Liang and Ting, the millionaires, intended to open a bank, and he suggested that I should

become the manager. I declined saying that as the Ta Ching Government Bank had gone into liquidation and the Republican Bank of China had been established, and having been asked by the Minister of Finance, Dr. Chen Chien-tao, to continue as manager I could not serve two masters. Liu said he would induce the two millionaires to subscribe \$2,000,000 as part capital of the Bank of China. Liu handed me an invitation card for tiffin at Siao Van Liu Dong (小萬劉堂). Jessfield, my name was the first one written on the card. Liang and Ting were the hosts. The tiffin was set for 2 p.m. and I went to Jessfield the following day, where I was arrested and taken by boat by about a dozen soldiers armed with revolvers to the 10th Regiment Camp at Nantao, and there I was detained. I was guarded by soldiers during the whole time I was detained and I was not allowed to walk about, nor allowed to read a newspaper, neither were any of my friends allowed to see me.

'Three days after my detention I was preliminarily tried in the camp by Wong (王) and Yang (楊) on instruction of General Zung Chi-mei (陳其美).

'I was questioned re the credit balance of the Bank and of funds belonging to the Manchou Government. No questions referring to the debt, current account, loans, or fixed deposits were asked me and no complainants appeared against me.'

'An official from the General's yamen came to the camp on April 15 at 9 p.m. with instructions from the General to set me free. The commander of the Regiment was not at the camp at that time, and the other officials discussed my release, and I was sent to the General's yamen where I was released at 10.30 p.m. I did not see General Zung Chi-mei during my detention, neither did I see him when I was released. I think that my release was due to arrangements made between Tang Shao-yi and General Zung Chi-mei.'

'I have never known the two complainants whose names have been published in the newspapers.'

'The publication in the Press caused by Zung Chi-mei that I have embezzled the Bank's money, and moved the shareholders to establish a Republican Central Bank under the style of the Bank of China, has no foundation at all.'

'I have suggested to the President of the Bank to audit the accounts and that is now being done at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Bubbling Well Road, by representatives of General Zung Chi-mei, Tang Shao-yi and the Directors and shareholders of the Bank.'

'I tendered my resignation to the President of the Bank on April 16, but it was not accepted. The President said he would write officially to all Foreign banks in Shanghai informing them that I have resumed duty in the capacity as Manager of the Bank of China from the 18th.

CASE OF CHING ZUNG-YUEN.

This Chinese resident, an ex official in the Salt Administration under the former government, was kidnapped on April 3 and liberated five days later.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 4, 1912.

SIR,—In some haste I have the honour to enclose copy of a Police Report received by the Council this morning, relating to a further case of abduction from the Settlement which took place in the Sinza Road at 6 p.m. yesterday evening. The Council is not at this moment aware whether the man Ching is still in the neighbourhood of Shanghai or not, but in any case it is the earnest hope of my colleagues and myself that some strong measure may be taken to ensure the discontinuance of disgraceful outrages of this character.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

POLICE REPORT.

At 6.10 p.m. on April 3, a native named Chen Ching-kee reported at Sinza Station that at about 6 p.m. his master Ching Zung-yuen, an ex-Salt Commissioner of Hangchow, residing at 2 Markham Road, had been kidnapped off Sinza Road and taken to Chapei in a carriage. Chen stated that at about 2 p.m. he accompanied his master and some friends to the Soochow Guild on Sinza Road to view a coffin which had been taken there on April 2. The party left at about 6 p.m. and as soon as they got outside the Guild, Ching was seized by about 10 men, who forced him into an open carriage and drove away over Markham Road Bridge to Chapei Central Police Station.

Detective Sub-Inspector Fitzgibbon made enquiries at the Chapei Police Station and was informed by the officials that Ching Zung-yuen was being detained in the Military Camp next door. Fitzgibbon was unable to obtain any information as to why or by whom Ching had been kidnapped.

The mafoo, who was in charge of the carriage in which Ching was taken to Chapei, stated that at 4.30 p.m. a man who gave his name as Ching Chun-chang came to his stable, 102 Park Road, ordered the carriage and instructed him to drive to the Soochow Guild on Sinza Road. He waited there about an hour. Ching Zung-yuen was seized as he came out of the Guild and forced into the carriage by 6 or 7 natives who also got into the vehicle. The mafoo protested and said he would not drive under such circumstances, whereupon 5 Chinese took hold of the pony's head, another snatched the whip,

whipped up the pony and took them to the Chapei Police Station where both the No. 1 and the small maofo were detained till 10 p.m. when they were sent away without being paid anything for the carriage hire.

As the carriage was passing Ching's residence on Markham Road, a Sikh watchman in the employ of the kidnapped man, seeing his master being taken away in a carriage, followed behind to the military camp, adjoining the Central Police Station in Chapei, where he (the Sikh) was taken inside and detained till about 11 p.m. when he was released and returned to 2 Markham Road.

At 11 p.m. Chen Ching-kee reported that Ching's Secretary, Koh Tsoong-ming, was taken to Chapei at the same time as his master and had not yet returned.

C. D. BRUCE.

Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 6, 1912.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of April 4 I have now the honour to hand you, herewith enclosed, copies of five Statements of eye-witnesses of the events which have culminated in the abduction of Mr. Ching Zung-yuen from the Settlement, also of a letter of apology from General Zung Ji-mei.

As this outrage has occurred in sequence with the abduction of the Banker Sung and other persons, and in the knowledge that the Republican local authorities have in contemplation the arrest or abduction of more than 40 further Chinese residents of prominence or wealth, the Council considers that the time for apologies and other similar insincere expressions of astonishment and regret is past.

I have therefore the honour to suggest that the Consular Body treat this matter as one of the greatest urgency, and authorise the arrest and detention of those of the Republican leaders who are making the Settlement their place of residence, until the whole number of abductees are set at liberty and heavily compensated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Statement by Tser Foh (周福), servant at No. 2 Markham Road.

I was in my master's house about 6 p.m. when Koh Tsoong-ming came in and told me to run after the carriage, which was just passing the house, Koh said my master had been captured by some men. I then rushed out of the house and followed the carriage which was driven very fast in the direction of Paoshan.

Koh Tsoong-ming followed by the Indian watchman and myself ran after the carriage into Paoshan to the Central Police Station. I was prevented by soldiers from entering the Station into which my master had been taken.

Koh Tsoong-ming and the Indian watchman came on the scene and we all tried to get into the Station.

Koh and the Indian watchman were both seized by the soldiers and the Indian was assaulted by the soldiers. They were both taken into the Station, this was about 6.30 p.m. I then went home and at about 8.30 p.m. the Indian returned home and he told me that Koh Tsoong-ming was detained in the Station.

Statement of Bhur Singh.

I am watchman at No. 2 Markham Road and have been employed there about five months. My wages are \$20 a month. Yesterday, Wednesday, the 3rd April, my master went out sometime before tiffin. He and his secretary and another went out together, on foot. I was standing at the door. Sometime after 5 p.m. my master's secretary came running up and said the master had been taken away by Koh Ming Tongs in a carriage. I noticed the secretary's sleeve was torn. He pointed at the carriage which was then 10 or 12 doors away going very fast towards the bridge. The secretary and I ran after the carriage immediately. The carriage went over the bridge into Chinese territory. We followed. The carriage went to the Chinese Police Station. There were 3 men in the carriage besides master. I tried to get to the carriage, and was asked what I wanted. I said I have come for my master. I was pushed aside, kicked and roughly handled and my turban pulled off. The master was taken out and put into one room in the station and the secretary and I were put in another. I did not see master again. I was kept there for several hours. I had no watch, so cannot say exactly how long. The door was locked. We were offered food but did not take any. Finally I was released and told to get away from the place. The secretary was still kept there.

April 4, 1912.

Statement by Chen Ching-kee, assistant accountant in Ching Hwa Company, 36 Soochow Road.

I called on Mr. Ching at his house No. 2 Markham Road yesterday at about 5 p.m. Mr. Ching is an old friend of mine. A servant told me that Ching had gone to the Soochow Guild on Sinza Road to interview his mother's coffin which had recently been placed there.

I went to the Guild where I met Mr. Ching who had a look at the coffin and left the Guild. On leaving the Guild on our way to Mr. Ching's house walking along Sinza Road a short distance from the Guild we met about 10 men with an open carriage. Some of them were in the carriage and the others were on the road. The men on the road got hold of Mr. Ching by the queue and forced him into the carriage, and the men in the carriage held him, he was partly lying in the carriage and one of Ching's feet was injured in the struggle. They then drove away quickly along Sinza Road to Markham Road and crossed the Markham Road Bridge into Paoshan district. I pursued the carriage as far as No. 2 Markham Road, but I could not follow any further as they drove too fast. I called out "Police, Police" on Sinza Road and a Chinese constable's attention was drawn to my cries for Police. The Chinese constable saw the carriage and he attempted to stop it but could not do so owing to the speed of the carriage, he blew his whistle.

Koh Tsong-ming who is Mr. Ching's private secretary was with me at the time, he also called out police, and pursued the carriage, Koh and Tser Foh, a servant and the Indian watchman followed the carriage into Paoshan district. Koh Tsong-ming and myself were assaulted by the captors of Mr. Ching when we attempted to rescue him on Sinza Road.

April 4, 1912.

Statement by Koh Tsong-ming, private secretary to Mr. Ching, residing at No. 2 Markham Road.

About 3 p.m. yesterday I went with my master Ching Zung-yuen together with his nephew to the Soochow Guild on Sinza Road to worship Ching's mother, whose coffin was lately placed there.

Shortly after our arrival at the Guild, Chen Ching-kee, the accountant, also came. Four of us left the Guild at about 4 p.m. We intended to go to Foochow Road by tramcar to buy some goods and were just going to board the car on Sinza Road near the Soochow Guild when 3 or 4 men wearing ordinary Chinese jackets, got hold of Mr. Ching by his queue and called a carriage which was near by. One of the men jumped into the carriage and pulled Mr. Ching into it, the others were pushing him. I and Chen Ching-kee asked them what the matter was, but they made no reply. We then attempted to rescue him, but we could not do so, as several other men came to assist them. We were then both assaulted and my clothes were torn. At that moment there were about 10 of them, we called out "Police." A native P.C. near by started to blow his whistle, but he did not assist us in rescuing our master.

They then drove at full speed along the Sinza Road, I and Chen Ching-kee chased the carriage and shouted for a Policeman but no other Policeman came. The carriage was driven in the direction of Paoshan via Markham Road bridge. On arrival at my master's house on Markham Road I called Tser Foh the servant and the Indian watchman to follow me. We pursued the carriage over the Markham Road Bridge. At an alleyway near the Paoshan Police Station my master was taken into a Tax Station, and myself and the Indian were also taken into this Tax Station. While there we saw several of the men who captured our master, several of them took their jackets off, exposing a piece of white cloth with some characters on. I could not read the characters clearly. One of these men had a brass plate attached to his clothes on which was written two characters (血軍).

I asked him where my master was and they told me he was not there and they called soldiers to chase us out. One of the men who captured Mr. Ching said that I and the Indian were the guards of Mr. Ching and that we would not be let loose, they then got hold of us and put us in a room which the soldiers use to take their meals. About three hours later we were transferred to another room in the Tax Station and a few minutes later again transferred to a waiting room, where we stayed for about two hours, and four or five soldiers guarding us. About 11 p.m. one of the soldiers, apparently an officer, came and told the Indian to go away.

When the Indian had left I asked the soldiers who were watching me to allow me to see my master. They then went and asked permission from the officer and I was allowed to see my master. I saw Mr. Ching in a small room, his head was broken and he was bleeding and his feet were also injured.

I asked Mr. Ching what he was arrested for and he replied he did not know. Mr. Ching said that the Military Government were going to send him to Nanking that evening and he asked me to go with him as I knew his affairs at Hangchow. He asked me to go back home and tell the family not to be frightened, and send some clothing and money. The soldiers told me I could not go, as the captors were detectives of General Zung Chi-mei of the Military Government in the Shanghai City and they refused to let me go. I was then placed in a room upstairs where two soldiers held watch over me the whole night.

About 9 a.m. I got permission from the officer to see my master, who told me to get some clothing from home if possible. I then obtained permission from the officer and I was allowed to go home and the officer told me he was going to send my master first to Soochow and he told me to bring clothing and money to Soochow, that I should go by train to Soochow and meet my master there. My master objected to this and told me to stay with him and follow when he was to be sent away and I agreed to this.

At 11 a.m. my master was taken into a carriage, when I saw this I jumped into the carriage also but they pulled me out, and told me that my master was going to be sent to Nanking, and I myself would be detained for another three hours when I would be released. About half an hour later the carriage returned and the officer told me that he had received a telegram that it was not necessary to send my master to Nanking.

At 1 p.m. the officer said that my master would be sent to the Shanghai General who wished to ask my master some questions, that the General at that time was in a house near the Tax Station. My master was then again sent in a carriage guarded by soldiers. I do not know where he was taken to and I do not know where he is now. I

waited at the Tax Station till about 2 p.m. when I was told to go. I then went to my master's house where I was told to go to the Sinza Police Station and the Sinza Police told me to go to the Central Police Station.

While I was detained in the upstairs room during the night the officer came and told me that my master was wanted by General Lan Tien-wei of Kwa Tung, Commander Pah at Pukow and General Tsiang of Hangchow.

Petition from the Family of Ching to the Central Police Station.

We beg to state that our master Ching Zung-yuen is residing at No. 2 Markham Road.

At 5.30 p.m. he was carried away by over 10 men at the door of the Soochow Guild on Sinza Road. He was placed in a four-wheel carriage which was driven to a temple near the Chapel Police Station via Markham Road passing the door of our house. Our Indian watchman, Bu Singh, and a friend named Koh Zoong-ming were also taken away. Our master was lying in the carriage, his feet which were seriously injured projected outside the carriage. All members of our family were deeply sorrowful on receiving the message.

Our master was formerly a Commissioner of Salt Administration of Chekiang province. He did not embezzle any public funds nor did he oppose Republicanism. Yesterday we sent men to the Chapel Police Station to make enquiries but they were told by the soldiers there that he was about to be sent to Nanking.

We immediately made a report to the Sinza Station to this effect. We venture to believe that as we are residents of the Settlement we should receive protection of your Police. Now they sent soldiers to the Settlement to illegally carry away our master and we cannot hope for peace to live in the Settlement.

We pray that the Police will immediately make enquiries into the matter and demand the release of our master according to regulations and then all members of our family will be ever grateful for your kindness.

Members of the family of Ching.

Dated, 4th day of the 4th moon of the Chinese Republican calendar.

Shanghai, April 4, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I learn with regret and surprise of the abduction of Ching Zung-yuen. It was done entirely without my knowledge, and I am taking vigorous measures to get him restored into the Settlements. I assure you I will do my utmost to see that this is done, and I apologize for the outrage, which was undoubtedly perpetrated by some irresponsibles.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully.
CHEN CHI-MEI.

To Col. C. D. BRUCE,
Central Police Station, Shanghai.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1912 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the consular representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Belgium.

Four petitions have been filed during the course of the year. Two of these were by dismissed members of the Police Force who disputed the provisions of the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund, and in both cases the Court found for the plaintiff with costs. The pleadings in the former are appended with the judgment and documents relating to the Council's application for a re-hearing.

The particulars of the suit of the Chapei Waterworks are set out elsewhere in this Report under the heading "Water Supply beyond the Settlement."

The petition of Messrs. Nissim and Howard, relating to the widening of the Nanking Road, was withdrawn.

IN RE EX-SUB-INSPECTOR MOREY.

PETITION.

1. That the plaintiff is a resident of the International Settlement of Shanghai and a British subject.
2. That by an agreement in writing dated December 27, 1899, made at Shanghai between the plaintiff and the defendant, the plaintiff entered the employ of the defendant on December 30, 1899, as police constable (3rd class) for a period of five years. Plaintiff served the defendant under said agreement for the full term thereof, and was promoted successively by defendant during the period of said agreement from 3rd class constable to 2nd class sergeant. At the end of the said period plaintiff was granted home leave for nine months.
3. That on plaintiff's return to Shanghai after expiry of his aforementioned home leave, a second agreement in writing dated October 18, 1905, was made by and between plaintiff and defendant wherein plaintiff undertook to continue in defendant's service as police sergeant for a period of three years. Plaintiff duly completed said term of employment and was promoted by defendant during same to the rank of sub-inspector. On October 18, 1908, a third agreement was made by and between plaintiff and defendant, wherein plaintiff undertook to continue further in defendant's service for a further period of three years as sub-inspector, and plaintiff duly carried out and performed his obligations under the said contract, and during said term was granted home leave for nine months as provided for in said contracts.
4. That on the conclusion of the third term of plaintiff's employment in defendant's service a fourth agreement dated September 30, 1911, was made by and between plaintiff and defendant wherein plaintiff undertook to serve defendant as sub-inspector for a further period of three years. Plaintiff duly entered into the performance of the said last mentioned agreement and on December 11 was dismissed from the service of defendant, said dismissal being notified and confirmed by an order dated December 14, 1911, issued by the defendant. Plaintiff craves leave to refer further at the hearing to the aforesaid agreements should further reference be deemed needful.
- 5.—That the defendant has deducted monthly and withheld, beginning October 1, 1905, that is to say, from the beginning of the second agreement between the parties hereinbefore referred to, five per cent of plaintiff's salary from the amount of salary due plaintiff, said deduction having been made monthly throughout the continuation of the said second agreement and throughout the continuation of the third agreement between the parties, and also during the life of the fourth agreement until the termination thereof.
- 6.—That the above said deductions from the pay of the plaintiff have been made by defendant pursuant to the terms of the "Rules governing the Superannuation Fund" promulgated by the defendant, a copy of said rules being hereto attached marked Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof. That said monthly deductions of pay together with other contributions have been placed by defendant in a fund known as the Superannuation Fund and allowed to accumulate with interest on the same at the rate of six per cent per annum for the benefit of defendant's employees participating therein.
- 7.—That the amount due plaintiff from said Superannuation Fund on account of said monthly deductions of five per cent from his pay with accumulated interest figured to June 30, 1911, only amounted on November 30, 1911, to the sum of Tls. 773.33 Shanghai sycee, and that the defendant withholds the said sum from the plaintiff and refuses payment thereof to the plaintiff, and that neither the said total sum nor any part thereof have been paid to the plaintiff either at the conclusion of the several contracts of employment or at the termination of his service in the police by dismissal on December 11, 1911.
- 8.—That upon the dismissal of the plaintiff from the service of the defendant as hereinbefore alleged, the defendant notified the plaintiff that all of the plaintiff's interest in the aforesaid Superannuation Fund was forfeit under the Rule 9 of the said rules governing the Superannuation Fund. Plaintiff avers that the action of the defendant in attempting to declare a forfeiture of plaintiff's aforesaid interest and share made up of plaintiff's contributions to said fund, is illegal and void, and that Rule 9 of the aforesaid rules in so far as it provides for a forfeiture of the amount of plaintiff's share and

interest in said fund made up of the aforesaid deductions of five per cent from plaintiff's salary, together with accumulated interest thereon as oppressive, unreasonable, and contrary to public policy, and is inoperative, illegal, and void.

9.—Wherefore, plaintiff prays that he have judgment against the defendant for the said sum of Tls. 773.33 Shanghai sycee, together with interest figured from June 30, 1911, for costs of suit, and such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet.

FLEMING AND RICE,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

Shanghai, January 5, 1912.

ANSWER.

1.—The defendants admit the allegations of fact contained in the said petition and also the further facts set forth in the statement which is filed with this answer.

2. The defendants deny that their action in attempting to declare a forfeiture of the plaintiff's interest, and share in the Superannuation Fund as alleged in paragraph 8 of the said petition is illegal or void, or that Rule 9 of the rules governing the said fund is in any respect oppressive, unreasonable or contrary to public policy or is inoperative, illegal or void, as stated in the said paragraph 8.

3.—The defendants pray that the said petition may be dismissed with costs.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
Counsel for the Defendant.

Shanghai, January 19, 1912.

In December 1899 plaintiff was in the service of the British Navy on a ship lying at Hongkong. His time expired in that month. Just prior to the expiration of his time in the Navy he wrote the Police Department at Shanghai applying for a post in the Police. Reply came to his letter from the Chief Inspector of Police at Shanghai stating that if he could show a discharge with good character from the Navy and would pay his own passage from Hongkong to Shanghai he would be taken on in the Police. This he did and was engaged accordingly. Plaintiff could then have re-engaged in the Navy; he was then 31 years old.

Rule 9 of the rules governing the Superannuation Fund has not been invariably enforced amongst Municipal employees generally by the Council. About three years ago one Hersted, a Dane, employed in the Municipal Tax Office under a contract containing as part thereof the rules governing the Superannuation Fund, was dismissed for misconduct (drunkenness). Forfeiture of the superannuation fund to his credit was not enforced, and he was paid the full sum, including the contributions of the Council, standing to his credit in the Fund.

There was some hesitation on the part of the Council about the re-engaging of plaintiff W. D. Morey in October 1911. The Council knew that plaintiff was somewhat addicted to drink, but after delaying the signing of his agreement for about two weeks the agreement was finally signed by the Council.

JUDGMENT.

The Plaintiff while under a contract with the Defendants, the term of which was three years from September 30, 1911, was dismissed and he sues for the accumulated amount of his contributions to a Superannuation Fund instituted by the Defendants during this and previous similar contracts.

The Defendants claim to confiscate those contributions under the ninth of certain Rules Governing the Superannuation Fund which reads: "In case an employé is dismissed for misconduct . . . he shall forfeit all claim upon the Fund."

These rules were never signed or otherwise formally accepted by the Plaintiff nor are they attached to his present contract.

Land Regulation XXIV expressly limits Municipal employees' appointments to three years and any rules made by the Defendants which conflict with the Land Regulations are manifestly *ultra vires*, and the preamble to the Plaintiff's agreement which recites his previous employment by the Council and an agreement that he shall continue in the service of the Defendants, cannot make the term of his agreement exceed the limit laid down in the Land Regulations.

Moreover that Agreement in Clause 7 provides the penalty for failing, in the words of Clause 3, to "acquit and demean himself soberly, respectably and properly," and he remains subject to his own Courts in case such failure amounts to a legal offence.

The sixth clause of the latest agreement signed by the Parties states explicitly that the Council shall pay the employé a salary of Tls. 120 Shanghai Sycee per calendar month payable on the last day of each month. The Defendants have as a fact not carried out this covenant but have kept in suspense five per cent. of the salary payable under their own contract to the employé on the last day of each month. Nor did they deal with this deduction with the free consent of the Plaintiff who had no option in the matter, but they made the deduction and dealt with it under Rules which they made and amended without consulting the employé. They may justify this under Clause 4 of the Agreement, but that clause refers only to Instructions to and Rules as to the duties of employés and the conditions of joining the Council's service: and if the Defendants wish to plead that acceptance of the Rules Governing the Superannuation Fund is a condition of joining the Council's service, they are met by the difficulty of reconciling such a plea with the plain words of Clause 6, which unconditionally

bind them to pay to the Employé the stipulated monthly salary; nor does mere acquiescence by the Plaintiff in the Defendants' action suffice to vary the terms of his Agreement or to deprive him of his rights under it.

It is not necessary in this case to go into the question whether supposing both parties had formally accepted and signed the Rules Governing the Superannuation Fund, Rule 9 would be enforceable; nor does the analogy of Government departments' practice apply to this suit.

On the contract brought before us the Plaintiff must succeed and even more as regards deductions from his stipulated pay made under previous similar contracts during which he satisfied his employers.

Judgment :—That the Defendants forthwith pay to the Plaintiff one-third of the total sum standing in the Superannuation Fund to his credit calculated up to the date of his dismissal with interest thereon at six per cent up to the date of such payment. He is further entitled to and the Defendants shall pay to him the reasonable costs of this suit, to be presented, if disputed, to this Court for examination and taxation. The Defendants shall likewise pay the fees of this Court according to scale.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

PAUL VON BURI,

Consul-General for Germany and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

E. D. H. FRASER,

Consul-General for Great Britain and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

Shanghai, February 14, 1912.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING.

The above-named Defendants apply to this Honourable Court for a re-hearing of the above suit on the following grounds:—

1.—The Judgment of this Court delivered on February 14, 1912, assumes that the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund which are referred to in the Judgment were not attached to the Plaintiff's Contract and were not formally accepted by the Plaintiff. The Petition of the Plaintiff did not allege that the said Rules had not been accepted by him and did not form part of his Contract with the Defendants and the Defendants therefore assumed (as upon the pleadings and the argument of Plaintiff's Counsel they were entitled to do) that the Plaintiff relied upon the fact that one of the said Rules (No. 9) was incorporated in his Contract and was illegal and void. As a matter of fact a copy of the said Rules was attached to the Plaintiff's Contract and it is submitted that by his signature of the said Contract the said Rules were by him formally accepted as a part thereof. It could moreover have been established by evidence that the Plaintiff's attention had been particularly called to the Rules both in 1902 when they were made and in 1909 when they were modified and that he had accepted them in their entirety. At the hearing of the case the Plaintiff's Counsel undertook to put in all Agreements relevant to the matter in issue and such undertaking was given in the hearing of the Court and was accepted by Defendants' Counsel. The non-compliance of the Plaintiff's Counsel with the terms of this undertaking had led the Court into mistake regarding a question of fact on which the Judgment of the Court is wholly or partly based.

2.—In Clause 4 of the Plaintiff's Agreement it is stated that he "shall be bound by the conditions of joining the Council's service adopted by the Council by Resolution made on August 31, 1898, as the same or any new—conditions may be for the time being in force." It is submitted that acceptance of the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund was a condition of the Plaintiff's joining, i.e. rejoining the Council's service in 1911. In this connection it may be observed that the enactment of the above Rules was sanctioned by a Ratepayers' Meeting held on March 20, 1903, and that an increase of 10 per cent in the salaries of the employés (including the Plaintiff) removed all possibility of complaint as to the compulsory deduction of 5 per cent. The facts regarding this increase are set out on page 193 of the Annual Report of the Municipal Council for the year ending December 31, 1902.

3.—The fourth paragraph of the Judgment beginning "Land Regulation XXIV, etc." apparently decides that the Plaintiff's Agreement contravenes Land Regulation XXIV. It has never been contended by the Defendants that they have engaged or are entitled to engage employés for periods longer than a period of three years; but they contend that the Land Regulations do not:—(a) Prevent them from offering inducements to employés to re-engage for a further period or further periods of three years (b) Prevent them from re-engaging employés for a further period or further periods of three years (c) Prevent them from reciting the facts of previous employment and intention to re-engage in any new Agreement.

4.—Paragraph 5 of the Judgment states that Clause 7 of the Plaintiff's Agreement "provides the penalty for, etc." It is respectfully submitted that:—

(a) No penalty is provided by Clause 7 although the Clause permits the Council to determine the Agreement of a defaulting employé.

(b) If the clause provides "a penalty" the Court by the use of the words "the penalty" assumes to decide that the penalty provided in Clause 7 is the only penalty to which the Plaintiff can be subject. It is respectfully submitted that there is nothing illegal or improper in an Agreement which by different Clauses provides different and coincident penalties for a single breach: e.g. forfeiture of bonus, return of passage money, payment of damages. The Plaintiff's Agreement provides for no penalty except forfeiture of interest in the Superannuation Fund.

5.—If the provisions of the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund are not incorporated in the Plaintiff's Agreement it is clear that the Council's undertaking to pay him Taels 120 per month is not and cannot be varied by any outside

transaction to which the Plaintiff has not assented. It is respectfully submitted that the words of the Judgment "Clause 6 which *unconditionally* binds them to pay to the employés the stipulated monthly salary" are conclusive of the fact that the Judgment rests on the assumption that the Rules of the Superannuation Fund are not incorporated in the Plaintiff's Agreement: otherwise the phrase "*unconditionally* binds" would not have been used. If the above assumption is not correct the Judgment in its present form cannot stand.

6.—Under Article XI of the Land Regulations the Council are empowered to make Bye-laws "relating to their officers and servants" without the co-operation of the Consular or Diplomatic Bodies or of a Special Meeting of Ratepayers.

7.—By the Judgment of this Honourable Court in case of Hugo Weber delivered on August 2, 1909, it was held that the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund were binding on a Municipal Employé who had resigned the service of the Defendants without sufficient cause.

8.—The Rule in question has been invariably enforced where applicable and in particular has been enforced on three occasions within the last six months. It is submitted that a decision of this Court directly at variance with the Judgment referred to in the last preceding paragraph places the Plaintiff in an unduly favourable position with relation to other employés whose conduct was possibly less reprehensible than his own.

9.—As the Court has decided that it is unnecessary to enquire into the question whether Rule 9 would be enforceable if both parties had formally accepted and signed the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund, the Defendants respectfully deprecate the statement that the analogy of government departments' practice does not apply to this suit. If this statement is correct which the Defendants respectfully doubt (seeing that the "analogy"—if the word is used in its English meaning—between a Municipal Government department and a Royal Government department is complete) the Defendants state that at the hearing of the suit they never presented to the Court any argument based on such analogy but referred to the Law of one European Country as a general answer to the statement of the Plaintiff's Counsel concerning the illegality of their Agreement with his client.

10.—The Defendants submit that they are entitled to a re-hearing of this suit upon the above grounds and generally upon the ground that the Judgment rests upon error in fact upon misconception as to the joint effect of Land Regulation XXIV and the recitals in the Plaintiff's Agreement and if allowed to stand avoids all existing Agreements of re-engaged Municipal employés.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
Counsel for the Defendant.

Shanghai, March 2, 1912.

March 4, 1912.

SIR,—We have just received copy of Application for re-hearing filed by the Defendants in the case of W. D. Morey v. The Shanghai Municipal Council, and beg leave to oppose the same briefly as follows:—

1.—Paragraph One of the Application is apparently based on the statement contained in the Judgment of the Court of Consuls to the effect that the Rules Governing the Superannuation Fund were not attached to the Plaintiff's agreement. If defendant's counsel interpreted this expression to mean a mere corporeal attachment, that is to say that a sheet containing these rules printed thereon, it is admitted that such a sheet was attached to Plaintiff's agreement. But the Court, in its Judgment, showed that these rules were not made a part of the agreement by the language used, and a mere corporeal attachment is immaterial.

Plaintiff's petition alleged simply that the money claimed had been withheld by Defendant and that it was due and owing to Plaintiff, and it is nowhere admitted therein that the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund were accepted or agreed to as a part of his Agreement. Plaintiff alleged the facts simply as it is proper that a petition should do, leaving the law applicable thereto to be applied later.

Plaintiff's counsel handed to the Consuls, at their request, Plaintiff's copy of his last contract, which at the close of the hearing was handed back to him voluntarily by the Court.

2.—This point of the Application has been decided against the Defendant in the Judgment, the reasoning leading to the Court's conclusion being given.

3.—It cannot be denied that the whole Superannuation Fund Scheme constitutes on the part of the Council a contract which is *ultra vires* as indicated by the Court in its judgment. For instance, Rule 6 of the Rules governing the Superannuation provides that "an employé who has served the Council for 20 consecutive years . . . shall be entitled to retire." Moreover an employé agrees, under certain conditions to allow the Council to deduct sums from his pay for a period up to 20 years. The employé cannot be a party to a contract with the Council without the Council being a party as well.

4, 5 and 6 of the Application are passed without comment. Paragraph 7: An entirely different question was decided in this case, the employé suing for the bonus of ten per cent offered by the Council. The Court held that he could not get it without complying with the conditions laid down by the Council, it being a gift from the Council attainable on compliance with their conditions. With this holding we have never been at variance.

Paragraph 10 of the Application: There is no difficulty to be apprehended by the Municipal Council by reason of the unsettling of the status of contracts with Municipal employés. Employés are entitled as a matter of equity to say whether they wish to participate in the Superannuation Fund Scheme or not, and the Judgment as rendered simply secures to them this right.

We have only this morning procured from the Court a copy of Defendants' Application, none having been sent us and we request that the matter be set down for hearing in Court before the Application is granted.

We beg leave to request that you kindly submit this letter to the Judges of the Court of Consuls.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
FLEMING & RICE.

H. J. BRETT, Esq.,
Secretary, Court of Foreign Consuls.

ORDER OF THE COURT ON APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING.

Upon consideration of the application of the Defendants in the above suit for a re-hearing, the Court decides that no valid cause is shown for such a re-hearing. The application is refused.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

PAUL VON BURI,

Consul-General for Germany and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

E. D. H. FRASER,

Consul-General for Great Britain and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

Shanghai, March 12, 1912.

REGISTRATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The following correspondence records the special footing upon which the members of the Police Force have been placed by the Foreign Office.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 18, 1912.

SIR,—The Council has learnt from your note of February 29 to the Captain-Superintendent that you have revived the question of the registration of British members of the Police Force, which has on several previous occasions been the subject of unofficial discussion.

Inasmuch as your predecessors in office, during a period of nearly half a century, have recognized that as members of an international body such as the Municipal Police Force, these British subjects are exempt and excused from payment of the Registration Fee, the Council ventures to express the hope that you will do likewise.

The Force as a whole considers that service under the King's Regulations (No. 1 of 1910) constitutes sufficient registration without further civil procedure, and with this view the Council is in sympathy.

The Council would be prepared to pay these annual charges from the public funds were it not for the unfairness which would thereby result as regards those members of the Force who are of other nationalities as well as employés in other branches of the Council's Service.

The course formerly prevailing under which certificates were issued without fee and marked "Police Constable—Gratis," appears to be the best under the circumstances. I may cite Nos. 1009 and 1011 of the year 1901, which have been sent in for the Council's inspection.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

E. D. H. FRASER, Esq., C.M.G.,
H. M. Consul-General.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, March 21, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt yesterday of your letter of 18th instant on the subject of the registration of British subjects employed as Police Constables by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

The terms of Article 162 of the 1904 Order in Council prevent my recognizing the British members of an international force as in a different position from other British residents in regard to registration; nor does careful examination of the King's Regulation No. 1 of 1910 reveal any provision for special or separate registration of the Britons serving in the Shanghai Municipal Police.

I have heard that at some earlier period it was the practice to swear in constables before their consul. If this were so, it might explain the attitude of my predecessors previous to 1904.

In accordance with my verbal promise to the Captain-Superintendent, I am submitting the matter to His Majesty's Secretary of State and will forward copy of your letter under reply.

Pending instructions from home I do not propose to call upon the Britons concerned to register themselves at this office.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, June 12, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have now received a reply from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relative to the registration of British subjects employed in the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir Edward Grey is advised that under the China Orders in Council as they stand British subjects serving in the Police Force are not entitled to claim exemption from the obligation to register themselves in the ordinary way.

On the other hand the object of registration is that the local authorities may have knowledge of the British subjects within their district, and Sir Edward Grey considers that this object is already achieved without civil registration in the case of British members of a Police Force largely recruited from British sources and under British auspices, and commanded by a British officer.

In view of these considerations, it does not appear to Sir Edward Grey desirable that the obligation incumbent upon British residents in Shanghai to register themselves annually at the Consulate-General should be insisted upon in the case of British members of the Municipal Force.

I am, however, instructed to ask that the Captain-Superintendent may be requested to send to His Majesty's Consul-General at the beginning of every year a list of British subjects serving under him, which list will be accepted as registration duly carried out under the Order-in-Council 1904.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.



BUND BRIDGE OVER THE YANGKINGPANG.

TRAMWAYS.

ROLLING STOCK AND IMPROVED SERVICE.

Owing to the inadequacy of the existing rolling stock, as evidenced by the constant overcrowding of the trams, the question of the provision of a more frequent service was the subject of representation to the Company during 1911, and early in the year plans were submitted and approved of a new type of car, the main features of the design of which are as follows :—

- (1) Separate 1st Class and 3rd Class entrances between the two compartments, and no passage-way whatever through platforms to or from the street.
- (2) Long wheel-base trucks, of an approved radial principle, which will enable the cars to run without the swaying movement of the present cars which is due mainly to the short wheel-base.
- (3) As all entrances and exits would be by the central platform they would be under the Conductor's control.
- (4) To enable the 3rd Class to load and unload practically as quickly as the 1st Class and thereby reduce delay at stopping places, provision is made for two lines of 3rd Class passengers entering or leaving as compared with one line of 1st Class, the accommodation of the 3rd Class compartment being approximately double that of the 1st Class.

With this question is connected that of an increase in the number of trailers and the construction of an additional turnout to enable cars to pass from the Chekiang Road eastward into the Nanking Road, as to which the following correspondence has taken place :—

Shanghai, February 26, 1912.
 DEAR SIR,—I enclose blue print of plan P-15, showing proposed turnout from Chekiang Road eastwards into Nanking Road, for the construction of which I shall be glad to receive permit in due course.

Yours faithfully,
 D. McCOLL,
 General Manager,
 Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

The ENGINEER, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 15, 1912.
 SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 26, and, in reply thereto, to say that the Council is not prepared to sanction an additional tramway loop at the crossing of the Nanking and Chekiang Roads, where the vehicular and other traffic is already very congested.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
 Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.
 General Manager,
 Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, March 19, 1912.
 SIR,—With reference to your letter of March 15, intimating the Council's decision not to sanction the laying of the turnout at the corner of the Nanking and Chekiang Roads, I am directed to recall that your letter dated October 5, 1911, intimated the Council's desire that a more frequent service of cars should be provided, necessitating additional Rolling Stock. It was on the assumption that the Council would, as a matter of course, approve the proposed turnout from Chekiang Road eastwards into Nanking Road that the Company decided to make the application for the provision of additional cars, which is contained in my letter to you of this date headed "Rolling Stock" as this turnout is required in order to give the more frequent service where it is most needed.

I am further desired to explain that, in view of the traffic requirements, neither of the two westward turnouts at the junction in question is made use of for a route, although both might be used regularly if the Company found it suitable to do so. As neither of these two turnouts is found suitable for the traffic requirements, it is thought that no objection should be raised to the laying of one turnout suitable for regular use.

It is earnestly hoped that, with this explanation, the Council will favourably reconsider the decision intimated in your letter under reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 D. McCOLL,
 General Manager,
 Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 19, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated January 13, intimating the provisional approval of the Council to the proposed new type of Motor Car, I am now directed to send you final drawing of this car and to apply for the sanction of the Council to the provision of 10 cars of this type.

I am, at the same time, desired to ask the Council's permission for the provision of 15 additional trailer cars, which is the estimated number called for to meet the traffic requirements of the different routes, both local and through. The Board desires to remind the Council that its approval "to augment the number of trailer cars in use as may be necessary to meet the requirements of traffic" was published in Municipal Gazette No. 125 dated April 21, 1910.

The application herein made is necessarily subject to the Council's approval being given to the proposed turnout from Chekiang Road eastwards into Nanking Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MCCOLL,
General Manager,

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 25, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of March 19.

With regard to the proposed additional lines which you desire to lay at the corner of the Nanking and Chekiang Roads, I am directed to repeat the decision contained in my letter of March 15, that the Council is unwilling to sanction this extension owing to the already congested state of the traffic at this important road crossing. Were it possible for your Company to arrange for the widening of the Nanking Road at this point, by acquiring and converting to road purposes a strip of the frontage of Cadastral Lot 508, the case would assume a different complexion.

That you should connect the Council's assent to this proposal with your suggested increase in the rolling stock is incomprehensible, for the correspondence in October last on the subject of the frequency of the service, contained no allusion to any contemplated new lines or change of route.

With regard to trailer cars, I am also directed to repeat the decision contained in my letter of October 12, that no addition to the present number of trailers will be allowed until the motor cars in commission have reached a total of 80. This decision was published in the Municipal Gazette on October 19, 1911, when the Council laid down that 30 trailers are adequate for the requirements of traffic until the number of motor cars is increased to the figure named.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. MCCOLL, Esq.,
Secretary and General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 2, 1912.

SIR,—Your letter of March 25 has been considered at a special meeting of the Board. In reply, I am desired to state.

(1) Observations extending over eight consecutive hours, embracing the busiest periods of the day, show that of the total traffic coming from Chekiang Road (North of Nanking Road) about 90 per cent consists of rickshas and over 8 per cent of wheelbarrows; also that the times of the most frequent passage of these small vehicles occur at other than the "rush" periods of foreign traffic in Nanking Road.

(2) A considerable proportion of the ricksha traffic at the corner in question turns eastwards into Nanking Road, and this traffic should be reduced by the proposed new service of tramcars for which the turn-out is required.

(3) The enclosed print, p. 23, shows the footpath at the corner in question reduced to the same width as the footpath recently set back at the north-west corner. Were this alteration carried out, the cost of which the Company is prepared to bear, the minimum width between the inner rail of the proposed new curve and the outside of the footpath would be 7 feet 6 inches, which is equal to the space between the rail and the footpath immediately north of this corner. This should give ample clearance for the small vehicles to round the curve at the same time as a tramcar proceeding on the new inner track.

(4) If the foregoing offer is not acceptable to the Council, the Board, noting that Cadastral Lot 508 has been scheduled for road widening and presuming that it is the intention of the Council to acquire the scheduled strip as a public improvement, is prepared to pay any reasonable *extra* expense the Council would be put to in converting the strip to road purposes within the next month or two instead of waiting until circumstances necessitating rebuilding should arise. If this proposal is preferred by the Council I shall be glad to receive an estimate of the cost to the Company which, it is presumed, would represent the necessary building alterations.

Motor Cars.—I am desired to state that the ten additional motor cars applied for were reckoned by the Company as sufficient for the expected traffic requirements. In view, however, of the Council's special desire that fifteen additional

motor cars be provided, the Company is prepared to order that number if the proposed turn-out can be arranged for. The motor cars of the new type would be run on the routes of heaviest foreign traffic, and a number of the present motor cars would be transferred to a new inner circle route, viz., Railway Station, Chekiang Road, Nanking Road, Bund, Soochow Road, North Szechuen Road, Boundary Road, for which the proposed turn-out is required. This new route would relieve the crowding of cars of the Bubbling Well and Rifle Range routes in the central area by short-distance passengers, and so give more accommodation in these cars for longer-distance passengers.

It is hoped that this further explanation will make clear the connexion between the proposed turn-out and the increase of rolling stock.

Trailer Cars.—The heaviest traffic on the Company's lines is carried by the cars of the Sinza route (Sinza Road, Chefoo Road, Chekiang Road) where the stretches of single line prevent a more frequent service of motor cars being run. Trailer cars are, therefore, an urgent necessity on the Sinza route, and, with the laying, during April, of the turn-out at the corner of Chefoo Road and Chekiang Road (approved by the Council's permit dated August 3, 1911), it will be possible to run about 12 trailers on that route. The Company has no spare trailer cars at present, all being required for daily traffic. In order, therefore, to meet the traffic requirements and leave a few spare trailers for emergencies and special events, the additional number of trailer cars applied for, viz., 15 is the minimum that should be ordered.

The foregoing proposals are parts of the Company's scheme for dealing with the traffic requirements, and the Board trusts that the Council's reply to this letter will enable the Company to put in hand simultaneously the proposed turn-out and additional motor and trailer cars, all of which should be ordered without delay especially in view of the still heavier traffic to be expected during the approaching warm weather.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MCCOLL,

General Manager,

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 1, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to the suggested turn-out at the corner of the Chekiang and Nanking Roads, and to your letter of April 2, I am directed to state that the Council is now prepared to assent to its construction provided the Company will defray the cost of setting back the footpath opposite Cadastral Lot 508, estimated at Tls. 400. The Council further stipulates that the Company shall undertake to pay any claim which the owner of the lot may substantiate in respect to the new position of the rails and consequent diminution of footpath.

With regard to the question of trailer cars, the Council is prepared to meet the Company's wishes in regard to their increase to a total of 40 provided that the 15 additional motor cars be put into commission in the first place and before the trailers commence running. By this means the proportion of one trailer for every two motor cars in running will be established, and the Council is of opinion that in the interests of general traffic it should be so maintained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 14, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 1, I am desired to state that the Board is pleased to note the sanction of the Council to the proposed turn-out at the corner of Chekiang and Nanking Roads on condition that "the Company will defray the cost of setting back the footpath opposite Cadastral Lot 508, estimated at Tls. 400." This condition the Company gladly accepts. With regard to the Council's further stipulation "that the Company shall undertake to pay any claim which the owner of Cadastral Lot 508 may substantiate in respect of the new position of the rails and consequent diminution of footpath," the Board understands that the only liability in this connexion would be the cost of that portion of the footpath which is the property of the owner of Cadastral Lot 508 and which would require to be cut off. Upon this understanding the stipulation referred to is also accepted.

With regard to the question of additional cars, I am directed to express the regret of the Board that the Council has intimated a desire to apply the principle of one trailer to every two motor cars and so reduce by five the number of additional trailer cars stated by the Company as the minimum required by the traffic, and that the Council has also stipulated for the fifteen additional motor cars to be put into commission before any of the trailers commence running. The Board trusts that, upon reconsideration, the Council will agree that the number of cars of each type cannot suitably be fixed by arbitrary ratio but must be determined by the requirements of the traffic on the various routes, keeping in view also the frequency of service possible (*i.e.*, the number of motor cars that can be run) where the track is single. Every circular and Yangtzepoo car, for example, has necessarily a trailer, and the Sinza route now urgently demands similar provision as explained in my letter to you dated April 2. On such routes of dense traffic, alternate cars with and without trailers would not meet the traffic requirements, as the traffic, obviously, does not come in alternate rushes but is approximately regular, demanding that the car units be of uniform accommodation not 72 seats one time and 32 the next.

That the number of trailers should be regulated by the traffic requirements was apparently recognized by a former Council as indicated by the following paragraph which appeared in the Municipal Gazette dated April 21, 1910: "The application of the Company to augment the number of trailer cars in use, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of traffic is, after some consideration, approved." Recognition of that principle by the present Council to the extent of sanction to the ordering of 15 trailers for putting in service as completed would obviate the necessity to transfer from Bubbling Well and Rifle Range routes a number of trailer cars now used only for rush-hour traffic and place them in all-day service on Sinza route where the cars are, at present, more seriously overcrowded than on any other route and where additional motor cars cannot be run owing to the line being single. Because of special equipment being required from home for motor cars they cannot be nearly so expeditiously turned out as trailer cars, so that if trailer cars had to be transferred as above-mentioned there would be no motor cars available to take their place.

To expedite the completion of the cars, tenders have been accepted for 15 motor and 10 trailer cars (the latter reduced number under protest) and, in view of the Council's action in this matter, the Board ventures to suggest that the Council might obtain a legal opinion as to whether or not Clause 7 (b) of the Concession Agreement *refers only to the type of cars, and leaves the number of cars (if sufficient) to be settled in the discretion of the Company*, as is customary else where, especially as regards trailers, in view of the paragraph (quoted in page 2 of this letter) which appeared in the Municipal Gazette dated April 21, 1910. The Board awaits the Council's reply on this point.

In conclusion, I am directed to annex, for the information of the Council, cuttings from "The Tramway and Railway World" from one of which it will be seen that trailer cars have been recommended by the Commissioner of Police in Bombay for relieving traffic congestion, whilst the other indicates that such cars are favoured in the United States for the same reason. They have for years given approved service in most cities throughout the Continent of Europe, whilst the London County Council is satisfied with the results of a recent experiment it made with trailer cars.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. McCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The Tramway and Railway World, December 8, 1910.

TRAILER CARS RELIEVE CONGESTION.

Early in the year the Bombay Corporation accorded permission to the Bombay Electric Supply and Traction Company to use trailer cars as an experimental measure for six months. The Commissioner of Police was requested to inform the Corporation of the experience gained in regard to the working of the trailer service, in time to enable the authority to decide whether the experiment should be continued. The Commissioner has reported that owing to want of sufficient accommodation, the company have been working two cars of the size corresponding to that of a car and trailer on the Girgaum line to relieve congestion at the crowded junction at Bori Bunder. *This has proved a convenience to the public and has enabled the company to pass a larger number of cars over the junction in a shorter time than if the cars had been running separately. The use of a second car as trailer has not caused any difficulty or obstruction in the streets, and the Commissioner considers that there is no objection to sanction being given to the use of trailer cars.* In their Parliamentary Bill the Newcastle Council are applying for power to run trailer cars. Some months ago the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis agreed to an experiment with trailer cars being made on the County Council's lines. The cars for that purpose are in course of construction.

The Tramway and Railway World, February 8, 1912.

COUPLED AND TRAILER CARS.

EVIDENCE IN FAVOUR OF THEIR USE AND ADVANTAGES.

We shall deal with the London case later on, and first we present the substance of a number of letters we have received from street railway companies in the United States on the subject of trailer cars. It will be noted that though in some cases such cars are not used owing to local conditions, *all the writers are in favour of their use where there is great congestion of traffic.*

Council Room, Shanghai, May 30, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 14, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council's stipulation as to a claim on the part of the owner of Lot 508 had no relation to the portion of the foot-path which is still his property. The point, however, does not appear to be worth pursuing, for it is understood that you will shortly present for consideration amended proposals relating to the curve of the turn-out.

In regard to the question of trailer cars, your remarks have received careful attention at the hands of the Council, but the members remain unwilling to sanction any increase in the number except simultaneously with an increase in the number of motor cars, in accordance with my letters of March 25 and May 1.

I am to add that the Council regards Clause 7 (b) of the Concession Agreement as justifying the statement that it is necessary for the Company to obtain the Council's consent to the use of trailer cars and not merely the type of trailer to be used. In other words the expression "subject to the approval of the Council" refers to the use of trailers and not to the type.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. MCCOLL, Esq.,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 31, 1912.

SIR,—I send you, herewith, 3 blue prints of drawing No. P-27 showing, in red, the proposed amended position of the turn-out which provides 1' 6" additional clearance at the point where Mr. Lester specially desired to secure it. This alteration, it is understood, removes Mr. Lester's objections, and, if it meets with the approval of the Council, I shall be glad to receive permit in due course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. MCCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 4, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 31 and to express the regret of the Board that the Council is still unwilling to agree to the Company's request regarding trailers.

In view of the fact that the Company has legal advice to the effect that the Concession Agreement leaves the maximum number of motor cars and trailer cars respectively to be settled in the discretion of the Company, the Council's decision in regard to this matter will be acted upon, but without prejudice to our rights, and it is hoped that later in the season the Council will recognize the demands of the traffic and afford the Company the necessary facilities for coping with it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. MCCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 2, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 31, on the subject of the proposed turn-out at the corner of the Nanking and Chekiang Roads, I am directed to state that the Council notes that the position of the proposed rails has been amended in accordance with Mr. Lester's suggestion. Unless, however, the Company is able to obtain his assent in writing to the turn-out being constructed, the Council still requires the Company's undertaking to pay any claim which he may substantiate in respect thereof, in accordance with my letter of May 1.

I am to add that, as already explained, this guarantee is not connected in any way with the fact that a portion of Lot 508 at present used for road purposes has not been formally surrendered by the owner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. G. SMEATON, Esq.,
Acting General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, July 9, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of July 2 on the subject of the proposed turn-out at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads, I am directed to state that the Local Board considers that the guarantee asked for, viz., to pay any claim which the owner of Cadastral Lot 508 may substantiate in respect of the turn-out, can hardly be deemed a "reasonable condition" as applied in Clause 9 of the Concession Agreement. I am also directed to point out that there is nothing in

the Concession Agreement which provides that the Company shall be held liable for claims arising from depreciation of property adjoining the tramway routes, which is the only possible claim the Local Board can think of, that the owner of Cadastral Lot 508 might try to substantiate. In view of the fact that the turn-out has been altered in accordance with Mr. Lester's suggestions and that the new position of the rails (as shown on Plan P-27 sent you with my letter of May 31) has received his verbal assent, the Local Board ventures to express the hope that the Council will reconsider its decision.

The Local Board desires me to point out that certain extra rolling stock has been ordered in connexion with this turn-out, and that the Company will probably suffer loss through the Council's delay in granting the permit as it is estimated that a period of at least six months must elapse between the ordering of the necessary special work for the turn-out and its delivery in Shanghai.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. G. SMEATON,
Acting General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 11, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 9, on the subject of the proposed turn-out at the corner of the Nanking and Chekiang Roads.

In reply thereto, I am to state that the stipulation which the Council has made with respect to its sanction of the proposed turn-out is a separate matter from the ordinary conditions attached to permits for opening roads, to which reference is made in Clause 9 of the Concession Agreement. The facility you ask partakes rather of the nature of an extension of the service, small, it is true, but for which the Council's approval is required in terms of Clause 2.

After further and full consideration, the Council has decided to withhold its approval in this case until receipt of your undertaking as required in my letter of May 1.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. G. SMEATON, Esq.,
Acting General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

As a result of further representations on the subject, it was decided to set back the footpath at the corner in advance of the track alteration, and, no inconvenience to the public having resulted during a period of two months, the requisite permit for installing the turn-out was issued accordingly.

Five additional loops in the track in the Seward and Muirhead Roads have also been sanctioned in accordance with the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, November 14, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I send you, herewith, three blue prints of Plan P-25 showing, in dotted lines, additional loops proposed to be laid in Seward and Muirhead Roads to permit a two-way service via Seward Road as far as the corner of Muirhead Road and Broadway, and I shall be glad to receive your permit for the construction of same in due course.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. SMEATON,
Acting General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

The ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 29, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 14, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, forwarding a plan showing five additional passing places in the Seward and Muirhead Roads, east of the Hongkew Creek in addition to the two existing loops.

In reply thereto I am directed to point out that the new loops would involve clearances so small as to constitute very serious traffic impediment. Nevertheless the Council is assured that your application is intended to supply the needs of the travelling public, and accordingly is prepared to comply with your request, provided the loops are arranged symmetrically in the middle of the thoroughfare as if parts of a complete two-way service.

I am therefore to request that you will submit a plan amended in this respect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. G. SMEATON, Esq.,
Acting General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, December 10, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 29 intimating the Council's approval of the Company's application to construct five additional loops in Seward and Muirhead Roads, provided the loops are arranged symmetrically in the middle of the thoroughfare, and asking for a plan amended in this respect.

In reply thereto, I am desired to state that the Local Board regrets that the Council is unwilling to approve the loops in the positions shown on Plan P-25, as the construction of the loops in the positions now asked for will entail considerable additional expense. However, in view of the necessity of providing a two-way service via Seward Road, the Local Board is agreeable to the construction of the loops as desired by the Council, and I enclose, herewith, 3 blue prints of amended Plan P-36, showing the loops in the new positions. It will be observed that the position of the terminal siding in Muirhead Road at Broadway has not been altered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. G. SMEATON,

*Acting General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.*

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

THROUGH RUNNING.

After protracted negotiation, arrangements were concluded for a trial of through-running between the two Settlements *via* the Bund and Chekiang Road Bridges, in terms of the following letters. The service was accordingly inaugurated on August 18.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 23, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that, at the request of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., the Council has consented to permit the use of the new bridge across the Yangkingpang by tram cars during one experimental year, upon the condition that the Companies pay to the Council 6 per cent upon the amounts of their agreed contributions. It is understood that any special expenditure which is being incurred, as for instance the laying of the rails, will be refunded by the Companies.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council to the Council, dated February 29, 1912.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of January 23 last in regard to the trial of through running proposed by the two Tramway Companies, I have the honour to inform you that the French Company having communicated upon their part the conditions agreed upon in regard to this project, the Council has decided, in view of the proposed experiment, to grant it permission during one year to make use of the new Bund Bridge.

I am, etc.
J. DANTIN,
Acting Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 9, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of through running between the tramway systems, of the two Settlements, I am directed to inform you that application has been made by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., for permission to make a trial of through running *via* the Chekiang Road Bridge.

The proposal involves placing the rails on the eastern side of the Bridge instead of along the centre line, a course which the Municipal Engineer states will obviate the necessity for strengthening the girders of the Bridge.

The Council takes the view that this proposal is satisfactory from a traffic standpoint provided that arrangements can be made for the construction of a passenger footpath outside the parapet of the Bridge as shown on the accompanying plan.

I am directed therefore to suggest the concurrence of the French Council in the proposal that inter-communication between the two tramway systems at this point be now permitted, upon condition that the Companies agree to participate equally with the two Councils in the requisite expenditure, the cost of which is estimated at Tls. 312.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council to the Council, dated May 3, 1912.

SIR,—In continuation of your letter of April 9 last, on the subject of the construction of a concrete side-walk on the bridge of the Rue Hué with a view to permitting the laying of rails to connect the two Tramway systems, under circumstances which will prove as satisfactory as possible for traffic, I am directed to inform you that the Council has decided to give its assent to the proposals which you have submitted to this end.

It is understood that the two Companies shall contribute in equal parts to the expenditure which the performance of the work in question will cause the two Councils.

I may add that the Council considers it necessary to express every reserve with respect to any consequences which might be brought about by the abandonment of the original scheme for strengthening the bridge in question.

I am, etc.

J. DANTIN,
Acting Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

TRACK MAINTENANCE.

The question of contribution by the Tramway Company towards the cost of road maintenance has been the subject of lengthy discussion in the public press and elsewhere, and while the contention is undoubtedly correct that the amendment of the Budget for 1911, under which the charge for that year was waived, did not absolve the Company from future liability under the Concession agreement, it was considered preferable, in view of the wording of that amendment, that the Budget submitted for the Ratepayers' sanction in 1912 should contain no provision for refund of expenditure under this head. The matter was, however, the subject of renewed discussion at the Ratepayers' meeting in connexion with the debate on the Budget for the year, and upon the proposal of Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, seconded by Mr. G. E. Turner, the following amendment was carried:

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION VI.

"That the amount due from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., to the Municipal Council for road "maintenance under the Tramway Agreement be reimposed from the 1st day of January, 1912, and that the same be "included in the Budget for this year."

In accordance therewith an arrangement has been concluded with the Company, under which this work has been performed by the Council upon terms set forth in the following letters:—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1912.

SIR,—With regard to the Amendment to the Budget on the subject of the Company's defrayal of road maintenance charges, I am directed to enquire whether you are prepared to enter into a contract for the repairs to the macadam upon the lines of that embodied in my letter of November 23 and your reply of November 30, 1908.

I am further to ask if you desire a like course in respect to the maintenance of the stone setts which are included in the track.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 11, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 5, I am directed to state that the Company agrees to pay the former rate of Tls. 1.30 per fong per annum for the macadam portion of the Tramway track as follows:—

<i>Macadam Area.</i>		<i>fong.</i>
As paid for last quarter of 1910 (excluding wood paved portion)		5,337
Deduct:—		
Now chip paved		568
		<u>4,769</u>

It is understood that there is practically no maintenance of the chip-paved portion, but, if the Council considers there should be any charge for this portion during 1912, I shall be glad if you will advise me of the rate proposed.

With regard to the stone setts, I am desired to state that it is thought by the Board that it would be better for the Company to attend to this work, especially as most of it is due to disturbing the setts for the purposes of rail adjustment and repairs.

I am also directed to call attention to the fact that in such thoroughfares as Seward Road, Broadway and Yangtszepoo Road, the setts are being both worn and dislodged by handcarts and wheelbarrows which find in them a pathway of less resistance than that afforded by macadam, especially during wet weather. This practice, whilst causing extra maintenance of the setts, also constitutes an unnecessary obstruction to the traffic. It is hoped that the Council will take steps to deal with this matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. MCCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 6, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 11, on the subject of the Company's road maintenance charges, I am directed to reply as follows :—

Macadam.—The Council agrees to the rate of payment being as before Tls. 1.30 per fong, but, in respect to the area, you have omitted to allow for the added loops and sidings—40 fong. The total area involved is 4,809 fong.

Chip-paving.—The Council's estimate of the annual cost of maintenance is Tls. 0.30 per fong on an area of 568 fong.

Stone Setts.—A debit note representing the cost of the work carried out since January 1, will be rendered to you, whereafter the Company will execute the necessary repairs. In this connexion I am directed to express the hope that due attention will be paid to this important part of the work.

The Council will be glad to have your confirmation of the above arrangements.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. MCCOLL, Esq.,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 14, 1912.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 6, I am directed to state that the Company accepts the Council offer as stated therein.

With regard to the stone setts, it is noted that an account will be rendered to the Company for the cost of the work done since January 1. This account will be duly examined on receipt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. MCCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

PUBLIC BAND.

THE BAND COMMITTEE.

The Committee has remained unchanged during the year, as follows, and has held five meetings for the discussion of the affairs of the Band.

Messrs. H. Figge (*Member of Council and Chairman*)
F. J. Burrett
R. Lundt

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

In the past year many changes have taken place in the Band. At the decision of the Ratepayers the number of European musicians has been increased by two violin players and one harpist, and, in place of one European musician, who has returned home, two Manilamen, namely one violinist and one contra-bass player, have been engaged.

With the increases above mentioned the complement of the orchestra has been raised to 37 members, of whom 13 are Europeans and 24 Manilamen. One long standing weakness, of which complaint has often been made with respect to string instruments, is now at last removed inasmuch as the Band is now in a position to enlarge considerably the limits of its repertoire, and can do justice to works of art from which it was excluded at earlier periods of its development. Whoever has visited the Sunday Concerts will have taken note of the difference in the work performed and will have gained the impression that the extra expenditure upon the expansion of the Band has been well laid out.

Unfortunately the income from Private Engagements is not in proper proportion to this progress. A large section of the public is more readily satisfied with the somewhat inferior, and in any case less expensive, services of naval bands and other similar private orchestras, and the Public Band is not availed of in the first place for amusements, dinner parties and dances. There are now two European piano-players and every required combination can be produced, but apparently the public has somewhat less use for the Band for private services than formerly.

The Subscription Concerts are a new move, the object of which is to give the Community the benefit of artistic performances, in addition to those produced at the Sunday concerts. Naturally they rest upon a different basis from that of the Sunday concerts. The object held in view is to build up the social type of music. Shanghai amateur talent is to be introduced, soloists of all sorts are to be presented to the public, choral work will be performed, and, in fine, concerts will be brought into being such as are to be found at home in the social winter programme of all large towns. As the income which it is expected to obtain therefrom is to be applied exclusively towards assisting in covering the expenditure on the Public Band, a large attendance is most desirable.

With reference to Dance Music, arrangements have been made in London to ensure that the newest works of this character shall be supplied. During my absence at home I have made special efforts to arrange means for obtaining the newest "hits" of the season in dance music. But, for reasons to which I have already referred in my reports, it is not easy to content all sections of the public in this matter. Latterly there is a tendency to direct attention chiefly to American works as the best dance music. The newest type of dances in Shanghai have their origin in America, and therefore, before the next season, no effort will be spared to place the Public Band in direct communication with this source of supply in order to satisfy public taste in this direction. It will be readily understood that it is difficult for the public orchestra to appear, as it were, in competition with the bands of the cafés, which cater exclusively for this type of musical demand. But it is fully realised that an important section of the public expects that this shall be done; and the Public Band is anxious to leave nothing omitted to meet this, as every other ordinary demand which is made upon it. For the forthcoming summer a large order for new open air music has been placed, and the Community will not be deprived of its favourite tunes in the concerts at the Public Gardens. A selection of the best new military marches also forms part of this new repertoire, and the Volunteers will be well supplied with new tunes.

It is the intention of the members of the Band earnestly to study public taste, but I cannot refrain from saying that I think it would be well if the authorities in charge of dance programmes of the various important social gatherings would also not lose sight of the fact that it is well to make judicious use of the excellent stock of older dance music which the Band possesses, and not exclusively turn their attention to the latest creations of the moment, which by no means necessarily possess so much merit as some of the earlier productions. I feel impelled to make this observation because if all requirements in this direction are to be entirely met, an endless outlay for new music is inevitable and I do not confidently foresee that the measure of general enjoyment which it will afford to the Community as a whole will prove to be commensurate with the recurring expenditure involved.

PROFESSOR RUDOLF BUCK,
Conductor.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PERMANENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The General Educational Committee of 1911 in its Report on the Education of Foreign Children, after reference to the necessity for inspection of rate-aided schools, recorded the recommendation that a Permanent Education Committee should be formed for this and other purposes set forth in the Report.

This Committee was accordingly constituted as follows :—

Messrs. H. C. GULLAND, *Member of Council.*

Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman, Public School Committee.*

Rev. A. J. WALKER, *Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.*

Rev. Dr. F. L. HAWKS POTT } *Elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.*

Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD }

A meeting of the Committee was held on July 23 and the following two minutes of proceedings were published :—

GRANTS-IN-AID.

A list of the existing Annual Grants is submitted, together with the applications received for increased or new Grants, viz., those of the Institution of the Holy Family, and the Jewish and St. Xavier's Schools. Dr. Hawks Pott regards this question of grants-in-aid as one of considerable difficulty, inasmuch as the Council's schools furnish facilities for an education for all children. He is only able to regard them as charitable Grants. After some discussion and comparison, in the light of the information furnished in the General Committee's Report, it is recommended that the Council make the following distribution for 1912 :—

To the Institution of the Holy Family a new Grant of Tls. 1,500.

To the Shanghai Jewish School, an increase from Tls. 500 to Tls. 1,000.

To St. Francis Xavier's College, an increase from Tls. 1,800 to Tls. 2,500.

The Committee is prepared to give closer attention to the whole question of Grants when considering those for 1913, and to this end suggests that a further meeting be held in December next, when the controlling bodies of schools holding existing Grants, as well as applicants for new Grants, will be requested to furnish full particulars of their work. A note is recorded to the effect that Grants will in future be dependent upon the results of official inspections, and a resolution in the foregoing sense is proposed by Dr. Ivy, seconded by Mr. Bondfield and carried.

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The proposals of the School Committee for transferring the Boys' Side to the North Szechuen Road are submitted, and the consideration of the Committee is requested for the new site of the building.

In regard to this site, Mr. Walker enquires whether any change of the Fee Schedule is contemplated after the transfer has been made. Dr. Ivy replies in the negative, stating that, so far as he is aware, the School Committee has not considered a reduction in the present tariff.

Mr. Walker then draws attention to the fact that the Committee has no knowledge of the intentions of the Council with regard to the Thomas Hanbury School. He is aware that the Thomas Hanbury School Committee has in contemplation the separation of the Boys' and Girls' Side, and he would prefer that the division of the two schools be discussed simultaneously. The Chairman is unable to accept this proposal, for the reason that educational development in the Settlement can only proceed in accordance with the Annual Municipal Budget, and that it is therefore impossible for any complete scheme to be undertaken at one time. With the exception of Mr. Walker, who quoting from the Headmaster's Report, thinks the site only well suited to a secondary school, the Committee is unanimously in favour of the site selected on the grounds of its open and healthy situation, its accessibility by tram, and the fact that the land is already the Council's property and available for the purpose. To meet Mr. Walker's objection, and at the suggestion of Mr. Bondfield, the Committee's resolution in the matter takes the following form :—

"That the site selected by the Council be approved, but the Committee recommends that, in connexion with the development of the Public School, provision follow for retaining the Thomas Hanbury School, or a school of similar grade, in a central position."

Mr. Walker adds finally that he concerns himself most especially with the poorer children of the Settlement, whom he considers will be unable or unwilling to attend school in so remote a situation.

The plan of the proposed new building is then inspected, and generally speaking approved. A Report by the Chief Architectural Assistant is submitted, descriptive of the accommodation provided and the extensions in contemplation. Upon the proposal of Dr. Ivy, seconded by Mr. Bondfield, the plan is approved.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mr. White-Cooper resigned upon his departure for England on March 10, and the following Committee, nominated by the Council for 1913, remained without change during the remainder of the year :—

Messrs. Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman*.
D. E. J. ABRAHAM.
H. C. GULLAND, *Member of Council*.
A. S. WILSON.
Dr. S. I. WOODBRIDGE.

Five meetings of the Committee have been held. The principal business which has occupied attention during the year has been the projected new school building at the south end of the Rifle Range. This is now in course of construction.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—Between the re-opening of the school in January and the end of the school year in December the number of scholars on the books fell from 298 to 289—a loss of 9.

It must also be pointed out that in January 222 children were on the roll in place of 319 for December of the preceding year. This falling off must be regarded as unsatisfactory and is to be attributed mainly to the following causes :—

(i) The establishing, in various parts of the residential areas of the Settlement, of new schools which offer to parents within those areas the inducement of places near at hand to which young children between the ages of 4 and 8 years, may be sent.

It is only to be expected that parents will prefer to send very young children to a school near at hand rather than to send them a distance of even a mile and a half.

(ii) The scale of fees. It is true that many parents, who desire to send their children to the Public School, find that the fees are beyond their means.

It is true, also, that every year a number of children are withdrawn because their parents find the cost too great.

It is not that parents fail to realise the importance of education—many fathers and mothers are known to make great sacrifices in this respect for the sake of their children,—nor is it claimed that the education given is not worth the money. The bare truth is that many people are unable to pay the fees, and their children go where the cost is less. There are other causes which, singly, produce an effect not perhaps very great, but, in the aggregate, have an appreciable result. Among these may be mentioned that which impels a parent to withdraw his children soon after they have reached the lower forms of the Upper School in order to place them where they may receive special religious instruction. Other parents, again, reject the claims of the Public School in favour of institutions where it is urged that a child enjoys the society of more select companions than those offered by the Public School.

Reference to Table E will show that 39 children were withdrawn on account of their parents leaving Shanghai; this number is 16 in excess of that for 1911. Of the 14 who left to go to other schools in Shanghai, the great majority did so reluctantly and not because it was hoped to get better education by the change. In most cases it was a matter of money. In the cases of the 5 withdrawals on account of unpaid fees the reason was frankly given, while of the 9 withdrawn without given reason, it is safe to say that in nearly all, the fees were found too high. The 2 for which the reason given is misconduct were withdrawn on the solicited advice of the Headmaster, who suggested their transfer to a Boarding School in view of certain unusual circumstances affecting their home life.

An analysis of the attendance for the year and a comparative table of the figures for the years 1910 1911 and 1912 are given below as Tables A and B.

The number of pupils admitted is shewn in Table C, and a comparison of the numbers admitted for 1910, 1911 and 1912 is given in Table D.

TABLE A.

	Upper School			Lower School			Kindergarten			Total on Books	Average Attendance	Percentage present
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
January	122	100	222	34	30	64	3	9	12	298	265	89 ⁰ / ₁₀
February	122	98	220	32	31	63	3	11	14	297	259	87 ⁰ / ₁₀
March	121	101	222	32	30	62	4	11	15	299	273	91 ⁰ / ₁₀
April	119	99	218	29	29	58	4	11	15	291	260	89 ⁰ / ₁₀
May	117	95	212	29	29	58	5	12	17	287	262	91 ⁰ / ₁₀
June	119	94	213	30	28	58	5	12	17	288	268	93 ⁰ / ₁₀
September	110	94	204	35	36	71	11	11	22	297	236	80 ⁰ / ₁₀
October	137	92	199	35	35	70	13	11	24	293	268	91 ¹ / ₁₀
November	109	92	201	34	35	69	13	12	25	295	275	93 ⁰ / ₁₀
December	105	89	194	35	35	70	13	12	25	289	264	91 ⁰ / ₁₀

TABLE B.

	Total on Books			Percentage Present		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
January	348	336	298	90	90 ¹ / ₂	89
February	357	340	297	90	85	87
March	359	330	299	86 ¹ / ₂	91	91
April	362	331	291	83	85	89
May	362	329	287	90	83	91
June	359	320	288	90 ¹ / ₂	80	93
September	359	326	297	85	83 ¹ / ₂	80
October	362	314	293	88	87 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂
November	363	322	295	92	93	93
December	369	319	289	92	90 ¹ / ₂	91

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	8	4	12
February	2	1	3
March	5	5	10
April	1	4	5
May	6	1	7
June	0	0	0
September	17	16	33
October	7	2	9
November	3	2	5
December	0	0	0
	<u>49</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>84</u>

TABLE D.

	Boys.			Girls.			Total.		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
January	16	4	8	10	3	4	26	7	12
February	3	3	2	5	3	1	8	6	3
March	8	2	5	5	2	5	13	4	10
April	10	2	1	6	4	4	16	6	5
May	1	3	6	4	0	1	5	3	7
June	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
September	24	10	17	9	11	16	33	21	33
October	8	2	7	6	9	2	14	11	9
November	1	2	3	6	3	2	7	5	5
December	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total	72	29	49	53	35	35	125	64	84

The greatest number on the books was 299. The highest attendance was 275. 113 Scholars left during the year. The reasons for withdrawal are given below :—

	No. of children withdrawn
To enter employment	23
Transferred to other schools in Shanghai	14
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	39
Removed for misconduct	2
Deceased	1
Suspended owing to unpaid fees	5
Left Shanghai to finish their education in Europe or America	7
Withdrawal notified as for religious reasons	12
Left without reason given	9
Away through ill-health	1
	<u>113</u>

The comparatively low percentage of pupils present in some of the earlier months of the year was due to the prevalence of measles at that time, when a number of parents kept their children at home to avoid the risk of infection. The lowest percentage was, as is usual, in September, when no less than 61 scholars were absent. More than half of these had not returned from spending their holidays away from Shanghai when School re-opened. The attendance register is marked every morning and every afternoon; printed notices are taken daily by coolies to the homes of all absentees with a request for information as to the reason of absence and as to the nature of the sickness if to sickness absence is due. The answers to these enquiries are briefly noted in the register if absence has been due to any of the more serious ailments. By this means, and by the promptitude with which the Health Officer notifies the Headmaster of infectious cases among children, a careful watch is kept on the health of the school.

Scholars are weighed and measured as to height and chest expansion at the beginning of the year, the end of the Summer term and in December, and the results are recorded in Physique Registers and on the Termly Reports sent to parents. This work and the testing of sight and hearing and of the general physical condition of the scholars is now done under the direction of the Health Officer. Beyond the necessary allowance made in the school work of a child who shews abnormality or physical defect, no remedial or corrective treatment is attempted by those responsible for the examination of the children.

Where it is considered desirable, however, the Headmaster communicates privately to parents the result of the examination.

Health.—The health of the school is shewn by Table E, in which are recorded cases of absence due to the more serious ailments.

TABLE E.

	Measles.		Fever.*		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.
January	7	19								
February	6	10	1	2						
March	1	1	1	2						
April	1	3								
May	6	13	3	6	1	2				
June									1	1
September			2	7			1	1		
October			6	11						
November			3	3						
December			1	2						
Total	21	46	17	33	1	2	1	1	1	1

* Notified as Shanghai Fever or Dengue Fever.

Staff.—The Staff at the close of the year comprised, including the Headmaster,

4 Masters

9 Mistresses

1 Languages Mistress

1 Art and Shorthand Mistress

1 Music Mistress

1 Chinese Teacher

} Teachers of Extra Subjects.

The Masters and Mistresses were allocated as follows :—

		Kindergarten.	boys and girls	(25)	one Form Mistress.
Lower School	Lower Division	"	"	(31)	"
	Middle	"	"	(18)	"
	Upper	"	"	(21)	"
	Form I	"	"	(19)	"
	" II	"	"	(30)	"
Upper School	" III	girls	"	(27)	"
	" IV	"	"	(18)	"
	" V	"	"	(22)	"
	" VI	"	"	(7)	"
	" III	boys	"	(28)	one Form Master.
	" IV	"	"	(21)	"
	" V	"	"	(18)	"
	" VI	"	"	(4)	"

The Languages Mistress taught French to all forms of the Upper School. The Art and Shorthand Mistress took these subjects, Shorthand being an extra subject, in Forms IV, V, and VI. The Music Mistress gave instruction in the Piano, as an extra subject, to certain pupils singly, and helped in the class-singing throughout the school. The Headmaster took various forms of the School regularly during the year.

The 289 scholars, at the end of the year, were under the charge of 14 masters and mistresses, including 3 Form Masters, 9 Form Mistresses, the Languages Mistress and the Headmaster.

These figures give an average of 20.6 scholars per teacher, as representing the numerical relation between staff and pupils. In Secondary Schools in England the average is usually not more than 18; some authorities state that it should never exceed 17, exclusive of the Headmaster.

During the year the health of the staff has been unusually good. One mistress was away for five weeks in January and February on account of having undergone a serious operation, another mistress was absent for six days in March owing to illness; apart from these two, there have been no cases of absence through sickness extending over more than one or two days.

One Form Mistress of the Upper School took home leave from April till the end of the year, and one Form Mistress of the Lower School from April to October.

A qualified mistress was engaged temporarily for the Upper School vacancy but the work of the Lower School Mistress was shared by the two remaining mistresses.

Work.—The Syllabus for 1912 was followed and in most forms was well covered. In a very few cases scholars were found scarcely able to take all the work laid down and the syllabus was therefore, in places, modified, and special help was given to the children concerned.

The work of the school as a whole has gone steadily forward, and, if one may judge by the School Examinations and the results of tests held by external bodies, the standard of attainment shows a rise on that of preceding years.

The School Syllabus is revised every year and, though it is reprinted only once in a few years, the printed syllabus always shews the general standard of work aimed at. Any person who wishes to see the actual statement of work for the current year may always do so at the school, where Form Syllabuses are posted in the respective class-rooms, and a copy of the full syllabus is to be seen in the Headmaster's room. As was pointed out in the Report for 1911, the Syllabus corresponds to that of a Secondary or Grammar School in England, although Latin is not a regular class subject but is given only in response to special request.

English.—A large part of the time-table is taken up by English subjects, special stress being laid on Composition and Grammar. Composition, as being the exercise of grammatical principles, is taken the more frequently, while under Grammar the scholars are taught the technical rules, analysis and parsing, etc. There has been a great improvement in the spoken and written English of the scholars in the upper part of the school, largely a result of the close attention given to this subject throughout, and also in a great measure due to the popularity of the school library. There are represented in the school no less than fourteen nationalities; a number of children on entering are unable to speak English in any form, while many others speak only pidgin English. It is only by great care on the part of the Staff that the standard has reached so high a point, for poor English can make itself apparent in all parts of the work, and exercises in such subjects as History and Geography, for example, have to be regarded also, by those who correct them, as exercises in English.

In English Literature the tendency to-day is to increase the number of books read, so that a scholar, instead of making a long, analytical, and tedious study of one book in a year, is taken through two or three books in that time. The effect of this is to induce a liking for literature, instead of, as too often was the case formerly, an aversion to it. In the lower forms Supplementary Readers are found to answer well their purpose as described in a former report. Such simple stories as Kingsley's *Heroes*, Dick Whittington, Rip van Winkle and others, taken as supplementing the standard Readers, are found to make the reading lessons attractive to the children.

The Literature taken includes Henry V., King Lear, Lord of the Isles, Southey's *Life of Nelson*, Gray's *Poems*, Lamb's *Tales*:—The Tempest, As You Like It, The Merchant of Venice, Twelfth Night, Hamlet; Macaulay's *Horatius*, Lake Regillus and The Armada.

Arithmetic and Mathematics.—The most important of these subjects is Arithmetic and to this a large portion of the time-table was devoted. The syllabus provided for work in examples which involve respectively, the metric system, home currency, local currency, and the more commonly occurring local native weights and measures.

Under mathematics may be considered Algebra, *Geometry practical and theoretical, Geometrical Drawing, Mensuration and Surveying, all of which have been taught during the year.

Algebra and Geometry were introduced on the boys' side, in Form III, as nearly as possible side by side with the arithmetical work. Experience would seem to shew that scholars grasp the relationship between arithmetical and algebraic processes with readiness when they are not at the outset separately treated as distinct subjects. The same applies to Geometry, graphical work, and the use of squared paper, all of which were introduced as parts of what is really one subject. It is hoped that, as a result of this, the scholar will find himself, later, equipped with a much more powerful weapon with which to attack problems which perhaps are not easily solved by purely arithmetical processes.

Mensuration and Surveying, comprising largely the three subjects Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, was taken in Forms V and VI boys; in this work logarithms are used.

On the girls' side * Geometrical Drawing was taken, but Geometry, and Mensuration and Surveying had no place. Algebra of a very elementary kind was taken in Forms III and IV but, beyond that, in only a few special cases was it proceeded with. The boys of Form VI, in cases when specialisation for particular purposes was desired, took Trigonometry, Mechanics and Applied Mathematics, with some of the more advanced parts of Algebra.

*NOTE :—Geometrical Drawing was formerly known as Geometry, and Geometry to-day comprises Theoretical Geometry, which may be regarded as Euclid revised, and Practical Geometry, which includes constructions with exercises and problems based on the proofs treated of in the Theoretical work.

Natural Science.—The School is now well supplied with apparatus for the school elementary course of Science. The boys and the girls of the lower forms took Nature Study and Elementary General Science of a wide scope; in the higher forms of girls, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene were taken. It is hoped to supplement this work later with courses of Commercial Training and Domestic Economy.

On the boys' side the course was one of Experimental Science, comprising experimental work in elementary statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, heat, and the chemistry of common substances. The scholars were taught to be accurate in manipulation and observation and to make clear and correct deductions from the results of their experiments, the practical work, in which each scholar performs his own experiments, being of great educative value.

Geography.—Good progress has been made in this subject, which, as a result of the attention it has received during the past few years, has been extended to include a wide field of physical, commercial, regional and general geography, and map drawing. The aim of the school course is to give the scholars a good knowledge of the geography of the world. Proper attention has been given to China and the Far East.

History.—The History taught has been, as in the preceding year, English History in the lower and the middle parts of the school, amplified by a course of British History in the higher forms.

French.—French is a class subject in all forms of the Upper School and the teaching has been based on the Berlitz method. Great progress has been made, and pupils who follow the course through the school should leave with a very good knowledge of the language, written and spoken. Conversation between pupils and mistress forms a large part of every French lesson. Written exercises, grammatical work and the study of French authors, have formed the groundwork for the year.

The following books were taken :—Madame Therese, Perrault's Fairy Tales, La Famille Troisel, Second French Primer, First French Primer.

Art.—Instruction in Model, Freehand, and Memory Drawing has been general throughout the school. Forms IV, V, and VI girls were taken by the Art Mistress, Forms IV, V, and VI boys by a master, the other forms by the form masters and the form mistresses. The younger girls have taken colour work, drawing and painting from nature, and some of the senior girls have taken painting and design.

Singing.—The importance of class-singing is fully realised and forms have had two or more lessons each week in this enjoyable exercise. The improvement during the year is evidence of progress and of the pleasure it gives to those who participate. Class-singing as a refreshing and an invigorating tonic to the scholar in his daily work is of great value in education.

Chinese Language.—A Chinese Teacher of Mandarin attends for the latter part of every afternoon to take those boys who learn Chinese as an extra subject. The difficulty of isolating this class and of providing regular foreign supervision, has been a constant one, but steps are being taken to secure better conditions under which this work may be carried on.

Physical Training.—Scholars have received instruction in various forms of physical exercise during the year. When possible, exercise has been taken in the playground. The girls have specialised in courses of Swedish Drill, Ball Drill, and Morris Dancing.

Religious Knowledge.—The first quarter of an hour of every morning is spent at this subject by all scholars except those who are exempt by the written request of their parents. The work is confined to the study of the Bible, and such general moral teaching as shall in no way conflict with any particular religious belief.

Evening Classes.—The classes in English and in Shorthand which had been started in the autumn of 1911 were continued until the close of the session in the spring of 1912, but the fees received were barely enough to pay expenses. The classes were again advertised in October but the number of intending students who presented themselves at the opening of the session was so small that the classes were discontinued after one month's work.

Library.—Reference has already been made to much of the improvement in English being due to the use made by the scholars of the School Library. More than three-fourths of the boys and girls regularly take out books, and were there more volumes of a simple kind, such as could be enjoyed by the younger children, there would soon be scarcely a child in the upper school who did not take out a book each week. There are 600 to 700 volumes in the Library, but many of them are now in poor condition.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct of the scholars has given satisfaction. Among the boys there has been noticeable a great increase in public spirit, which means that one of the great desires of every schoolmaster or schoolmistress is being fulfilled. The system in force for the promotion of discipline and good conduct is the same as that outlined in the Headmaster's report for 1911. As it depends to some extent on the co-operation of parents, and as, in any case, it is desirable that parents should know the system applied to this important part of a child's training, an outline is given below :—

For playground discipline the boys fall in by squads under squad-commanders chosen from among the boys themselves. These commanders are held responsible for the punctuality, discipline, and general good behaviour and smartness of their respective squads, and take charge of them at the fall-in, before school, and after recess. They drill them and march them into school at the word of command from the master on duty. It is found that this system promotes a healthy spirit of responsibility and authority among the boys and is highly popular, for there are few things that a boy admires more than strict discipline. It is his nature to rebel against it but, given fair treatment—and no one is more unerring in his true judgement of what is just—a schoolboy is happier and prouder even after being punished for the breach of discipline than he can ever be where discipline is absent.

The system of punishment in force at the school is such as to bring every delinquent before the notice of the Headmaster. Each form is supplied with a Detention Register in which the names of the scholars are written, and which is ruled off in such a way that detention may be recorded against any boy or girl on any day throughout the term by any master or mistress. At the end of each school day the boys and girls in detention are sent by their form masters and form mistresses to the Detention Room where they are kept in for half an hour. Detention is taken week by week by members of the staff in turn. Every Friday afternoon the Headmaster inspects all registers. Children who have been too frequently detained are then dealt with by the Headmaster himself; they are placed "On Report," in which case they are supplied with ruled sheets on which each master or mistress concerned makes notes as to their work and conduct. The sheets are brought by the pupils themselves to the Headmaster, at the end of the afternoon, for his inspection and signature, after which they are taken home for signature by the parents. In extreme cases among the boys the cane is used. Cases of corporal punishment are dealt with only by the Headmaster. Such cases are not frequent.

The object of those in authority is to prevent breaches of discipline and of good behaviour, and, speaking generally, the prevailing sympathy between masters and mistresses and their pupils is so close that the risk of offending a teacher is, with most of the children, a greater deterrent from misconduct than is the fear of punishment. Let it be admitted frankly—and thankfully—that the spirit of healthy independence is as rampant as ever—for the mischievous boy is no longer regarded as necessarily a confirmed evil doer and morally bad, nor does a boy punished necessarily mean a boy disgraced; many of the most ingeniously mischievous boys afford the best material in the hands of a discerning and sympathetic master. Only refractory cases of laziness and vicious or dishonourable acts are dealt with by means of the cane and then only after a sufficient acquaintance with a boy's disposition and a full consideration of the probable effect of the extreme form of punishment.

Once the need is established the punishment is inflicted with a full measure of severity. The ordeal over, the incident is closed and the boy starts again with a clean sheet.

Homework.—The time to be spent on homework is stated on the form time-tables and is graduated throughout the school. Parents are requested to inform the Headmaster of any cases where the work occupies too long a time, or where it is desirable that the work should be remitted, in part or wholly.

The scale in force for 1912 was as follows :—

Form	VI	Boys and Girls, 90 minutes.
"	V Upper	" " 90 "
"	V Lower	" " 75 "
"	IV	" " 60 "
"	III	" " 45 "
"	II	" " 30 "
"	I	" " 20 "

Homework is set as preparation in the form of reading, or as written exercise on work previously explained in school. Most children profit by the acquired habit of private work, some are better without the additional tax on their mental and physical resources. One great truth in favour of homework is that the revision of work taken a few hours before, impresses it on the mind as nothing else does.

Many persons, in discussing the subject of homework, base their conclusions on the case of a supposedly ideal child. There are some children who voluntarily work at high pressure throughout the day ; most children do not. Some children need to be restrained ; most need encouragement, a few must have something stronger. The average child does not voluntarily indulge in the evil excess of overwork, and more requests are received, by the Headmaster, for increased homework than for reduction. The scale is drawn up for the average child and proper provision is made for others, in that no child is set homework against the parents' expressed wish.

Class Lists.—The marks gained from daily work, homework, and examinations, are carefully entered and totalled each week. Deductions are made for detention and unpunctuality, after which the pupils are classified, the lists being posted in class-rooms. From these lists monitors for the week are appointed.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The results of the Examination held in December 1911 were received in March and are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Seniors—Pass :	Sopher, A. M.	Cicely Mooney
(under 19)		Janet Taylor
		r. k. Rachel Sopher
Juniors.—Pass :	Woodbridge, J. S.	Madge M. Arthur
(under 16)		r. k. Annette Grenberg
		Alice Radomski
		Ermina Remedios
		f. Fanny Shainin
		Kathleen Wanstall
		Alice Ware
(Between 16 and 19)	Begg, A. T.	Marion Ferguson
	Senchenko, I. T.	
Preliminaries.—		
Honours, Third Class :	Smith, B. H.	Mary Begg
Pass : (under 14)	Day, L. G.	Cecilia Bowers
	Fuchsman, C.	Winifred M. Ferguson
	Levi, A.	Frances Green
	Levy, V. E. S.	Nessie MacDonald
	Sopher, T. M.	Mercedes Remedios
		Flora Solomon
		Helen V. Ware

(Between 14 and 16)

Aiers, T.
Nash, W. H. O.
Nissim, N. M.
Tuttleman, H. M.

Beatrice M. Aiers
m. Yvonne Allen
Marie Carneiro
Leda Cantorovitch
May V. Ferris
Sally V. Johansson
Olga B. M. Lynborg
Flora MacGregor
Edna E. Turner

Total passed : 42

- m. Winner of Masonic Scholarship of Northern China, 1912.
r. k. Mark of Distinction in Religious Knowledge.
f. " " French.

There were entered for the Examination held in December, 1912 :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Senior	1	7
Junior	8	7
Preliminary	10	11
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 25
Total	<hr/> 44	

Scholarships and Bursaries.—Scholars of the Public School have entered for open competition Scholarships and Bursaries and have met with pleasing success as is shewn below :—

The St. Andrew's Bursaries.—Two Bursaries, each of the maximum value of \$100, open to children of Scottish parentage in Shanghai, and awarded on the result of an examination held by the St. Andrew's Society in November.

(Previous to 1904 this Bursary was open to candidates from the Public School only. In that year it was thrown open to all Scottish children in Shanghai).

Helen MacGregor, awarded a Bursary, value Fifty Dollars.

The Masonic Scholarship of Northern China.—Value One Hundred and Fifty Taels a year, tenable for three years, open to the children of all Masons who are, or have been, members of Lodges or Chapters in Northern China, and competed for at the University of Cambridge Local Examinations held in December Founded 1909.

Awarded to Yvonne Allen. This Scholarship has now been won every year since its foundation by a pupil of the School.

The St. George's Scholarships.—Two scholarships, each of the value of One Hundred Dollars a year tenable for two years, open to the children of Englishmen who are eligible for membership of the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George. The scholarships to be awarded on the result of a competitive examination held by the St. George's Society in June, one to a boy and one to a girl, unless otherwise decided by the committee of the Society. Founded 1912.

Awarded to B. H. Smith, Scholarship, value One Hundred Dollars a year, tenable for two years. And to Kathleen Wanstall, Scholarship, value One Hundred Dollars a year, tenable for two years.

Speech Day.—The School Speech Day was celebrated in December at the Lyceum Theatre. A programme, which included pianoforte solos and duets, songs by girls, and choruses by boys and girls respectively, Morris Dances, Scarf Drill, French Play and English Play, was presented. The Theatre was, as is usual, filled by the scholars and their parents and friends. The occasion was in every way successful, and proved to be most enjoyable.

Athletics.—The School Athletic Club is in a satisfactory state and the scholars are shewing increasing keenness and skill in their games.

On the boys' side 95 per cent of the scholars are members of the club. In the summer, games are played every day after school, under supervision; in certain months of the winter, scholars leave school early on

three days a week for football practice, also under supervision. Matches are played on Saturday mornings, and occasionally on half holidays.

A subscription of one dollar for the year or 20 cents per month, entitles the members to participate in Cricket, Football, Tennis, or any other game played on the School Grounds.

Boy Scouts.—Some difference of opinion exists as to whether scout work is likely to claim too much of a boy's time. The important thing to notice is that, as a scout under good leadership, a boy receives most valuable training, and the schoolmaster or the parent does well to recognise in the Scoutmaster an ally working with him for the good of the children.

The Headmaster records with pleasure that his relations with the Scout organisations have always been cordial and that, by maintaining free and frequent communication with the Scoutmasters, all possible clashing and friction have been avoided. More than this, by means of the periodical exchange of confidential reports on all boys common to the school and to the Scouts, a very close watch is kept on the moral and physical progress of scholars, and a boy who is inclined to sacrifice school to scouting very soon finds himself brought to book by both parties concerned.

Time Table.—An analysis of the Form Time-Tables has been prepared, and is appended as shewing the number of lessons and the time given to subjects in the School curriculum.

The School are grateful to those gentlemen who have given prizes :—Mr. D. E. J. Abraham, prizes for English Language and Literature; the Rev. A. J. Walker, a prize for religious knowledge; M. Maybon, prizes for French Language. Where prizes or scholarships have been awarded to scholars of the Public School on the results of examinations, the examiners, and those who have looked over the papers, have in every case expressed high opinions of the work done.

To close this report, it is fitting that reference should be made to the excellent relations which exist between the pupils and their masters and mistresses. This is a direct result of the devotion of the staff to their work and the example set by their high standard of loyalty.

It should be known that much of the success of scholars who bring credit to themselves, to their parents, and to the school, is due to the generous spirit of those mistresses and masters who ungrudgingly give much of their own time and extra work for the good of their pupils—as, to take one instance only, in the case of the preparation of candidates for the St. Andrew's Bursary, when the scholars are taken by teachers voluntarily, out of school hours, for work in Scottish Literature and Scottish History.

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

PERIODS AND MINUTES PER WEEK :—

	VIb		Vb		IVb		IIIb		VIg		Vg UPPER		VLg		IVg		IIIg		II		I	
	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
English Grammar	3	135	2	90	2	90	3	130	2	95	2	80	2	85	2	90	3	135	4	120	2	90
English Composition	3	125	3	125	3	145	3	145	2	85	3	125	4	185	3	125	3	135	3	90	3	120
English Literature	5	220	3	135	3	130	2	90	5	215	3	130	2	90	2	90						
Geography	3	135	3	130	2	130	3	130	3	135	3	135	2	80	3	135	3	105	3	120	3	90
History	3	135	3	130	3	125	2	85	3	135	3	135	3	135	3	130	3	105	2	60	3	90
Arithmetic	3	135	3	135	3	135	4	175	4	180	4	180	4	180	4	180	5	225	5	225	5	225
Science	3	135	3	135	3	125	2	85	3	135	3	135	3	125	3	115	2	90	2	60	2	60
Applied Mathematics and Trigonometry	2	95																				
Geometry	3	120	4	170	3	135	2	90														
Book-keeping	2	110	3	125	3	125			3	135	3	135	3	135	3	135						
Algebra	3	135	3	135	3	135	2	90	3	135	3	135	3	135	3	135						
Mensuration	3	125	2	100																		
Freehand Drawing	1	40	1	40	1	55	1	40	1	50	1	55	1	40	1	55	3	125				
Model Drawing	1	55	1	40	1	55	1	40	2	90	1	55	1	40								
French	2	100	3	125	3	125	3	135	3	130	3	125	3	135	3	120	3	135	3	135	3	90
Singing	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	25	2	45
Shorthand	2	80	2	70	2	70			2	90	2	95	2	95	2	110						
Dictation and Spelling	1	25	2	50	4	100					1	25	2	60	2	55	4	145	7	160	3	80
Geometrical Drawing			1	40											2	90						
Map Drawing			1	40			1	40									1	45				
Drill			2	60			2	60			2	60	1	55	1	25	2	50	2	60	2	60
Reading and Poetry			1	45			1	45					1	30			3	115	3	85	5	145
Writing							1	40							1	30	3	75	3	75	2	50
Needlework									1	60	2	65	2	65	2	80	2	95	3	80	2	60
Drawing and Painting																	2	60	2	60	3	70
Total	85	1,575	37	1,575	37	1,575	39	1,575	35	1,575	37	1,575	37	1,575	37	1,575	39	1,575	40	1,275	40	1,275

- 1 Alternative with Book-keeping.
- 2 " " English Composition and Geometry.
- 3 " " History and Map Drawing.
- 4 " " Algebra.
- 5 " " Poetry and Spelling.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers, probably the last in the history of the Institution, was held on June 18, the Chairman of the Council presiding; and referring to the fact that the Council became the sole annual subscriber during 1912, he intimated the Council's earnest desire that the Members of the Committee should continue their services. At the end of the preceding month, Mr. Martin resigned his post as Treasurer, and handed over the Institution's books of account to the Finance Department.

The constitution of the Committee of Management during the year under review is thus as follows:—

H. F. Merrill, Esq., *Chairman*, Mesdames Bondfield, Merriman, Rosenbaum and Walker, Revs. G. H. Bondfield, C. J. F. Symons, A. J. Walker, and Mr. H. Hanbury.

In view of the intimation in the Chairman's speech at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers that the Council would keep up or add to the number of charity pupils, and otherwise observe the tradition and intention of the founder, the Committee has recorded its opinion that taking note of the number at present accepted free or at reduced fees, the minimum below which the purely charity pupils should not fall should be one-third of the total number of pupils.

Two reforms of importance have engaged attention during the year: the preparation of measures for separation of the Girls' Side, and the application of the usual conditions of the Municipal Service to the staff; sub-committees were formed for the consideration of these matters, and they will continue to receive attention during the forthcoming year.

Nine meetings of the Committee have been held.

BOYS' SIDE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Although handicapped for want of additional help in the Preparatory Forms, the work carried out has been of a continuous nature owing to the fact that no changes have occurred in the School Staff.

The usual routine has been faithfully followed; the only departure being that it was decided for the first time to send in some of the boys for the Cambridge Local Examination. In preparing for this work many difficulties had to be negotiated, and numerous drawbacks overcome; it is therefore natural to suppose that results are awaited with a certain amount of eagerness not unmixed with anxiety on the part of both teacher and pupil. Month by month the numbers have been very uniform for the whole year, the percentage of attendance being much the same as that of 1911.

On December 31 there were on the books 121 scholars, 34 of this number were boarders and the remaining 87 day pupils. There are now only 16 Chinese boys in the School, it having been decided not to entertain any further applications for admission from Chinese.

Thirteen of the boys are free pupils, nine have been admitted at reduced rates, while the remainder pay full fees.

The health of the boys throughout the year has been remarkably good and with the exception of one case of typhoid fever, there is nothing to record on this matter.

In sport the school has again done excellently. Both the senior and junior elevens have reached the finals in the season's football competitions.

Below are the names of the boys who were successful in obtaining first, second, and third place respectively in their forms at the terminal examination.

Preparatory Forms:—

I.

1. E. Lester.
2. W. Emerich.
3. W. Tokiwa.

II.

- F. Emerich.
- C. Remedios.
- P. Lee.

Upper School:—

Forms IIIA.

1. J. Vaughan.
2. M. Seredkin.
3. E. McKerro.

IIIB.

- G. High.
- C. Johns.
- G. Ling.

VA.

1. K. C. Chan.
2. W. Lai
3. T. Yoong

- E. Mears.
- A. Sofoules.
- H. Klyhn.

IV.

- C. Jensen.
- A. Kock.
- A. Maitland.

VI.

1. H. Hayward.
2. { S. Emamooddeen.
E. Zickermann.

In the December examinations the papers in shorthand and bookkeeping were the weakest handed in. The English subjects throughout were well done as were also the mathematics. Geometry was introduced at the beginning of the year and forms a valuable educational adjunct to the curriculum.

In the Preparatory Forms the work still proves to be of a difficult nature owing to circumstances, still existing, which were stated in my report of last year. The class is too large, the ages of the boys too varied, and the forms too many for one teacher to cope with successfully. Indeed one result arising from this defect may be seen in the big gap existing between the attainments of the boys promoted from these forms and those of the lower forms of the Upper School. Under these difficult conditions it is therefore very gratifying to have to report favourably on the creditable work performed.

A certain amount of change has occurred among the upper forms, resulting from the fact that the majority of the boys preparing for the Cambridge Junior examination left the school during the midsummer vacation to take up situations in Shanghai. This was very discouraging, and, at the commencement of the Christmas term, it was determined that the remainder of the Junior class should take the Preliminary examination with those who were being sent in from the lower fifth.

During Christmas week the usual Christmas tree and toys were given by Mr. Harvie, to whom the boys owe a deep debt of gratitude. The tea, cakes and other good things were thoroughly enjoyed. A magic lantern followed, when some very interesting and instructive views on Chinese and African life were shown.

My thanks are due to all those who have assisted in making the school work smooth and agreeable during the year.

W. T. PRICE,
Headmaster.

GIRLS' SIDE, HEADMISTRESS' REPORT.

In writing my Annual Report on the school, I recall to memory a great many changes which have taken place during the year.

In the early spring there was a feeling of uncertainty regarding the future of the school, whether it would be brought under the Council's control or not, and I was glad to hear that the decision was in favour of making it a Municipal school. From obscurity, it blossomed into a public institution, and able to take its place among Shanghai schools. I would say nothing disparaging of the School in the old days, for I was most fortunate in serving under a Committee, sympathetic, helpful and always ready to advise and help in cases of difficulty, and I owe the members many thanks for their great kindnesses.

The attendance of scholars has been very regular, the numbers averaging, slightly over 100 per month during the year. I am conscious of a steady improvement and a good ground work going on through the school. This of course is noticeable among the scholars who have been here some years, not among those who are visiting pupils, trying the schools all round and settling at none.

Four pupils entered for the Cambridge Local Examination, one Junior and three Preliminary. They were keen workers and I have great hope of their success, they are now anxiously awaiting the results.

Only one of the girls depending on the School has left this year, she has found a satisfactory opening in life. I still continue to hear very encouraging reports of the two who left last year, and am able to keep in touch with nearly all my former pupils.

This year materials for new uniform were obtained from home. The girls look very smart in their long blue coats, with cuffs and collars of dark green and hats to match; these uniforms belong to the school and no girl is allowed to take hers home.

Two Prize-givings took place during the year, one at China New Year, when Mr. Merrill consented to distribute the prizes, and the other at the end of the Christmas term, when Mrs. Walker officiated. At both there was an appreciative audience, and I thank my colleagues for their untiring energy in helping to arrange the little entertainments.

It has been customary for the Headmistress to collect subscriptions towards the Prize Fund, but this year a new departure was made by obtaining a grant from the Council, thus doing away with a very unpleasant task, for, in a place where there is such a shifting population, it is always difficult to find new subscribers.

Again we thank Mr. Harvie for his usual kind gift, a Christmas tree and the accompanying toys. The children spent a very happy Christmas Eve. The only thing to mar it was the absence of their old friend, who always comes and either joins in the games or looks on at the bright animated faces.

E. H. MAYHEW,
Headmistress.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

Shanghai, January 24, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose as requested, the Report of the French Orphanage for the year 1912, and at the same time to tender to the Municipal Council our heartfelt gratitude for its continued kindness to the Orphans, thus enabling us to do all the good we possible can on our limited means.

Believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. DE ST. PHILOMÈNE,
Superior.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Grant (English Municipality)	\$1,340
" (French Municipality)	2,000
Fees received	1,212
Donations	1,000
Revenue of the work-room	673
	<hr/>
	\$6,225

EXPENDITURE.

Board of 120 pupils at \$6 per month	\$8,640.00
Location (part)	5,578.16
Washing	2,160.00
Water	144.00
Fuel and light	333.00
Medicines	142.00
Books and stationery	120.00
Shoes	375.00
House linen and clothes	475.00
Excursions as rewards	46.00
Annual Prizes	100.00
Outside Teachers (part)	348.00
Servants (2)	156.00
	<hr/>
	\$18,617.16

103 Boarders entirely free of charge.

17 " on an average of \$6 per month.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Shanghai, January 18, 1913.

SIR,—The above-named Institution consists of three Departments, *viz*, the College itself, the Chinese Department, and the Orphanage, each Department being distinct, having its own classes, programme, and staff of teachers. It is the last mentioned Department that is assisted by the Municipal Grant, and herewith I forward the Working Account for 1912.

Among the 66 boys mentioned in the Accounts, 10 are educated in the College, being placed on the same footing as the Boarders there.

There were, last year, 147 pupils in the Orphanage, *viz* :—

Boarders 19 at an average pension of nearly \$8 per month=	\$1,500	Received \$1,043.50
" 37 entirely free.		
" 10 " " in the College		
Day-Scholars		
47 at \$2 per month=	\$940	} Received \$647.50
17 at \$1 per month=	\$170	
26 entirely free.		

In this Report no account is taken of those in the College, over 70, received at reduced rates or educated free of charge.

Some of the orphan ex-students are still living on the premises, their salary not being sufficient to permit them to live outside.

The Working Account shows a Debit Balance of \$7,895.81. It is solely owing to the fact that the Professors give their services gratis that we are just able to cover the said deficit.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Municipal Council for help they give in so worthy a cause, the education of the poor, and here take the opportunity of offering them our sincerest thanks.

* BROTHER NAZIANZE,
Director.

W. E. LEVEFON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

FEES :—

Boarders	\$1,043.50
Day-Scholars	647.50
Municipal Grant Tls. 2,500	3,510.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,501.00
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURE.

Board of 66 boys at \$8 per month for 10 months	\$5,280.00
" 25 boys " " 2 " (Holidays)	400.00
Washing and mending	1,207.00
New clothes	300.00
Games	40.00
Medical attendance	100.00
Medicines	50.45
Stationery and books supplied	235.50
Fuel and light	265.00
Taxes	64.86
Shoes and Boots	710.00
Repairs to Premises	100.00
Servants' Wages	144.00
Salaries of 5 Masters at a nominal rate of \$75 per mensem	4,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,396.81
	<hr/>

INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Shanghai, January 25, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 11, I herewith enclose the financial statement of the Institution of the Holy Family for the year 1912.

Considering the heavy charges weighing upon the Institution where a great number of children are received gratis, we beg of the Council to kindly continue the Grant, once so favourably bestowed.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
MARY OF ST. BERNARD,
Superior.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
Grant—Tls. 1,500	\$2,000.00	11 Boarders	} Gratis
Donations	500.00	20 Half Boarders	
School Fees—Boarders	160.00	123 Day Scholars	
Day Scholars	1,164.75	50 Day Scholars at very reduced fees	
	<hr/>		
	\$3,824.75		
	<hr/>		
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries to teachers	6,016.00		
Salaries to extra teachers	331.00		
Food boarders	1,584.00		
Food half-boarders	1,440.00		
Washing	264.00		
Water	120.00		
Lighting	114.00		
Fuel	642.45		
Infirmary	50.00		
Clothing and shoes	643.10		
Books and stationery	84.70		
Servants	307.00		
	<hr/>		
	\$11,596.25		
	<hr/>		

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. I. Ezra succeeded Mr. E. J. Cornfoot as the Council's representative on this Committee. Mr. Chu Lan-fong resigned his seat in April, owing to pressure of business, and the Council recorded its regret and appreciation of his seven years' service. Mr. Chun Bing-him consented to fill the vacancy. The membership remained otherwise as in 1911, and now stands as follows.—

Messrs. Rev. A. J. Walker, *Chairman.*

Chun Bing-him.

E. I. Ezra, *Member of Council.*

H. F. Handley-Derry.

Shen Tun-ho.

Seven meetings of the Committee have been held.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTERS' REPORT.

Attendance.—The summer term opened on March 4 with the full complement of scholars, namely 400, in attendance, and it was consequently impossible to admit any more applicants although about two hundred and fifty applied. At the beginning of the winter term there was also no difficulty in filling the School, but the number of rejected candidates was smaller. From the candidates for admission the practice was continued of selecting boys below the age of twelve. The opening of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese in November, at which the masters and boys of this School were present, will doubtless relieve the demand for admission, but so great is the need of schools in which a sound primary education is given, that other schools would probably be filled within a few months of their establishment. Of the daily attendance throughout the year, I am again able to speak in very satisfactory terms. On no occasion has there been a poor attendance: on the average it has been between 94 and 95 per cent, and often there have been 97 and even 98 per cent of the scholars present. To take a specific example: the number of boys actually in attendance on the last day of the winter term was 378, or more than 94 per cent. The parents and guardians have played a considerable part in helping to keep up the creditable record the

School has made in the daily attendance of the scholars during the past three or four years. The idea that Chinese boys must of necessity spend certain days in attending weddings, funerals, and feasts, has been entirely disproved.

Staff.—Some changes have taken place in the personnel of the teaching staff. In May, Mr. Li We-hsiang (Li Wei-jen), now the Editor of a local newspaper, found it necessary to give up the post of Chief Teacher of Chinese on account of pressure of work in connexion with the establishment of a society for furthering the Republican spirit. In his place the Committee, on the recommendation of the Headmaster, appointed Mr. Yuen Chi-lai, formerly a District Magistrate of Szechuen and a teacher of considerable experience. Mr. Doo Yuen-loo has replaced Mr. Tseu A-yung as an Assistant Teacher of Chinese, and Mr. K. M. Wang, an Assistant on the English Side, has joined the staff of the Anglo-Chinese School. The staff at the end of the year consisted of eight on the Chinese Side and eight, including five Foreigners, on the English Side.

Work.—Since his appointment to the position of Chief Teacher of Chinese, Mr. Yuen Chi-lai has made changes in the curriculum of the Chinese Department. In literature the books set by the Cambridge University Local Examiners are read and studied, and special attention is now paid to translation from Chinese into English and *vice versa*. The School has been divided into eight classes to correspond with those in the English Department. Representations are being made to the University Examiners with a view to having Junior and Preliminary candidates examined in Chinese. At present Chinese papers are set for Senior candidates only.

On the English Side steady progress has been made, and the reports received from the Form Masters are mostly encouraging. The boys of Forms 5 and 6 entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the results will be known in the Spring of 1913. As regards the work of Form 4 the Master in charge reports as follows: The weakest subject in this Form is *English Composition*. *Grammar* is a little better but is not satisfactory. Fair progress has been made in *Mathematics*. During the year the Form has worked through Baker and Bourne's *Geometry*, Book 1, and through Book 3 of the *Algebra* by the same authors. The final results were satisfactory. Creditable work has been done in *Geography* both physical and political, but the weakness in English has prevented the boys from obtaining high marks in the examination. There does not appear to be much talent in this Form, and there are but few hard workers. There are signs, however, that the scholars are throwing off lethargy, and, to the credit of the boys, it must be said that during the year there has been a very cheerful and loyal spirit in spite of a heavy bad mark list. Although the scholars of Form 3 have been without a regular Form Master at times, on account of ill health, yet the results of the final examination were, with the exception of boys admitted during the year, very satisfactory. The Mathematical papers of this Form were for the most part well done, and the boys appear to have received a thorough grounding in *Arithmetic*, *Algebra* and *Geometry* which will enable them to make a better record in the Fourth Form than the present members of that form have been able to show. Some very weak papers were done in *English History* (A.D. 1066 to 1485) although a few were remarkably good. The Drawing Master reports that Form 3, as a class, are superior to their seniors in both *Freehand* and *Model Drawing*. The work done by Form 2 was of a high character throughout. In *Reading* satisfactory progress has been made in Book 3 of Chambers' "Fluent" Readers, but there are a few boys, who received their first English lessons in native schools, whose pronunciation is not good. In *English Composition* the Form seems to have received a fair grounding. In the final examination the average mark was 70 per cent of the maximum. The oral teaching in this subject has been based on the mistakes made in the reproduction of stories. *Grammar* has been treated as an aid to Composition mainly. The boys have, however, had practice in analysing sentences and in parsing the parts of speech except the verb and the conjunctive forms. Judging from the final examination the boys appear to have a grasp of the fundamentals of grammar. Much progress has been made in *Geometry*. The first twelve propositions in Book I have been learnt, and high marks were obtained in the examination. In *Algebra* the Form has obtained a thorough grounding that will make subsequent work comparatively easy. As usual, problems have formed a stumbling-block to the majority, but this is probably due to a limited knowledge of English. *Arithmetic*, although comparatively weak was, as far as examination results prove, distinctly good. As a whole the result of the year's work is very pleasing. Though there are a few dull boys, there is plenty of good material in this Form, and it is probable that many of the scholars will be able to take the Cambridge Junior Local Examination when they reach the Fourth Form. The scholars of Form 1 were so numerous that they were divided into three sections, named respectively the Upper, Middle, and

Lower First. The Form Master of the Upper First was the same as that of Form 3, and here again in spite of the illness of the teacher, the Form showed up well in the final examination, the work in *Arithmetic* and *Drawing* being especially creditable. With regard to the Middle and Lower First the Form Master says: In reporting on the work of these two Forms, I must first give full credit to the magnificent manner in which the boys generally have responded. The conduct is in every way satisfactory, and it is a pleasure to teach such willing pupils. In the final examination excellent papers were done in *Arithmetic*, and very fair results were shown in *English Composition*. The *Dictation* was somewhat weak, but in *Drawing* the boys did very creditably. The Preparatory School on account of its size had to be divided into eight classes. Two were taught by one of the English Masters and the other classes were under the charge of Chinese Teachers of English. The work done in Classes 1 and 2 in *English Composition* and in *Reading* was suprisingly good, as was also the *Arithmetic*. In the lower classes of this School there is still a tendency towards bad pronunciation of English, but with Chinese teachers it is remarkable that good results have nevertheless been obtained. If the cost would permit, however, much valuable time and energy would be saved by putting each class in the Preparatory School under the charge of an Englishman who is alone fully able to teach English as it should be taught. The Gouin method of teaching beginners English has been used, as in former years, with success. *Brushwork* has been taken by all the classes in this School. The Master in charge of this subjects reports as follows: "In *Brushwork* the boys are still tempted to use the brush as a pencil and then fill in the shapes instead of massing them by using the flexible point. Classes 5 and 6 show evidences of the absence of a regular teacher. Some of the scholars of Classes 7 and 8 show great promise." In *Singing* regular instruction has been given throughout all departments of the School by the English masters, and a number of new songs have been learned which have enlarged the vocabulary of the scholars considerably. More modulator or blackboard exercises are necessary. If the singing is confined to songs, the pupils get weary of the repetition and the songs quickly lose their attractiveness. It is interesting to note that the Headmaster of Eton has recently given a plain hint to the Heads of Preparatory Schools, that in future, boys who wish to gain admittance to Eton will be expected to be able to sing. *Physical Exercises and Military Drill* have helped, with games, to keep the scholars in good health, and the School Band which has been reorganised, and is now stronger than ever, has shown its usefulness during the drill parades. The annual athletic sports took place during the Summer Term.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—Reports from Cambridge received in March showed that the three scholars who took the Senior papers in the Local Examination held in December, 1911, as well as the Junior candidate, were successful, one Senior candidate gaining distinction in Drawing. At the examination held in December, 1912, ten scholars took the Junior papers, and one the Senior papers.

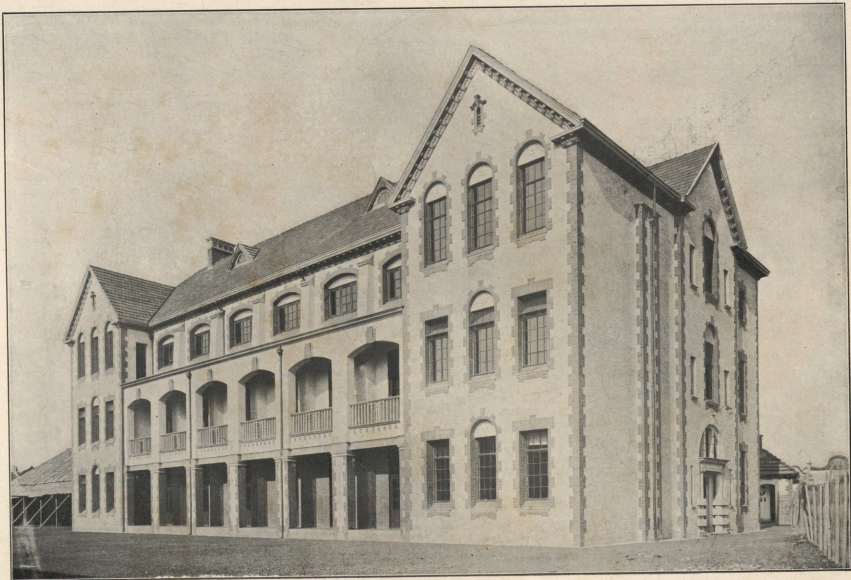
Scholars' Library.—A Library for the use of the scholars has been formed as the result of a grant of Tls. 200. This sum was supplemented by a donation of \$115 from Mr. C. C. Lu, in memory of his son, Lu Wei-jen, a promising scholar of Form 4, who died in 1909. The volumes and the book-cases are lodged in the Art Room, and although of recent establishment, some 550 volumes have already been issued.

Museum.—In conjunction with the Library a small museum has been formed, to which scholars and masters have contributed specimens. This will, when properly equipped, fill a long-felt want. A museum well used places men *en rapport* with their fellows of all ages, countries, and conditions. It does more, it places them in contact with the entire terrestrial creation.

Old Scholars.—I continue to receive encouraging news of former scholars. Of the eight that have gained the Certificate of the School before leaving, one is in his second year at the University of Michigan; a second is an Assistant Teacher of English in this School; a third has gone to Berlin to take a course in electrical engineering; while a fourth, the brother of the third, has taken a similar position to that held by his brother while in Shanghai two are earning good salaries in Insurance Offices, one is in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and the eighth is an assistant mining engineer. Other old boys are working either as law clerks, translators, or as office clerks, and two are studying in England.

General.—In December the School was visited by Sir Charles Elliot, Principal of Hongkong University. Sir Charles, who was accompanied by the Registrar, and by one of the Tutors, expressed his entire approval of the principle whereby each boy receives a thorough grounding in Chinese as well as in English, and promised to take as undergraduates all who hold the Cambridge Senior Local Certificate.

G. F. S. KEMP,
Headmaster.



ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Early in summer it became apparent that unless something unforeseen happened the new Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese would be ready for opening when the schools reassembled in September. Arrangements were accordingly made to take over the School from September 1. Then the unforeseen happened. The great strike at home delayed the arrival of fittings and the school was not ready. Under the circumstances it was decided to open the school in Burkill Road as a Municipal school in temporary premises, and to remove to the new premises immediately they were ready for occupation. The removal was effected on Monday, October 21. The formal opening of the school took place on Monday, November 25, when there was a thoroughly representative gathering of those interested in education. The Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., the Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee presided, and on the platform with him were Mr. De Gray, the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. P. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., Chairman of the General Educational Committee, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Mr. Chun Bing-him of the Chinese Educational Committee, and Messrs. A. W. Burkill, E. I. Ezra, H. C. Gulland and E. C. Pearce, Members of Council.

In his speech Mr. Walker gave a short *resumé* of how the school came into being, and explained the intention of the Council regarding the education of the Chinese in the Settlement. Mr. Kadoorie made a short speech in which he stated briefly his objects in furthering education amongst the Chinese, and, in conclusion, he hoped that under the Council the school would be eminently successful in fulfilling its purpose. Mr. Bourne then introduced Dr. Wu who spoke in Chinese. After the speeches the school was inspected.

Staff.—The Council in taking over the school also took over the entire staff which at that time consisted of myself and seven Chinese, four of whom taught English and three Chinese.

Enrolment.—The enrolment for the winter session was 156. Had the new school been ready in September it is probable that the numbers would have been much better. Another factor affecting the enrolment was the substantial increase of fee over what it had been when the school was a private one. And it must be remembered that, speaking generally, enrolments for the winter session compare unfavourably with those for the spring one.

Attendance.—The average attendance up to the end of the year 1912 was a fraction over 95%.

Work.—All the pupils study English during half the time they are in school and Chinese during the other half. It is too early yet to say much about the work that is being done. The course, however, is similar to that of the Public School for Chinese. *English* receives a great deal of attention and a good start has been made in *mathematics* and *drawing*. As yet nothing has been done in *science*. It is probable that one of the small store rooms will soon be fitted up as a simple workshop where geographical models and drawing material will be made; and practical science on a limited scale will also become possible. *Music* according to our mode is a new subject to most of the pupils and so far all the work has been very elementary. Until their ears become accustomed to the interval of a semi-tone, only songs where that interval does not occur will, as far as possible, be given. Already the improvement in ability to differentiate pitch and to control their voices is most marked and is very encouraging. An instrument will help very materially and it is hoped that a piano will soon be part of the equipment of the school. When the singing of songs becomes possible the music lesson will be a valuable aid to English. In addition to the ordinary Chinese subjects elementary physiology and brush work are taught and all the pupils have practice in the use of the abacus without an intimate knowledge of which no Chinese can do business; and the object of the school is to equip pupils for their work in life.

Athletics.—In athletics very little has been done chiefly on account of the unfinished state of the playground: but many of the scholars are keen footballers and there is good athletic material in the school. Already much progress has been made in military drill and a commencement has been made in physical drill. A nice khaki uniform has been got and on parade the boys look very smart. The change in their carriage is most marked and they are very much interested in all their evolutions.

R. G. DOWIE.
Headmaster.

CHINESE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The lease setting forth the arrangement outlined in the correspondence on page 241 of the last Annual Report has been prepared, and its terms have met with the unanimous approval of the Foreign members of the Committee; certain amendments have been made at the suggestion of the Chinese members and the document is still under their consideration. It is anticipated that the matter will be brought to a definite conclusion in the near future.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The history of the Shanghai Library is set forth in the subjoined correspondence. Subject to the approval of the Ratepayers at the forthcoming meeting, the Council will henceforward undertake its control and administration as a Public Library, in accordance with the decision made known in the last paragraph of the concluding letter.

Shanghai Library, May 15, 1912.

SIR,—You will remember my speaking to you some time ago as to the willingness of the Shanghai Municipal Council to accept on behalf of the Foreign Community a gift of the books now the property of the Shanghai Library. At the annual meeting of the subscribers the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Committee be instructed to approach the Municipal Council with a view to ascertaining the terms on which they would be prepared to accept the Library as a presentation to the Foreign Community in Shanghai."

There has been some unavoidable delay in my addressing you, owing to the absence from Shanghai of the Rev. G. H. Bondfield who has now furnished me with a concise account of the history of the Library. It is one of the oldest institutions in Shanghai, having been founded in 1849, and has, since 1878, enjoyed a measure of support from public funds.

Mr. Austin, the late Honorary Secretary, has also written an account of the present state of the Library.

I am therefore sending for your consideration—

1. A copy of the newspaper report of the last meeting of subscribers from the "North-China Herald" of March 23, 1912.
2. Mr. Bondfield's memorandum.
3. Mr. Austin's letter.
4. The annual reports of the Committee 1908-1911.

What I particularly wish to bring to your attention is the fact that last year 17,950 books were circulated and 14,069 persons used the reading-room, and that the library consists of 11,904 books of which little more than half are "Fiction." For the rest the enclosures speak for themselves.

The idea of the present committee is that the Library should be managed by a committee to be nominated by the Council, very much as it is managed now. Presumably some subscription will be payable by persons who wish to borrow books as at present, but the use of the reading-room and the right to read the books and papers there will be free. I put this forward as a suggestion for the consideration of the Council; but the whole matter will need careful discussion, if and when the Council decides to entertain the proposal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

SOME HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Library was started in 1849 as a Book Club. By 1851 it had become the "Shanghai Library" open to subscribers, the subscription being \$25.00 per annum. Apparently it was then the only Library in the Settlement.

In 1853 the annual subscription was reduced to \$15.00, and from that year to the present time members have paid at various times either Tls. 12, or \$16.00, or \$12.00. The present subscription is \$16.00.

In 1865 proposals were made to amalgamate the Library with the Shanghai Club, and later still to sell the Library to the Club; but nothing came of these proposals.

The loss of subscribers owing to the establishment of the Club Library, caused serious financial difficulties to the Committee, and the Trustees of the Recreation Fund made a grant of Tls. 500 in 1878 and continued the grant for two or three years on the condition that the Library should be open to the public who should have the right to read books in the Library.

In 1861 the Municipal Council granted Tls. 250 and stipulated that the Library should be "kept open free to the public for some hours every day."

The Council's grant was reduced to Tls. 100 the next year, and only this sum was given during the ensuing nine years. The grant was increased to Tls. 500 in 1892 and to Tls. 1,000 in 1894, at which figure it still remains after 17 years. The Council, however, has given the library its present accommodation in the Town Hall since 1903.

The expense of maintaining the Library, and especially the amount paid for salaries, has increased to a very serious extent. On the other hand, the formation of other Libraries (Marine Engineers' Club, Mercantile Club, Masonic Club Y.M.C.A., etc.) and the removal of the Library to the West end of the Nanking Road has militated against an increase in the number of subscribers.

During the period 1892-1895 the annual payments for rent and salaries were between Tls. 1,000 and Tls. 1,200. By 1900 these charges had increased to Tls. 1,600, whilst the payments last year (1911) for salaries only amounted to Tls. 1,319.

The popularity of the reading-room (the only free reading in the Settlement) is evinced by the fact that in 1910 it was used by no fewer than 14,090 persons, and in 1911 by 14,070.

The following magazines and papers are regularly supplied by the Committee for the free use of the public :—

Contemporary Review	(Monthly)	Life	(Weekly)
Cosmopolitan	"	London News	"
Fortnightly Review	"	Nation	"
McClure's Magazine	"	National Review	(Weekly, Local)
Nineteenth Century	"	Public Opinion	(Weekly)
Review of Reviews	"	Punch	"
Eastern Engineering	"	Saturday Review	"
Ladies' Home Journal	"	Scientific American	"
Bystander	(Weekly)	Spectator	"
Daily Mail	"	Sphere	"
Engineering	"	Tatler	"
Harper's Weekly	"	Times	"
Lady's Pictorial	"	Truth	"

North-China Daily News (Daily) Local (2 copies).

G. H. BONDFIELD.

April 12, 1912.

January 23, 1912.

DEAR SIR HAVILLAND DE SAUSMARRZ,—I have just finished the Library's account for last year, and send it to you as you requested, so that you may be able to show Mr. De Gray exactly how we stand. I also enclose the Report and Accounts for the years 1908/1910, as he may wish to see these also. I hope that the Council will see their way to take the Library over, or at any rate to allow us at least Tls. 500 more, which would enable us to carry on fairly satisfactorily for the present. You will see that there is a loss on last year's working of \$274.84, which leaves us with a balance of only \$95.42, so that we shall have to be very careful as regards expenditure this year. There is an increase in subscriptions of over \$200 over the previous year, which shows that the Library is increasing in popularity, and with a little more money to spend on books I feel sure that we should attract a good many more subscribers. Also if we were able to afford to advertise fairly freely I think we should get more support. I have had the books in the Library counted, and they are as follows :—

General Works (Dictionaries, etc.)	11
Philosophy	147
Religion	298
Sociology	396
Philology	33
Natural Science	256
Useful Arts	133
Fine Arts	219
Literature	968
Biography	1,187
History and Travels	2,228
	<hr/> 5,876
Fiction	6,028
	<hr/> Total 11,904

In 1911 there were 50 books of Travel, etc., and 232 works of fiction added to the Library. 17,950 books were circulated, and 14,069 persons (mostly non-subscribers) visited the reading-room to read the magazines and papers which are provided for the public free of charge. I hope these figures will be of use when you talk the matter over with Mr. De Gray.

Yours sincerely,
W. C. P. AUSTIN.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 31, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 15, and, in reply thereto, to state that, subject to the approval of the Ratepayers, the Council is prepared to accept the books of which the Shanghai Library is comprised as the nucleus of a Public Library to be held in trust for the Foreign Community.

The maintenance of the Library will doubtless involve expenditure in excess of the present Annual Grant, and the Council will therefore make the necessary provision in the Budget for 1913 to be presented for the Ratepayers' approval in March next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1902 :—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1912.

	Tls.	Tls.
Subscriptions to the Observatory Tls. 25 per mensem	300.00	
1 Chinese clerk Tls. 7.50 mensem	90.00	
		390.00
<i>Telephone Service.</i>		
Subscription for Observatory, and Semaphore		202.00
<i>Staff.</i>		
1 European employe in charge, Tls. 180 per mensem	2,160.00	
1 Chinese assistant, Tls. 40 per mensem.	480.00	
1 ricscha coolie, Tls. 8.50 per mensem	102.00	
1 Watchman, Tls. 15 per mensem	180.00	
1 Messenger, Tls. 8 per mensem	96.00	
1 Coolie	96.00	
New Year bonuses to staff	29.50	
		3,143.50
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Sundry repairs	155.90	
Making flags	279.11	
Purchase and upkeep of furniture	40.00	
Repairs to the meridian ball	105.00	
720 feet of steel wire	18.82	
1,000 Temperature Register Sheets	59.36	
Heating	30.43	
Office requisites	63.76	
Locomotion for despatch of telegrams	81.17	
Minor expenses	84.57	
Additional pay to Coolies	18.00	
		941.12
Electric lighting		209.22
Gratuity to the family of a Chinese deceased, employed in the upkeep of clocks and apparatus		100.00
Upkeep of Electric apparatus		30.18
Water meter		4.44
<i>Total Expenses for the Year</i>		Tls. 5,020.46

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council Tls. 2,510.23.

G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—

The service of Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Cox terminated on June 12 under medical certificate, and Staff-Sergeant C. H. Wilkins was promoted to be Quartermaster-Sergeant with effect from November 1. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Sergeant J. R. Taylor, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, nominated for this post by the War Office.

FIRE BRIGADE.—

The question of appointing a professional head to the Fire Brigade, which has for some time been under consideration, is dealt with elsewhere in this Report. As a result of the decision to make this change Mr. M. W. Pett, formerly Superintendent of the Singapore Fire Brigade, received the appointment. Mr. Pett, while in England, gave the benefit of his technical experience in connexion with the placing of orders for new plant, and arrived to take up his duties on December 24.

POLICE FORCE.—

Leave of absence was granted to Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Assistant Superintendent, from April 1 to October 31. In August the health of Mr. A. H. Fenton, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, necessitated his retirement. Of this officer the Captain Superintendent writes:—

"It is a matter for sincere regret that the services of Mr. A. H. Fenton, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, have been lost to the Force. From the date of his joining the service as Cadet in December 1904 his work had always been performed in a conscientious and satisfactory manner, and during the last few years, when in immediate charge of the Gaol, he had been able largely to extend the industrial side of that establishment."

During the year, home leave was granted to Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong, Inspectors Dewing and Merrison, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 28 Sergeants and 1 Constable. Seven Constables were promoted to the rank of Sergeant. The service of Sub-Inspector Moonan terminated in December, and Sergeant T. Lynch was dismissed. The Council records with regret the death of Sergeants Backshell, Kennerley and Smyth and Constables Harradine and Theobald. In the Gaol Staff, leave was granted to Senior Warder Mackenzie, Warder Franklin was promoted to be Senior Warder in place of Senior Warder Docwra who was reduced in rank and subsequently dismissed, Warder Freeman was invalided, and the service of Warders Walker and O'Neill terminated. Vacancies were filled by the transfer of Constables Jackson, Grant, Miles and Reuter.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

Six months' leave of absence was granted to Dr. A. Moore, Assistant Health Officer, in June, and this has been extended for a period of three months, to enable him to pursue a course of study in Tropical Medicine. Inspector C. Hill, and Assistant Inspectors W. J. Dean, F. J. W. Melville, and B. T. Prideaux, were also on leave during the year. Assistant Inspector G. S. Benson, who went on leave in 1911, failed to return, and his name has been removed from the Staff List. Assistant Inspectors G. R. Arthur and A. Wagstaff replaced N. B. Gregory and S. A. Magnussen, and the services of Sanitary Overseer T. O'Hare terminated.

In the Nursing Staff, Miss E. M. B. Koek resigned her position as Matron of the Victoria Nursing Home, and Miss M. E. Summerskill was appointed to the post, Miss K. Wilkerson succeeding the latter as house-keeper. Nurse Thomas was granted leave, also G. Macdonald, Attendant at the Victoria Nursing Home. Nurses Reynold, McBean and White resigned, their places being filled through the agency of the Colonial Nursing Association by Nurses Hatch, K. K. Smiddy, and Joseph. Two Japanese nurses were also engaged. Among Probationers Miss M. L. Pruett resigned, and Misses A. M. Lachlan and A. McGregor received appointments. The service of R. J. Broad, Custodian, terminated in September under medical certificate, and A. W. King, Attendant, was dismissed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. M. H. Shorto was engaged as 2nd Assistant Engineer in October in place of Mr. I. Harpur, resigned, while Mr. A. C. B. Craddock replaced Mr. E. C. Stocker as Surveying Assistant. Leave was granted to Messrs. Diercking, Johns and Pollard.

In the outdoor staff, leave was granted to Clerk of Works Eitter, and District Inspectors Hibbard and Jones. District Inspector Pringle was transferred for duty at the Quarry, an additional Inspector, R. J. Harris was appointed, and three Assistant District Inspectors were engaged. A. Scougall replaced J. R. Plimer as Custodian at the Town Hall, and A. Spiegler was temporarily employed as Clerk of Works.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

The continued expansion of the Municipal electricity undertaking has necessitated a considerable increase in the staff during the year. Mr. S. T. Clark was appointed Shift Engineer in May; a Draughtsman, Mr. C. E. Pearson, was engaged in July; Messrs. F. G. Gayes and J. F. Jones were appointed Installation Inspectors, Mr. G. A. Marshgreen, Mains Foreman, and Mr. A. G. H. May, Foreman Electrician. Three additional Collectors were also engaged, and Mr. R. B. Roach was appointed Junior Clerk. Leave was granted to Mr. A. Wright, Shift Engineer, Mr. W. J. Furness, Assistant, and Collector W. Anderson.

Mr. F. G. Payne, Superintendent, was transferred for duty at the new Riverside Station, and his place at the Fearon Road Station was taken by Mr. W. E. Nops.

PUBLIC BAND.—

Professor R. Buck was granted six months' leave in April, and during his absence the duties of Conductor were performed by Mr. H. Millies, Assistant Conductor. Leave was also granted to Musicians J. Profener, and B. Stange. The Council regretfully records the death of the last-named at Dalny on his return journey under the saddest circumstances. In him the Band has lost a good and zealous musician and a large section of the musically-disposed public has had occasion to regret his untimely decease. His place has since been filled by the appointment of Musician J. Brandt. In accordance with the Amendment of the Budget passed at the Ratepayers meeting in March last, the number of European musicians has been increased by two violin players, and a harpist, Musicians Engel, Klæber and Morscher, while in place of Musician Geyer, whose service terminated in June, two Manilamen have been engaged.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. H. M. F. Gray, Assistant Master at the Public School who was granted leave during 1911, resigned under medical certificate, with effect from February 24, and his place was filled by the transfer from the Public School for Chinese of Mr. E. P. G. Barrow, the vacancy thus caused being filled by the appointment of Mr. L. C. Healy. Miss M. Mercer rejoined the staff of the Public School as Assistant Mistress in place of Miss Binney resigned, Miss A. A. Samson was engaged as Assistant Mistress to fill the position left vacant by the death last year of Miss G. E. Martin, and temporary appointments were held by Mrs. Kirk and Mrs. M. E. Williams. Leave was granted during the year to Miss L. Goodfellow, Miss J. Patterson, and Miss P. M. Simon, the last-named under medical certificate.

Upon completion of the new Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, Mr. R. G. Dowie, formerly connected with the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese Schools Society, and since 1903 in charge of the Society's local school, was appointed Headmaster, while Mr. A. J. Stewart, who was until October 1909 employed in the Public School, and Mr. S. Hore, were engaged as Assistant Masters.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. E. F. Goodale, Treasurer, was granted six months' leave from April 29, and during his absence the duties of his post devolved upon Mr. J. C. Bosustow, Deputy Treasurer. The service of Mr. E. A. Riddell terminated in March under medical certificate.

SECRETARIAT.—

Mr. E. S. B. Rowe, Assistant Secretary, was on leave for six months between May and November, and leave was also granted to Miss M. M. Jones, Stenographer and Typist, Miss F. M. Alliston being engaged temporarily in her stead. Mr. E. L. Allen, Overseer of Taxes, was granted leave in May, his duties being performed by Mr. F. A. Sampson, Assistant Overseer. Mr. W. D. Bentley was engaged as Junior Clerk in place of T. E. Wilson, transferred to the Collecting Staff. Three Collectors were on leave, J. A. J. Johansson, G. E. Marshall and H. C. W. Schroder, and T. O'Hare, formerly Sanitary Overseer in the Health Department, was engaged as an additional collector.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1913, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Commandant	Lt.-Col. A. A. S. Barnes	Dec 8 1908	
Sergeant-Major	Q.-M.-Sgt. E. C. Fry	Sep 11 1908	Oct 19 1913
Quartermaster Sergeant	Sergt. C. H. Wilkins	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
Staff Sergeant	Sergt. J. R. Taylor	Dec 13 1912	

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Chief Officer	M. W. Pett	Nov 16 1912	
Departmental Engineer	H. Lent	Mar 24 1909	Dec 31 1913
Clerk	T. C. Connor	Jan 6 1912	

POLICE FORCE.

Captain-Superintendent	Col. C. D. Bruce	Jul 14 1907	Aug 7 1913
Deputy Superintendent	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	May 28 1915
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1914
do.	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	Apl 14 1914
2nd Assistant Superintendent	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Dec 19 1914
do.	M. O. Springfield	do.	do.
do.	E. C. Creasy	Nov 15 1908	Nov 14 1914
Legal Assistant	C. G. Kirk	Nov 9 1910	Nov 8 1914
Chief Inspector	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1915
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1915
1st Class Inspector	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1914
do.	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1913
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1915
do.	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Oct 31 1914
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1915
do.	W. R. Kinniple	July 10 1903	Aug 16 1915
do.	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1915
2nd Class Inspector	J. Macgregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1913
do.	J. E. Johnson	Jul 1 1898	Jun 30 1915
3rd Class Inspector	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1915
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Oct 26 1913
do.	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1914
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1913
Sub-Inspector	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1915
do.	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1913
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1914
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1914
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	T. Roche	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	C. Craig	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1915
do.	J. Macdonald	Nov 6 1901	Nov 5 1915
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1913
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
1st Class Sergeant	S. Robinson	Sep 20 1898	Sep 19 1915
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1915

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
1st Class Sergeant	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1915
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1914
do.	W. Brewster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1914
do.	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1915
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1915
do.	J. Cruickshank	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1914
do.	P. J. Doylend	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1915
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1914
do.	W. McSwiney	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1914
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1914
do.	J. J. Persico	May 18 1905	May 17 1914
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1914
2nd Class Sergeant	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1915
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1915
do.	A. F. Grimbale	Jul 5 1906	Aug 12 1915
do.	W. F. Rankin	Apl 12 1906	May 20 1915
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1915
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1915
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	M. Ganley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	M. Blake	Aug 26 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	M. O'Regan	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	John Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1915
do.	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1913
do.	J. Colter	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	J. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1915
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1914
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1913
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	H. S. Bremner	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	T. Elliott	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	E. R. Engley	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	C. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1915
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1913
do.	J. G. Lamb	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	James Mackenzie	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1913
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1913
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1913
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	S. Simpson	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	C. H. Taylor	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1913
do.	G. R. Welch	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	A. J. P. Coghlan	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	C. Hepburn	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	W. W. Kay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	F. Langford	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	J. F. W. Milne	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	C. Morriss	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	W. C. Woodfield	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
2nd Class Sergeant	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. McKay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	W. Simpson	Aug 3 1907	Sep 19 1913
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	R. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1913
do.	E. L. Gladwish	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
3rd Class Sergeant	J. H. Tait	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	G. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	H. Murray	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	A. Paterson	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	A. W. Thompson	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	T. Walls	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	P. Curtin	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	S. H. Rawlings	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	W. D. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
do.	J. C. E. Rye	Aug 20 1908	Aug 19 1914
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
1st Class Constables	J. Gibson	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	H. Fraser	do.	do.
do.	J. Goodfellow	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	F. E. Leary	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	P. Dowding	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	F. M. King	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Sherris	do.	do.
do.	W. Spark	do.	do.
do.	C. Burnie	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	T. E. Todd	do.	do.
do.	J. G. Adams	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	C. Powell	do.	do.
do.	T. Dunne	do.	do.
do.	C. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
do.	R. Ockwell	do.	do.
do.	E. Ring	do.	do.
do.	F. Shipley	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	J. T. Reid	May 8 1909	Jun 19 1915
do.	H. W. Shapland	Mar 13 1909	Apl 28 1915
do.	W. H. Coles	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1915
do.	William McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Beach	do.	do.
2nd Class Constables	B. Keating	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1913
do.	W. R. Marler	do.	do.
do.	T. H. Odey	do.	do.
do.	H. Young	do.	do.
do.	F. W. Hart	Mar 12 1910	Apl 27 1913
do.	E. F. Walker	do.	do.
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	June 19 1913
do.	W. Pimley	do.	do.
do.	A. Parsons	do.	do.
do.	C. E. Beale	June 4 1910	July 19 1913
do.	J. R. Malone	do.	do.
do.	E. E. Pilbeam	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1913
do.	G. Sadler	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
2nd Class Constable	J. Griffin	Nov 5 1910	Dec 23 1913
do.	G. S. Dovey	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1914
do.	Donald McInnes	do.	do.
do.	A. Longman	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	W. Robertson	do.	do.
do.	W. B. Solly	do.	do.
do.	H. T. Grove	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1913
do.	F. Buckingham	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1914
do.	C. Coll	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Higgs	do.	do.
do.	J. Hunter	do.	do.
do.	J. Village	do.	do.
do.	G. W. Bradish	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1914
do.	R. J. Crouch	do.	do.
do.	J. Ross	do.	do.
do.	F. H. Hair	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	E. G. Andrews	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1914
do.	P. H. Andrews	do.	do.
do.	F. Down	do.	do.
do.	G. H. Hall	do.	do.
do.	P. S. Page	do.	do.
do.	D. J. Webb	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Freeman	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	A. H. Chamberlain	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1914
do.	E. Irving	do.	do.
do.	T. Robertson	do.	do.
do.	W. Rousell	do.	do.
3rd Class Constable	P. Marler	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1914
do.	J. Maughan	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1914
do.	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1914
do.	W. J. Elliott	do.	do.
do.	F. C. Pascall	do.	do.
do.	W. W. Waterfield	do.	do.
do.	V. G. Westwood	do.	do.
do.	T. S. Fry	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1914
do.	P. Keane	do.	do.
do.	J. Rowan	do.	do.
do.	A. S. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	M. Fitz-Patrick	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1915
do.	D. Ginnane	do.	do.
do.	A. A. Laws	do.	do.
do.	J. G. Murdoch	do.	do.
do.	A. O'Dwyer	do.	do.
do.	E. Pattison	do.	do.
do.	W. J. Porter	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Quayle	do.	do.
do.	J. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	W. S. Bainbridge	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1915
do.	A. L. Biggs	do.	do.
do.	T. G. Coyne	do.	do.
do.	F. J. Curry	do.	do.
do.	C. Doyle	do.	do.
do.	T. J. Fitzpatrick	do.	do.
do.	D. Forbes	do.	do.
do.	J. F. Gabbutt	do.	do.
do.	W. A. Hutchins	do.	do.
do.	J. Lawson	do.	do.
do.	J. Mason	do.	do.
do.	W. Murphy	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where Existing.
3rd Class Constable	H. G. Reed	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1915
do.	J. Reynolds	do.	do.
do.	E. C. Rock	do.	do.
do.	W. J. Russell	do.	do.
do.	J. T. Scanlan	do.	do.
do.	M. A. Taylor	do.	do.
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1913
Assistant Gaoler	R. Simms	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1914
Senior Warder	D. Mackenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	M. Hally	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	J. F. Franklin-	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
1st Class Warder	J. McFarlane	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	R. C. Blyton	Jul 10 1909	Aug 9 1915
2nd Class Warder	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1913
do.	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1913
do.	E. Alderson	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1913
do.	W. C. Grant	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1913
3rd Class Warder	H. Champney	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1914
4th Class Warder	F. J. Miles	do.	do.
do.	F. Reuter	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
Office Assistant	W. Owen	May 15 1911	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S. (Lond), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1914
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D., (Dub), D.P.H.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1914
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.B., (Lond), D.P.H.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1914
Assistant	F. G. C. Walker	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1914
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1915
Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1913
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1915
do.	T. N. Hugall	Jan 11 1900	Jan 10 1915
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1914
Assistant Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	
do.	G. R. Arthur	May 13 1912	
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	
do.	R. C. Courtenay	Oct 1 1910	
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	
do.	F. Ehrenfeld	Aug 28 1911	
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	
do.	E. van der Linde	Nov 1 1911	
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	
do.	W. R. O. W. Melville	Jun 7 1911	
do.	T. Moran	Jul 19 1891	
do.	A. Popp	Mar 13 1911	
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	
do.	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	
do.	A. Wagstaff	May 17 1912	
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	
Sanitary Overseer	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	
Japanese Interpreter	H. Hori	Jan 1 1911	
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1913
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1914
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Dec 20 1913

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Matron, Mokanshan Sanatorium	Miss M. L. Barclay	Aug 28 1908	Oct 3 1914
Nurse	Miss L. A. Arnot	Dec 18 1908	Jan 24 1915
do.	Miss M. A. Bland	Mar 11 1910	Apl 17 1913
do.	Miss M. E. Chisholm	Aug 12 1910	Sep 17 1913
do.	Miss V. M. Cobbett	May 19 1911	Jun 25 1914
do.	Miss E. A. Dove	Jun 19 1908	Jul 25 1914
do.	Miss M. Fraser	Jan 27 1911	Mar 4 1914
do.	Miss C. Gordon	Feb 24 1911	Apl 1 1914
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1914
do.	Miss A. E. Hatch	Dec 1 1911	Jan 8 1915
do.	Miss M. Hirata	Feb 15 1912	
do.	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1915
do.	Miss A. M. Jackman	Jun 30 1911	Aug 5 1914
do.	Miss G. L. Jones	Mar 11 1910	Apl 17 1913
do.	Miss F. Joseph	Mar 23 1912	Apl 26 1915
do.	Miss M. E. Keating	Sep 23 1910	Oct 30 1913
do.	Miss C. Reardon	Dec 16 1910	Jan 22 1914
do.	Miss K. K. Smiddy	Dec 1 1911	Jan 8 1915
do.	Miss R. E. Smiddy	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1913
do.	Miss A. Turner	Jun 2 1911	Jul 9 1914
do.	Miss S. Uyeno	Jan 9 1912	
do.	Miss K. Wilkerson	Aug 18 1905	Sep 24 1914
do.	Miss M. E. J. Wood	Nov 7 1911	Dec 17 1914
do.	Miss A. A. P. Zagallo	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1915
Probationer	Miss M. Currie	Jan 19 1910	Jan 18 1913
do.	Miss K. Edelmann	Jan 9 1911	Jan 8 1914
do.	Mrs. F. Isaac	Aug 13 1911	Aug 12 1914
do.	Miss A. M. Lachlan	Nov 1 1912	Oct 31 1915
do.	Miss A. McGregor	Dec 1 1912	Nov 30 1915
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	G. Macdonald	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1915
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1915
Chief Assistant Engineer	J. E. Needham	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1914
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1913
2nd Assistant Engineer	L. H. W. Crockwell	Feb 24 1911	Apl 1 1914
do.	H. E. Pollard	Jul 21 1907	Aug 13 1913
do.	M. H. Shorto	Oct 21 1912	Nov 4 1915
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1913
do.	C. Lüthy	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1915
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1913
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1913
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1915
Surveying Assistant	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1915
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	Nov 19 1914
do.	A. C. B. Craddock	Sep 5 1912	Dec 4 1915
do.	R. W. Gunson	Oct 20 1903	Nov 10 1915
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1915
do.	G. H. Rendall	Mar 18 1912	Dec 31 1914
do.	H. C. de Bijke	Apl 16 1911	Apl 15 1914
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1915
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1914
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	Dec 31 1915
Clerical Assistant	A. Hubbard	Sep 25 1911	
do.	G. T. Symons	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1915

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Clerical Assistant	A. Taylor	Mar 4 1910	
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1915
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1914
do.	Miss A. Scott	Mar 1 1911	
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1913
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	Oct 17 1913
Park Keeper	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	
Clerk of Works	J. Ritter	Mar 1 1882	
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1914
District Inspector, Pingchiao Quarry	J. Pringle	Mar 11 1911	
Assistant Inspector do.	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	
District Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1914
do.	W. Burn	Sep 1 1901	
do.	E. Crouch	Sep 22 1911	
do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	
do.	A. T. Gray	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1914
do.	R. J. Harris	Apl 1 1912	
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	
do.	A. R. White	Jun 1 1908	
Assistant District Inspector	C. S. Coulter	Mar 12 1910	Apl 27 1913
do.	M. L. Johnson	Aug 19 1912	
do.	A. R. Scott	Sep 2 1912	
Overseer	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	
do.	F. W. Butler	Aug 8 1910	
do.	D. J. Stuart-Murray	Sep 15 1909	
Custodian, Town Hall	A. Scougall	Oct 16 1912	

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Electrical Engineer	T. H. U. Aldridge, A.M.I.E.E. & A.M.I.N.E.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1913
Deputy do.	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E.	May 15 1902	Jun 22 1914
Station Superintendent Riverside	F. G. Payne, A.M.I.N.E.E.	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1913
do. Fearon Road	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1914
Power Engineer	W. J. Williams, A.M.I.E.E.	May 29 1911	May 28 1914
Consumers' Engineer	R. A. Williams, B.Sc. (Wales) A.M.I.E.E.	May 22 1910	Jun 6 1913
Mains Engineer	O. L. Ilbert	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1914
Draughtsman	C. E. Pearson	Jul 1 1912	
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1914
Shift Engineer	S. T. Clark	May 24 1912	
do.	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	W. J. Laidlaw	Feb 1 1909	
do.	A. Mitchell	Mar 14 1910	Mar 13 1913
do.	A. Wright	Sep 23 1907	Sep 22 1913
Show Room Assistant	S. T. Nilson	Jul 11 1904	Jul 10 1913
Foreman Electrician	A. G. H. May	Jul 9 1912	
Mains Foreman	A. Leach	Jun 18 1911	
do.	J. Marshgreen	do.	
do.	G. Marshgreen	Aug 25 1912	
Assistant	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1913
do.	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	Jun 1 1913
Installation Inspector	F. J. Gayes	Mar 17 1912	
Assistant do.	J. F. Jones	Oct 20 1912	
Chief Clerk	W. J. C. Budd	Jan 8 1904	Feb 16 1913
Clerk	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1913
do.	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1915

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Clerk	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1915
do.	J. W. Harding	Sep 29 1911	Oct 16 1914
Junior Clerk	H. McAdam	Sep 1 1911	
do.	R. B. Roach	Dec 16 1912	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss A. M. Gutierrez	Oct 15 1910	
do.	Miss C. Richards	May 24 1911	
Meter Tester	V. Olsen	Aug 15 1910	
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	
Meter Reader	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	
do.	T. Murphy	May 10 1909	
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	
Collector	W. Anderson	Jun 17 1898	
do.	C. H. Bailey	Jun 1 1912	
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	
do.	W. G. Green	Jun 1 1912	
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	
do.	J. G. Wilson	July 25 1912	

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	Professor R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1915
Assistant Conductor	H. Millies	Oct 20 1910	Nov 21 1913
Musician	O. Barz	Jan 6 1911	Jan 19 1914
do.	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	P. Engel	Oct 2 1912	Nov 6 1915
do.	M. Gareis	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1915
do.	B. Klæber	Oct 14 1912	Oct 29 1915
do.	A. de Kryger	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1915
do.	J. Morscher	Oct 14 1912	Oct 29 1915
do.	A. Piemenik	Jun 20 1907	Aug 2 1913
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	J. Pröfener	do.	do.
do.	H. Schrader	Nov 7 1907	Dec 20 1913
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	J. Alinsod	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1914
do.	G. Belamide	May 12 1903	May 11 1915
do.	P. Brevia	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	B. Bustamante	Jul 4 1911	Jun 19 1914
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	R. Cruz	Jan 18 1910	Jan 17 1913
do.	P. Dias	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	G. Fernando	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1915
do.	Q. Ignacio	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1914
do.	F. Innocencio	Jan 16 1910	Jan 15 1913
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	A. Mendosa	Mar 3 1901	Jun 30 1914
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	P. Natividad	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1914
do.	B. Nazario	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1914
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Nov 21 1915
do.	H. Sanjuan	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	R. Santos	do.	do.
do.	T. Tarrosa	Jun 21 1911	Jun 20 1914
do.	M. Toledo	May 12 1903	Oct 24 1915
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1914
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1913

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1915
Assistant Master	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1913
do.	G. E. Fletcher, B.A. (Oxon)	May 6 1911	Jun 18 1914
do.	E. P. G. Barrow	Jul 30 1910	Sep 11 1913
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1905	Aug 31 1914
do.	Miss M. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1915
do.	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1915
do.	Miss L. Goodfellow	Jan 7 1901	Sep 30 1913
do.	Miss E. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1915
do.	Miss L. Hutchison	Mar 15 1910	Feb 28 1914
do.	Miss A. S. Kelley	May 23 1910	May 22 1913
do.	Miss M. Mercer	Jul 18 1908	Sep 2 1915
do.	Mrs. E. Murray	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1914
do.	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Sep 30 1915
do.	Miss A. A. Samson	Jan 13 1912	Mar 3 1915
do.	Miss P. M. Simon	Dec 4 1909	Jan 18 1913
do.	Mrs. M. E. Williams	Oct 1 1912	

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

BOYS' SIDE.

Headmaster	W. T. Price	May 1 1898	Dec 31 1913
Assistant Master	W. C. Divers	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1914
do.	W. H. Semmens	Apl 7 1911	May 13 1914
Assistant Mistress	Miss A. A. Wilson		
Matron	Mrs. E. A. Price	May 2 1898	Dec 31 1913

GIRLS' SIDE.

Headmistress	Miss E. H. Mayhew	Oct 8 1906	Oct 7 1915
Assistant Mistress	Miss Davey		
do.	Miss M. P. Putnam	Jan 8 1912	Sep 30 1915
do.	Miss E. F. Rust	Oct 1 1908	
do.	Miss Sharpe		
Matron	Miss F. M. Gaunt	Mar 18 1912	Sep 30 1915

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1913
Assistant Master	L. C. Healey	Aug 14 1912	Sep 25 1915
do.	R. F. H. Kirk	Nov 19 1911	Jan 4 1915
do.	S. Rayner	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1914
do.	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1913

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	R. G. Dowie	Sep 1 1912	Aug 31 1915
Assistant Master	S. Hore	Aug 28 1912	Aug 27 1915
do.	A. J. Stewart	June 7 1901	Oct 20 1915

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	
Deputy Treasurer	J. C. Bosustow	Jul 11 1901	Apl 6 1914
Assistant Treasurer	J. T. Ford, A.C.A.	Mar 6 1908	Apl 6 1914
Assistant	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	Oct 31 1913
do.	T. H. Hutchison	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1915
do.	H. E. Kimpton	Jun 1 1911	
do.	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1915
do.	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1915
do.	H. M. Mann, A.C.A.	Feb 3 1911	Mar 4 1914
do.	H. E. Middleton	Jun 1 1909	
Junior Clerk	C. Wilson	Mar 21 1910	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
SECRETARIAT.			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
Secretary	W. E. Leveson	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1915
Assistant Secretary	J. B. A. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 28 1915
do.	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1914
Assistant	A. G. Nugent	Jan 1 1911	Dec 31 1913
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Oct 31 1914
Stenographer and Typist	Miss M. M. Jones	Dec 3 1907	
do.	Miss V. Agassiz	Feb 17 1911	
TAX OFFICE.			
Overseer of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1914
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1914
Assistant	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1915
do.	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	May 31 1915
Junior Clerk	A. J. Hadley	Oct 8 1910	
do.	W. D. Bentley	Jan 29 1912	
Inspector of Taxes	A. K. Henning	Oct 1 1897	
do.	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1899	
Tax Collector	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	
do.	J. J. H. Dearn	May 17 1898	
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	
do.	C. R. Greenberg	Mar 7 1910	
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	
do.	I. Konsberg	Sep 3 1896	
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	
do.	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	
do.	T. O'Hare	Nov 1 1911	
do.	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	
do.	H. C. W. Schröder	Apl 4 1902	
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	

FINANCE MATTERS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval showed a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 171,805, and a Final Surplus of Tls. 12,494.93; these figures being subsequently amended as under:—

	Tls.	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (original)		171,805.00
<i>Add</i> —Amendment to Resolution VI, Contribution from Tramway Co., for road maintenance		6,420.00
		<u>178,225.00</u>
<i>Less</i> —Amendment to Resolution VI, Engagement of three additional European Musicians for the Public Band	5,000.00	
Resolution VIII, Contribution towards the cost of erecting a statue of the late Sir Robert Hart	5,000.00	
		<u>10,000.00</u>
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (amended)		<u>168,225.00</u>
Estimated Final Surplus (original)		12,494.93
<i>Less</i> —Adjustments as above		3,580.00
Estimated Final Surplus (amended)		<u>8,914.93</u>

The further amendment to Resolution VI, excising the scheme for extending the site of the Central Offices, has had the effect of decreasing the Loan required by the original Estimates from Tls. 800,000 to Tls. 367,175.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 361,480 is Tls. 193,255 in excess of the figure estimated, this increase being accounted for as under:—

	Expended	
	Over Tls.	Under Tls.
Volunteer Corps		6,207
Fire Brigade		444
Police Force		18,799
Health Department		16,038
Public Works Department		10,625
Public Band		3,326
Educational Department	3,880	
Finance Department		3,425
Secretariat		694
General Charges	1,152	
Interest		14,646
Stock and Stores		1,288
	<u>5,032</u>	<u>75,492</u>
<i>Add:—</i>		
Income—increase		122,795
Balance—being net increase in the Surplus on the Ordinary Budget over the estimated figure	193,255	
	<u>198,287</u>	<u>198,287</u>

Volunteer Corps—Underspent Tls. 6,207.

A noticeable saving under "Uniform" was effected, together with minor savings on the majority of the remaining appropriations.

Fire Brigade—Underspent Tls. 444.

There is no special item calling for comment in these accounts. Expenditure during the year has closely approximated the estimated figures.

Police Force—Underspent Tls. 18,799.

The following are the main headings accounting for the above saving :—

		Expended	
		Over Tls.	Under Tls.
Pay and Allowances			
Foreigners			6,781
Chinese			1,654
Passages		5,968	
Uniform			5,274
Expenses of Prisoners		7,461	
Mixed Court	42,720		
Less :—			
Pay and Expenses of Police— transferred	29,811		
	—	12,909	
Minor Headings		1,717	
		<u>28,055</u>	<u>13,709</u>
Add :—			
Receipts—increase	62,956		
Less :—			
Pay and Expenses of Police— transferred	29,811		
	—		33,145
Balance—saving on Estimates		18,799	
		<u>46,854</u>	<u>46,854</u>

It will be noted that the heading "Mixed Court" has this year been debited with the cost of the Police allocated for duty at the Court.

The following figures are of interest as showing the growth of expenditure during the past five years under "Pay and Allowances."

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Pay and Allowances.					
Foreigners	276,394	307,066	323,730	355,085	357,309
Sikhs	95,543	107,242	98,575	103,421	111,306
Chinese	123,737	149,842	155,179	167,789	176,131
Total	<u>495,674</u>	<u>564,150</u>	<u>577,484</u>	<u>626,295</u>	<u>644,746</u>

Health Department—Underspent Tls. 16,038.

Expenditure under "Office" was Tls. 3,382 less than the figure estimated, while the "Hospitals" show a saving of Tls. 7,837. Under "Extra-Departmental" the interest on the General Hospital building overdraft only absorbed Tls. 4,900, against an estimate of Tls. 8,000.

Public Works Department—Underspent Tls. 10,625.

Under "Buildings" a saving of Tls. 7,160 has been effected, while the increased contribution from Concreteware Manufactory has resulted in an economy of Tls. 5,269 under "Drainage." The appropriations for "Creeks and River," "Maintenance of Roads" and "Cleansing Roads" have been slightly exceeded, while the estimate for "Parks and Open Spaces" has been underspent by Tls. 2,844.

Public Band—Underspent Tls. 3,326.

The additional vote of Tls. 5,000 under Resolution VI at the last meeting of Ratepayers proved to be somewhat larger than the amount actually required.

Educational Department—Overspent Tls. 3,880.

The cost of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, for which no provision was made in the Budget, accounts for Tls. 2,653 of the above excess. The estimate for the Thomas Hanbury School proved insufficient by Tls. 1,697.

General Charges—Overspent Tls. 1,152.

The above excess is accounted for as follows :—

Veterinary Surgeon's Retainer 1908 to 1912	Tls. 500
Gratuity to Second Assistant Superintendent A. H. Fenton, resigned	4,000
Casual Ward—rent and sundry expenses	2,052
Door of Hope—excess	1,456
	<hr/> 8,008
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Statue to the late Sir Robert Hart	Tls. 5,000
Differences between estimated and actual figures	1,856
	<hr/> 6,856
	<hr/> 1,152

Interest—Underspent Tls. 14,646.

The above result reflects the fact that of the Authorized Loan of Tls. 367,175 only Tls. 90,000 was issued.

Ordinary Income.

The increase of Tls. 122,795 over the figure estimated is fully dealt with in the Report of the Overseer of Taxes.

Extraordinary Expenditure.

The actual expenditure under this heading during the year has been Tls. 614,912, against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 600,345. The following is a list of items included in the Budget, but upon which no outlay has been incurred :—

	Tls.
Landing Stages.	
Two Jetties between Sawgin Road and the Sawginkiang	700
Land.	
Bubbling Well Cemetery, Extension	} nominal 5,000
Victoria Nursing Home, "	
Isolation Hospital, "	
Buildings.	
Central Police Station.	
Bath-house	330
Extension of Civil Cells	500
Extra Cell for Foreign Prisoners	300
	<hr/> 6,830
Carried forward	6,830

	Tls.
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure—cont.</i>	
<i>Buildings—cont.</i>	
Louza Police Station.	
Bath-house	330
Hongkew Police Station.	
Bath-house	330
Harbin Road Police Station.	
Bath-house	330
West Hongkew Police Station.	
Bath-house	330
Boundary Wall	200
Yangtszepoo Police Station.	
Bath-house	330
Sinza Police Station.	
Bath-house	330
Wall round Station Compound	1,600
Gordon Road Police Station.	
Cells for Prisoners	4,500
Stable for Patrol Ponies	2,000
Gaol.	
Attic in Gaoler's quarters	500
Market for Eastern District	3,000
Hongkew Market Extension, nominal	100
Isolation Hospital, alterations	400
Tar Macadam Shed—Eastern District	400
Public Garden, additions to Lavatory	1,500
	<hr/> 23,010 <hr/>

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 11,352 for which no provision was made in the Budget, the details making up this figure being given below:—

<i>Bridges.</i>	Tls.
Yangtszepoo Road Bridge	2,022
Lahore Road Bridge	1,000
<i>Bundings.</i>	
South of Shanhaikwan Road	1,980
<i>Landing Stages.</i>	
Jansen Road	850
<i>Land.</i>	
Sinza Market, balance of cost	45
House Refuse Depôt, balance of cost	37
Surplus Land	2,435
<i>Buildings.</i>	
Central Police Station, photographic studio, balance of cost	32
Victoria Nursing Home, maternity ward	1,923
Latrines	447
Kiosk and Well for Tide Recorder	581
	<hr/> 11,352 <hr/>

The appropriations for the acquisition of land for (1) Hongkew Market Extension, and (2) Scheme for Eastern District Wharf, have been exceeded by Tls. 15,078 and Tls. 40,490 respectively.

An amount of Tls. 50,678 has been expended on building the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, and this figure, less the donation of Tls. 25,000 from Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, has now been transferred to the Financial Statement.

Extraordinary Income.

It will be noted that this heading is credited with Tls. 93,200, this amount being the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures. Until it is possible to issue loans carrying a lower rate of interest than six per cent, or of purchasing Municipal Debentures on the open market at favourable rates, the method, initiated last year, of applying any unexpended balance of the Redemption appropriation in reduction of the current year's loan, should be adhered to.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The results of the year's working are given below :—

	Profit Tls.
Pingchiao Quarry	4,225.45
Convict Labour	20,639.14
Concreteware Manufactory	9,296.31

Pingchiao Quarry.—The profit for the year shows a decrease of Tls. 11,184.12 as compared with the figures for 1911, this result being traceable to a diminished output. The whole of the profit is represented by cash, and has therefore been transferred, through Adjustment Account, to the credit of Public Works Department—Roads.

Convict Labour.—Last year's profit of Tls. 14,758.71 has been exceeded by Tls. 5,880.43. The increased sales of Gaol-made articles is a matter for satisfaction. The whole of the profit is represented by cash or liquid assets, and has therefore been transferred through Adjustment Account to the credit of the Police Force.

Concreteware Manufactory.—The value of the articles manufactured during the year has been over double that for 1911. The profit of Tls. 9,296.31, less the loss of Tls. 37.33 incurred in 1911, being represented by cash has been transferred through the usual channel to the credit of Public Works Department—Drainage.

LOANS.

SILVER LOANS.

Of the Authorized Loan for 1912 (Tls. 367,175) it was only found necessary to issue Tls. 90,000, the price inclusive of brokerage averaging Tls. 104.53 per cent.

The Budget appropriations for the Redemption of Debentures (Tls. 138,600) was applied in redeeming the 5% Loan of 1892 (Tls. 45,400); the balance of Tls. 93,200 being transferred to the credit of Extraordinary Income in place of issuing a similar amount of the current year's Loan.

As the result of the year's transactions the Council's liabilities on Silver Loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been increased by Tls. 44,600.

The Loans outstanding for General Purposes at December 31, (Tls. 1,948,900), represent 71.28 per cent of the year's Ordinary Income.

STERLING LOAN.

No further expenditure has been charged to the Sterling Loan during the year.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1908 to 1912.

Statement B gives percentages, calculated upon Income, of the figures contained in A.

From an inspection of the figures appearing in A and B it will be observed that there is a notable increase in the Ordinary Surplus, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

CONCLUSION.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record the fact that, during the year under review, the growth of Ordinary Expenditure has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in Ordinary Income, the actual figures being as under :—

	1911. Tls.	1912. Tls.	Increase. Tls.
Ordinary Income	2,589,628	2,734,245	144,617
„ Expenditure	2,347,690	2,372,766	25,076
			<hr/> 119,541 <hr/>

Although it is, of course, impossible to say for how long the steady increase in Income will be maintained, a good augury for the future lies in the fact that the receipts from Wharfage Dues during the last quarter of the year were the highest on record in the history of the Settlement.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

The fact that the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is considered by the Chinese to be a place of security at a time of surrounding unrest has had its effect on the revenue for the year under review. As a result of the large influx of Chinese, notably of the better class, General Municipal Rate shows a substantial increase, while the total Ordinary Income for 1912 reached Tls. 2,734,245, approximately an increase of 5.6 per cent over the previous year's receipts.

The steady growth of Ordinary Income during the past five years is evinced by the following comparative figures :—

1908	Tls. 2,403,164
1909	2,521,600
1910	2,555,056
1911	2,589,627
1912	2,734,245

The following summary shows the income for 1912 under the various headings, compared with the Budget and the previous year's receipts :—

Description.	1912.		1911 Income.
	Budget.	Income.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	675,000	671,540	690,999
General Municipal Rate	1,200,000	1,258,697	1,187,968
Wharfage Dues	175,000	204,782	180,778
Licence Fees	458,850	494,608	445,451
Rent of Municipal Properties	65,600	65,139	50,727
Receipts from Public Companies	37,000	39,479	33,704
	2,611,450	2,734,245	2,589,627

Land Tax.—The revised assessments on land, as a result of Regulation XII passed at the Ratepayers' Meeting of 1911, formed the basis for the collection of Land Tax during 1912. A falling off is noticeable as compared with the previous year, and the receipts for 1912 are Tls. 3,460 below the estimates, which deficiency is chiefly accounted for by land covering private roads, on which taxes were formerly paid, having been surrendered to the Council for public use.

During the year 128 new lots have been added to the tax registers with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 569,009.

The following table, showing the income derived from each District, is especially interesting in view of the recent re-assessment of land :—

District	1912	1911
	Tls.	Tls.
Central	323,453	357,318
Northern	112,083	104,141
Eastern	127,343	120,587
Western	108,661	108,953
	671,540	690,999

General Municipal Rate.—The receipts from both Foreign and Chinese Rates show a large increase over the previous year as will be seen by the following table. The demand for house accommodation has continued through the year with the result that rentals have been well maintained. The year opened with 245 Foreign and 2,782 Chinese houses vacant, while at the close of the year these figures were reduced to 170 and 1,259 respectively. Godowns and office buildings have been more in demand, but the former at greatly reduced rentals. As the result of the over building in 1907 a large number of godowns, carrying heavy assessments, have stood empty. These are now gradually being utilised at more reasonable rentals and the rates consequently show a healthier increase over previous years. Residences originally built for Foreigners are in many cases occupied by Chinese from the interior at enhanced rentals, but there are signs that this class of tenant is now gradually leaving the Settlement and a drop in rentals may result during the coming year.

During the year 49 new Foreign houses have been assessed with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 68,140 while 22 houses have been demolished representing an assessment of Tls. 37,390.

The collection of Chinese Rates beyond Settlement limits has been seriously affected by the competition of the Chapei Waterworks. From July 1, 1911, the Council relinquished the collection of all rates on the north and west of the Railway line, and the collections have since diminished between the North Szechuen Road and the Railway. The receipts from this source have consequently fallen to a very low figure and it is only by the exercise of the greatest tact that friction is avoided—a very unsatisfactory condition.

Chinese Rates being collected in dollars have benefited considerably by the exceptionally high rate of exchange ruling between dollars and taels during the earlier part of the year.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1912, and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
<i>Inside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	3,065	2,970	51,262	49,529
Unoccupied	151	239	1,199	2,596
Total	3,216	3,209	52,461	52,125
Assessment	Tls. 4,870,218	Tls. 4,934,897	\$ 8,358,605	\$ 8,193,110
Income	Tls. 528,376	Tls. 495,596	Tls. 712,403	Tls. 664,529
<i>Outside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	382	375	1,054	3,703
Unoccupied	19	6	60	186
Total	401	381	1,114	3,889
Assessment	Tls. 259,055	Tls. 238,622	\$ 91,862	\$ 350,976
Income	Tls. 13,475	Tls. 12,501	Tls. 4,443	Tls. 15,342

Wharfage Dues.—These dues continue to be collected by the Customs on behalf of the Council. The income from this source amounted to Tls. 204,782 showing an increase of Tls. 29,782 over

the estimate. The following comparative table gives the Council's quarterly receipts for the past five years :—

		1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
March	Quarter	40,550	47,902	43,001	40,020	38,529
June	"	52,003	46,597	44,618	45,278	40,858
September	"	52,648	47,408	40,128	44,845	41,862
December	"	59,531	38,871	45,647	47,493	36,708
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Tls.	204,782	180,778	173,394	177,636	157,957

Licence Fees.—The total income from licence fees amounts to Tls. 494,608, against Tls. 445,451 for the previous year or an increase of Tls. 49,157. The estimates for the year have been exceeded by Tls. 35,758 and, as will be seen from the following summary, the increase is chiefly attributable to rickshas, wheelbarrows, motor cars and opium shops. The excess and deficiency on the Budget estimates are as under :—

<i>Excess on :—</i>	Tls.	<i>Deficiency on :—</i>	Tls.
Tavern	871	Foreign Liquor Seller	608
Chinese Club	8	Billiard and Bowling Saloon	68
Chinese Lodging House	272	Chinese Wine Shop	727
Chinese Theatre	251	Tea Shop	623
Opium Shop	4,164	Foreign Theatre	104
Chinese Boat	253	Pawn Shop	2,276
Livery Stable	385	Cargo Boat	199
Motor Car	1,543	Ferry and Passenger Boat	26
Cart	884	Steam Launch	41
Private Ricksha	2,178	Sampan	519
Public Ricksha	26,004	Private Pony and Carriage	66
Wheelbarrow	2,795	Sedan Chair	802
Firearms	2,125		
Dogs	84		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Tls. 41,817		Tls. 6,089
<i>Less—Deficiency</i>	6,059		
	<hr/>		
<i>Net Excess</i>	Tls. 35,758		

A Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for 1910–1912 is attached to this report, and details of collections during the past year are given below.

Liquor Sellers, Foreign and Chinese.—Little variation is noticeable in the fees collected from this source. The following table gives the average number of each class licensed per quarter and the fees therefrom, as compared with the previous year :—

Description.	1912.		1911.	
	Average per Quarter.	Income.	Average per Quarter.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Taverns	69	15,871	59	15,270
Foreign Liquor Sellers	98	19,392	103	19,240
Chinese Wine Shops	830	26,273	857	25,321
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		61,536		59,834

The apparent increase in the average number of tavern licences is explained by the fact that temporary bar licences, which come under this heading, are issued to various exhibitions, such as circuses, garden fetes, flower shows, etc. There is no marked increase in the number of permanent taverns.

Billiard and Bowling Saloons.—The average number of these saloons licenced per quarter is 24, against 25 last year, and the fees therefrom amount to Tls. 582, against Tls. 708 for 1911, showing a decrease of Tls. 126.

Tea Shops.—The income from tea shops is Tls. 623 below the estimate. The total licences issued during the year averaged 575 per month, against 571 for the preceding year, and the fees collected amounted to Tls. 8,977, showing a decrease of Tls. 599 on last year's collection. The receipts from July to December show an increase of Tls. 267 over those for the first half year and this would seem to indicate that the fees are slowly recovering from the set back resulting from the Foochow Road fire at the end of 1911.

Theatres.—The following return gives the average number licensed per month, and the fees collected, as compared with the previous year :—

Description.	1912.		1911.	
	Average per month.	Income.	Average per month.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Foreign Theatres, etc.	19	4,396	19	3,992
Chinese "	23	7,251	21	6,617
		11,647		10,609

Chinese Clubs.—The average number licensed per quarter is 29, against 28 for the previous year, and the fees produced Tls. 2,808, against Tls. 2,787 for 1911.

Chinese Lodging Houses.—The average number licensed per quarter is 344, against 326 in 1911, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 7,772, against Tls. 6,833, showing an increase of Tls. 939.

Pawn Shops.—Pawnbroking appears to have been seriously affected by the altered conditions now prevailing in China. The falling off in business is probably mainly due to shortage of capital consequent upon the depressed state of the market for time expired articles. Chinese clothing has heretofore been one of the chief classes of article pledged, and the pawnbrokers have obtained a steady income from its sale to second hand dealers in Shanghai and the Outports. This business is now somewhat disorganized by the more or less general adoption of a cheap form of foreign clothing.

Notwithstanding the fact that licence fees in respect to five Chinese quarters are included in the income for 1912, the receipts show a falling off of Tls. 2,276 as compared with the estimate and are Tls. 1,800 under the previous year's figures, the fees collected amounting to Tls. 17,724 as against Tls. 19,524 for 1911. The advances on articles pledged and purchased, on which licence fees are charged at varying rates, aggregated \$8,709,780, against \$9,896,027 for the previous year.

The number of shops licensed, and the quarterly fees collected, are as under :—

1st Quarter	255	\$4,657
2nd " "	244	4,244
3rd " "	242	4,974
4th " "	244	4,661
5th " "	248	5,247
		<u>\$23,783</u>

Opium Shops.—Although it is now three years ago since the last opium smoking establishments (licensed for consumption on the premises) were closed by the Council, there still remains a considerable demand for the drug for private consumption. High licence fees are charged on all shops which sell opium, nevertheless they are steadily increasing in number. The average licences issued per month during 1912 is 374 against 329 for the previous year and the fees collected amount to Tls. 67,664, against Tls. 62,631 for 1912, an increase of Tls. 5,033.

Cargo Boats, Sampans, etc.—The following table shows the average number of each class of boat licensed per month, with the income therefrom, as compared with 1911 :—

Description.	1912		1911	
	Average per Month.	Income.	Average per Month.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Cargo Boats, Foreign	69	1,980	72	2,013
" Chinese	1,340	3,321	1,380	3,411
Sampans	242	981	237	1,063
Ferry and Passenger Boats	60	1,073	60	1,074
Chinese Boats	1,801	3,753	1,643	3,665
		11,108		11,126

The licence fee for March was remitted in order to reimburse the Sampanmen the cost (50 cents) of providing battens and posts in accordance with Harbour Notification of January 9, 1912.

Steam Launches.—The receipts from this source are practically the same as last year. The average number licensed per month is 107 which is the same as in 1911, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 2,259, against Tls. 2,269.

Private Vehicles, etc.—The receipts from private ponies and carriages show little alteration, motor cars have increased considerably and private ricschas are slightly over last year's figures.

The average number licensed per quarter and the income from each class is as follows :—

Description.	1912		1911	
	Average per Quarter.	Income.	Average per Quarter.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Ponies, etc.	895	3,976	930	4,117
Carriages	749	9,958	742	9,841
Motor Cars	268	10,043	217	8,029
Ricschas	4,817	42,678	4,603	40,581
		66,655		62,568

On December 31 there were 316 motor vehicles on the register, the number being made up as under :—

Private Cars	272
Public Cars (including taxi-cabs)	16
Lorries and Vans	4
Cycles	15
Trade Licences	9
	— 316

Livery Stables.—The inspection of livery stables has been carried out during the year by the Police Vehicle Inspection Branch and the licences have been issued by the Tax Office as heretofore. A number of the larger stables have been divided with the result that, although there are fewer ponies and carriages licensed than formerly, the number of stables has materially increased.

The following comparative return gives the average numbers licensed each month :—

Ponies, etc.	655	against	727	in 1911
Carriages	520	"	574	"
Stables	109	"	73	"

and the fees therefrom amount to Tls. 24,385, against Tls. 25,335, or a decrease of Tls. 950.

Carts.—There is a slight falling off in the number of pony-carts and waggons licensed, while handcarts have increased.

The following return gives the average number licensed per month and the amount collected from each class of cart :—

Description.	1912		1911	
	Average per Month.	Income.	Average per Month.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Pony Carts and Waggons	48	1,948	50	2,028
Hand Carts	650	15,607	603	14,470
Trolleys	305	1,828	305	1,827
		19,383		18,325

Public Rickshas.—There has been a considerable increase in the number of public rickshas licensed during the year and the total for December reached 10,224. This is the highest figure on record and would appear to show that the business is a lucrative one both from the point of view of the owners and the coolies. The increase is attributable partly to the larger number of vehicles passed by the Police and in a measure to the fact that the coolies prefer to earn their living in this way rather than take advantage of higher though possibly less lucrative forms of employment. The usual fee paid by the coolies for renting rickshas from the owners or foremen is from 80 to 90 cents a day for the better class of rubber tyred vehicles and from 25 to 35 cents for rickshas of the old type.

At the present time there are 4,307 rubber tyred vehicles plying for hire. The total number of rickshas licensed was 101,342, an average of 8,445 per month, against 78,090, or 6,508 per month, for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 151,004, against Tls. 116,630, showing an increase of Tls. 34,374 for 1912, and of Tls. 26,004 over the Budget estimate.

Sedan Chairs.—The receipts from this source continue steadily to decline and sedan-chairs will undoubtedly soon become things of the past. The average number licensed per quarter is 94, against 199 for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 798, against Tls. 1,729, a decrease of Tls. 931 for 1912.

Wheelbarrows.—The number licensed during the year is 69,483, or an average of 5,790 per month, against 63,719, or an average of 5,310 per month for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 34,795, against Tls. 31,927, showing an increase of Tls. 2,868 for 1912.

Firearms.—This licence, inaugurated in 1908, continues to be very difficult to enforce. On December 31 there were six firms on the register, viz.:—five wholesale and one retail. The collections amount to Tls. 4,125, against Tls. 1,725 last year, an increase of Tls. 2,400 for 1912.

Dogs.—The number licensed for the year is 1,841, against 1,776 for the previous year, and the fees amount to Tls. 1,384, against Tls. 1,314, showing an increase of Tls. 70.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees from this source amount to Tls. 15,752, against Tls. 13,673 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 2,079. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averages 47 per month, against 45 per month in 1911.

Markets.—The fees collected during the year from markets amount to Tls. 40,227, against Tls. 39,526 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 701.

The following comparative summary gives the amount collected from each market in dollars, in which currency the fees are paid :—

	1912.	1911.
Maloo	\$16,106.50	\$16,097.50
Hongkew	19,932.50	19,499.50
Elgin	5,086 50	5,422.50
East Hongkew	3,409.00	3,242.50
Wayside	1,299.00	1,203.50
Yangtsepoo	1,251.00	1,277.50
Sinza	5,604.00	5,155.50
Mohawk	1,243.50	1,010.50
	<hr/> \$53,932.00	<hr/> \$52,909.00

Ricsha Tickets.—As it appeared from the number of tickets redeemed in excess of those sold that spurious tickets had been for some years in circulation, it was decided on February 29 to stop the sale of the current series and a limited time was allowed, *viz.* :—to May 31, for their redemption. From March 1, 1912, only one denomination has been issued, *viz.* 25 cash printed in red on green paper, *vide* Municipal Notification, No. 2146.

It may here be mentioned that, in accordance with Municipal Notification No. 1927, all tickets have since September 1, 1908, been redeemed at 20 per cent. above their face value. It has, however, now been decided that as soon as the present 25 cash tickets (redeemed at 30 cash) are exhausted, the denomination will be altered to 30 cash, which will be sold in books of 36 for a dollar and redeemed at face value.

The turnover during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounted to \$38,374, against \$39,420 for the previous year. The number of tickets dealt with, compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

	1912.	1911.
Sold	722,024	505,164
Redeemed	744,368	664,169

The following are appended to this report :—

Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of Licences Fees for the years 1910/12.

E. L. ALLEN,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1912.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1911.						MARCH QUARTER 1912.						JUNE QUARTER 1912.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1912.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	11,656	14,532	12,109	9,960	3,699	51,556	11,739	14,555	12,221	10,022	3,461	51,998	11,845	14,703	12,464	10,139	1,046	50,247	11,921	14,829	12,671	10,350	1,041	50,812
Houses occupied by Foreigners	129	860	275	108	4	1,376	136	881	264	108	4	1,393	138	896	273	114	4	1,425	139	909	282	120	1	1,451
Houses unoccupied	395	633	952	616	186	2,782	353	587	924	561	101	2,526	236	384	688	415	76	1,799	169	325	482	284	71	1,314
Total	12,180	16,025	13,336	10,584	3,889	56,014	12,228	16,023	13,409	10,691	3,566	55,917	12,219	16,033	13,425	10,668	1,126	53,471	12,219	16,063	13,435	10,754	1,113	53,577
Assessments \$	4,067,211	2,011,088	956,172	1,028,639	350,976	8,544,086	4,116,421	2,107,822	968,670	1,034,777	323,188	8,546,884	4,167,281	2,111,793	967,973	1,035,397	93,266	8,375,710	4,168,160	2,121,137	967,354	1,046,571	91,742	8,394,964
Rates collected from Chinese \$	112,560	54,409	25,097	29,060	4,940	226,066	116,243	54,613	25,687	29,267	1,934	227,764	117,714	55,210	26,189	29,526	1,274	229,913	118,731	55,778	26,634	30,208	1,276	232,627
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	2,445	4,929	638	233	39	8,284	2,594	5,228	735	253	39	8,869	2,441	5,276	776	270	39	8,802	2,607	5,274	817	233	36	8,967
Total \$	115,005	59,338	25,735	29,293	4,979	234,350	118,837	59,841	26,422	29,540	1,973	236,633	120,155	60,486	26,965	29,796	1,313	238,715	121,338	61,052	27,451	30,441	1,312	241,594
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	7,880	3,409	2,786	1,479	286	15,840	4,598	2,975	2,416	1,454	93	11,536	4,811	2,444	1,968	1,215	36	10,523	3,716	2,117	1,416	860	64	8,173
Average Assessment per house \$	336.40	131.74	71.70	97.19	90.25	152.53	336.56	131.55	72.02	96.79	90.63	152.85	341.27	131.71	72.10	97.05	32.83	156.64	346.31	132.05	72.09	97.29	82.42	156.69
Average Rate per house \$	10.09	3.95	2.15	2.92	1.35	4.88	10.10	3.94	2.16	2.90	1.36	4.58	10.24	3.95	2.16	2.91	1.24	4.70	10.24	3.96	2.16	2.92	1.34	4.70
Average unoccupied houses	3 3/10 %	3 3/10 %	7 1/10 %	5 3/10 %	4 3/10 %	5 0/10 %	2 3/10 %	3 1/10 %	6 3/10 %	5 3/10 %	2 3/10 %	4 3/10 %	1 3/10 %	2 1/10 %	5 3/10 %	3 3/10 %	6 1/10 %	3 3/10 %	1 3/10 %	2 0/10 %	3 3/10 %	2 1/10 %	6 1/10 %	2 3/10 %

SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1911.			MARCH QUARTER, 1912.			JUNE QUARTER, 1912.			SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1912.			TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.		
	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.
Brought forward from previous quarter	56,068		\$ 8,619,448	56,014		\$ 8,544,086	55,917		\$ 8,546,884	53,471		\$ 8,375,710	56,068		\$ 8,619,448
New houses assessed	70		4,892	163		13,396	47		10,492	189		25,602	469		54,382
Houses rebuilt and reassessed	198		42,778	184		63,478	173		100,486	115		54,880	670		261,622
Houses outside Settlement limits	15		1,920				9		1,164				24		3,084
Houses rebuilt and reassessed outside Settlement limits															
Sundry increases in Assessments	283	4,365	53,955	347	7,116	83,990	229	11,062	123,204	304	8,760	89,242	1,163	31,303	350,891
Less—		56,341	8,673,403		56,361	8,628,076		56,146	8,670,088		53,775	8,464,952		57,221	8,969,839
Houses pulled down and rebuilding	313		91,475	121		23,482	226		48,573	185		51,818	845		215,348
Houses pulled down & rebuilding outside Settlement limits	14		2,292	323		27,740	2,449		231,086	13		1,524	2,799		262,642
Sundry reductions in Assessments	327	35,550	129,317	444	29,970	81,192	2,675	14,719	294,378	198	16,646	69,988	3,644	96,885	574,875
Totals	56,014		8,544,086	55,917		8,546,884	53,471		8,375,710	53,577		8,394,964	53,577		8,394,964
Increase over previous quarter						2,798				106		19,254			
Decrease on previous quarter	44		75,362	97			2,446		171,174				2,481		224,484

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1910-12.

Description.	1912.				1911.				1910.			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.
Tavern	277	15,871.01	• 69	3,967.75	236	15,270.50	• 59	3,817.62	255	14,914.00	• 66	3,728.50
Foreign Liquor Seller	394	19,391.70	• 98	4,847.93	412	19,240.03	• 103	4,810.01	423	16,775.55	• 106	4,192.89
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	96	582.00	• 24	145.50	102	708.00	• 25	177.00	108	720.00	• 27	182.25
Chinese Club	115	2,808.32	• 29	702.08	112	2,787.50	• 28	696.87	122	2,975.00	• 31	743.75
Chinese Lodging House	1,375	7,772.50	• 344	1,943.13	1,204	6,833.00	• 326	1,708.36	1,362	7,022.20	• 341	1,788.05
" Wine Shop	3,322	26,273.00	• 830	6,568.25	3,420	25,323.50	• 857	6,830.87	3,645	19,134.00	• 911	4,782.50
Tea Shop	6,896	8,976.90	• 575	748.07	6,857	9,576.20	• 571	798.02	7,006	9,222.20	• 584	793.52
Foreign Theatre	225	4,396.00	19	366.33	231	3,992.00	19	333.00	304	5,058.60	25	419.88
Chinese Theatre	271	7,941.00	23	604.25	258	6,616.40	21	551.37	271	5,630.00	23	469.17
Pawn Shop	1,231	17,724.27	• 248	3,544.85	1,024	19,524.28	• 226	4,881.07	979	18,907.90	• 245	4,726.98
Opium Shop	4,482	67,664.00	• 374	5,638.67	3,949	62,631.50	• 329	5,219.58	3,807	55,128.60	• 317	4,594.04
Cargo-boat, Foreign	823	1,980.50	69	168.04	864	2,013.13	72	167.76	823	1,934.77	69	161.23
" Chinese	8,041	3,320.77	† 1,340	553.46	8,280	3,410.51	† 1,380	568.42	8,776	3,604.50	† 1,463	600.72
Ferry and Passenger Boat	723	1,073.49	60	89.46	718	1,074.39	60	89.53	729	1,091.79	62	90.98
Steam Launch	1,286	2,258.70	107	188.28	1,281	2,268.79	107	189.07	1,312	2,243.72	109	186.94
Chinese Boat	21,618	3,752.86	1,801	312.74	19,721	3,564.91	1,643	297.07	19,120	3,303.68	1,693	271.13
Sampan	1,453	981.46	† 242	162.58	1,423	1,063.41	† 237	177.23	1,626	1,199.16	† 271	199.86
Private owned	3,579	13,933.77	• 895	3,483.44	3,720	19,958.32	• 930	2,489.56	4,054	14,886.07	• 1,013	3,721.53
	2,997		• 749		2,967		• 742		3,170		• 792	
	19,268		• 4,817		18,410		• 4,603		18,847		• 4,712	
{ Carriage	1,312	24,385.21	109	2,032.10	946	25,335.02	79	2,111.25	881	26,723.99	72	2,229.50
{ Houses	7,857		655		8,184		652		8,734		727	
{ Carriages	6,236		820		6,421		535		6,892		574	
Public Riksha	101,542	151,094.37	8,445	12,583.70	78,090	116,622.73	6,508	9,713.14	99,429	128,568.16	7,786	10,714.01
Sedan Chair	278	797.65	• 94	109.41	794	1,729.03	• 199	432.56	1,325	2,889.32	• 331	722.33
Motor Car	1,073	10,042.62	• 268	2,510.66	867	8,028.72	• 217	2,007.18	603	5,445.92	• 151	1,362.23
Cart	580	1,948.00	48	162.33	604	2,028.00	50	169.00	586	1,946.50	49	162.21
	7,804	16,007.50	650	1,300.63	7,235	14,470.00	603	1,206.83	8,114	16,328.00	676	1,852.33
	2,656	1,828.00	305	162.33	3,553	1,826.50	305	152.21	3,082	1,541.00	297	128.42
Wheelbarrow	69,483	34,795.16	5,790	2,899.60	63,719	31,927.16	5,310	2,660.50	69,647	34,877.81	5,804	2,906.41
Dog	1,841	1,383.92	163	116.33	1,776	1,314.37	148	109.53	1,384	985.02	111	81.92
Firearm	30	4,125.00	• 7	1,031.25	14	1,725.00	• 3	431.25	13	1,650.00	• 3	412.50

*Quarterly Average.

† Bi-monthly Average.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1912.

ORDINARY INCOME.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.								
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property.— <i>Leas</i>								
15 per cent								
Central District	...	...	...	...	325,126		323,452.92	
Northern District	...	...	...	...	112,627		112,082.61	
Eastern District	...	...	...	...	128,182		127,343.35	
Western District	...	...	...	...	109,065		108,660.99	
						675,000		671,539.87
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.								
<i>Foreign.</i>								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses....					497,686		528,376.04	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.					12,314	510,000	13,475.43	541,851.47
<i>Chinese.</i>								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses....					676,780		712,402.63	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits as above					13,220	690,000	4,443.24	716,845.87
WHARFAGE DUES.								
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.								
March Quarter	...	...	...	...	175,000		40,550.28	
June Quarter	...	...	...	...			52,052.62	
September Quarter	...	...	...	...			52,648.55	
December Quarter	...	...	...	...			59,531.04	
								204,782.49
<i>Carried forward</i>						2,050,000		2,135,019.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							2,050,000		2,135,019.70
LICENCE FEES.									
Tavern	...	...	...	...	...	15,000		15,871.01	
Foreign Liquor Seller	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		19,391.70	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	...	...	...	...	...	650		582.00	
Chinese Club	...	...	...	...	...	2,800		2,808.32	
Chinese Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	7,500		7,772.50	
Chinese Wine Shop	...	...	...	...	...	27,000		26,273.00	
Tea Shop	...	...	...	...	...	9,600		8,976.90	
Foreign Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,396.00	
Chinese Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	7,000		7,251.00	
Pawn Shop	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		17,724.27	
Opium Shop	...	...	...	...	...	63,500		67,664.00	
Cargo Boat	...	...	...	...	...	5,500		5,301.27	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	...	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,073.49	
Steam Launch	...	...	...	...	...	2,300		2,258.70	
Chinese Boat	...	...	...	...	...	3,500		3,752.86	
Sampan	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		981.46	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		13,933.77	
Livery Stable	...	...	...	...	...	24,000		24,385.21	
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	8,500		10,042.62	
Cart	...	...	...	...	...	18,500		19,383.50	
Private-owned Ricsha	...	...	...	...	...	40,500		42,678.49	
Public Ricsha	...	...	...	...	...	125,000		151,004.37	
Sedan Chair	...	...	...	...	...	1,600		797.65	
Wheelbarrow	...	...	...	...	...	32,000		34,795.16	
Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		4,125.00	
Dog	...	...	...	...	...	1,300		1,383.93	
							458,850		494,608.18
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.									
Markets.									
Maloo	...	...	...	...	...	12,100		12,015.91	
Elgin	...	...	...	...	...	4,100		3,792.98	
Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	14,700		14,869.69	
East Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	2,400		2,541.21	
Wayside	...	...	...	...	...	900		968.18	
Yangtsepoo	...	...	...	...	...	900		932.82	
Mohawk	...	...	...	...	...	800		927.25	
Sinza	...	...	...	...	...	4,100		4,178.82	
							40,000		40,226.86
Town Hall	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		870.00
Firemen's Quarters.									
Central Station	...	...	...	...	...	1,300		1,608.50	
Hongkew Station	...	...	...	...	...	320		248.50	
Sinza	...	...	...	...	...	880		770.00	
							2,500		2,627.00
Cadastral Lot 168C	...	...	...	...	...		7,300		7,231.30
Cadastral Lot 1069N	...	...	...	...	...				2,949.12
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters	...	...	...	...	...		14,100		10,540.46
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		700		693.98
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC COMPANIES.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd. (see Sterling Extraordinary Income)									
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25% on the cost of public lighting						5,000		5,224.39	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912						5,000		5,000.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty						27,000		29,254.39	
							37,000		39,478.73
Totals carried to Summary							2,611,450		2,734,245.38

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900		12,368.52	
Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	420		194.19	
								13,320		12,562.71
Chinese.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,735		1,774.79
								15,055		14,337.50
<i>Passages</i>										
										619.36
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>										64.28
<i>Allowance to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>								150		285.57
<i>Locomotion</i>								450		439.77
<i>Fuel</i>								300		210.31
<i>Light</i>								750		485.09
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>								800		781.31
<i>Insurance</i>								750		718.38
<i>Telephone Service</i>								350		288.00
<i>Postage</i>								280		222.35
<i>Uniform</i>								9,000		6,794.43
<i>Band</i>								1,500		916.53
<i>Artillery Ponies, keep and stabling</i>								5,050		4,667.64
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>								700		737.62
<i>Ammunition</i>								9,105		8,661.06
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>								2,500		1,804.87
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>								80		81.66
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>								2,950		2,464.05
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								1,200		1,148.31
								50,970		45,728.09
<i>Less—Sale of cartridge cases, etc.</i>								1,725		2,689.80
Totals carried to Summary								49,245		43,038.29
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>50 Short Rifles, Bayonets and Accessories</i>								1,920		1,780.00
<i>Accoutrements</i>								1,135		1,059.15
<i>Winter Coats</i>								600		
<i>Sandbags</i>								80		
<i>Ammunition</i>								9,200		10,361.97
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>										303.96
Totals carried to Summary								12,935		13,505.08
<i>Credit.</i>										
Value of stores sold and issued								11,380		10,860.69
Totals carried to Summary								Cr. 11,380		Cr. 10,860.69

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.									
Pay.									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	11,460		9,469.03	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	10,150		11,209.47	
							21,610		20,678.50
Stud.									
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	2,520		2,513.22	
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,727.64	
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	400		416.21	
Veterinary Services	...	...	...	...	...	200		410.60	
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	600		850.46	
							6,220		6,918.13
							27,830		27,596.63
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		570		371.78
Passages	...	...	...	...	...				70.68
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...				229.77
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		200		174.24
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,229.92
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		3,080		2,950.06
Light	...	...	...	...	...		3,250		2,473.39
Water	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		1,521.56
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		250		357.11
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,505.77
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...		2,900		3,239.13
Materials and Coal for Workshop	...	...	...	...	...		500		508.80
Plant, Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		5,100		5,133.22
Hose Renewals	...	...	...	...	...		5,200		4,915.07
Telephones and Fire Alarms	...	...	...	...	...		2,300		2,122.60
Refreshments for Firemen at Fires	...	...	...	...	...		400		522.71
Company Cups	...	...	...	...	...		250		262.15
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	...	...		350		955.67
							55,930		56,140.26
Less—Receipts from Blacksmiths' Labour							1,500		2,153.25
Totals carried to Summary							54,430		53,987.01
STOCK AND STORES.									
Horses and Ponies	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		523.10
Petrol Engine, etc. for Motor Chemical Engine and Escape	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		
Harness (3 sets)	...	...	...	...	...		240		74.90
Ceiling Fan, Electric Fittings, etc. for Hongkew Station, New Quarters	...	...	...	...	...		200		181.91
Ceiling Fan for Mui-Ho-Loong Co. Mess room	...	...	...	...	...		60		58.00
Hose Wagon for Coolie Corps	...	...	...	...	...		450		185.00
Ajax Ladders, Goose Necks, Nozzles, etc.	...	...	...	...	...				422.54
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...				146.99
Totals carried to Summary							3,450		1,592.44

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
<i>Foreigners.</i>									
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	339,110		334,325.46	
Legal Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800		4,800.00	
<i>Allowances.</i>									
Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		194.68	
Language ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000		15,451.14	
Mixed Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		2,070.96	
Depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	270		75.00	
Stenographer ...	...	...	...	...	...	240		240.00	
Drill Instructor ...	...	...	...	...	...	170		141.83	
							364,090		317,309.07
<i>Sikhs.</i>									
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	91,585		91,439.97	
Deferred Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		13,600.45	
<i>Allowances.</i>									
Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,340.53	
Language ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,312.69	
Drill ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		55.03	
Traffic ...	...	...	...	...	...	600		557.09	
							111,285		111,305.76
<i>Chinese.</i>									
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	176,345		174,838.99	
<i>Allowances.</i>									
Gate-men ...	...	...	...	...	...	270		176.25	
Drill and Traffic ...	...	...	...	...	...	450		436.49	
Language ...	...	...	...	...	...	270		175.57	
Merit ...	...	...	...	...	...	450		448.35	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...			58.70	
							177,785		176,131.35
							653,160		644,746.18
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		37,400		37,372.72
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		40,000		45,968.18
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		5,562.95
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		52,500		47,225.83
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		11,930		12,121.00
<i>Medical Aid.</i>									
Pay of Sikh Medical Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	720		721.68	
Medicines ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100		670.69	
Hospital Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000		10,160.12	
							9,820		11,552.49
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>									
Pay of Mafoos ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400		1,455.06	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,430		3,134.02	
Repairs to Saddlery ...	...	...	...	...	...	300		265.86	
							5,130		4,854.94
<i>Fuel</i> ...									
							19,080		19,780.31
<i>Light.</i>									
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,560		12,396.11	
Oil for Police Lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230		1,256.89	
							16,790		13,653.00
<i>Water</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,200		3,761.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,480		6,770.33
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,550		2,578.81
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,180		3,577.99
<i>Funeral Expenses</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		632.51
<i>Carried forward</i>							867,720		860,159.44

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							867,720		860,159.44
POLICE FORCE—continued.									
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>									
Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,230		36,384.50	
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,720		9,590.01	
Photographs ...	...	...	...	...	...	500		214.93	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870		2,591.49	
							41,320		48,780.93
<i>Expenses of catching stray dogs</i> ...							2,200		2,107.67
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>									
Furniture, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,970		2,051.91	
Arms ...	...	...	...	...	...	350		173.79	
							2,320		2,225.70
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i> ...							1,500		1,279.02
<i>Musketry Course</i> ...							1,290		766.06
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i> ...							800		858.08
<i>Mixed Court.</i>									
Pay of Court Officials ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500		16,088.27	
Pay and Expenses of Police	...	...	...	...	...			29,811.19	
Sundry Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		12,321.00	
							15,500		58,220.46
<i>Legal Expenses</i> ...									1,378.15
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,900		3,931.54
							938,550		979,707.05
<i>Less.</i>									
Mixed Court Fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		35,067.14	
" Filing and hearing fees ...	...	...	...	...	...			11,986.66	
" Pay and Expenses of Police, transferred	...	...	...	...	...			29,811.19	
Receipts for Special Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,500		25,617.80	
Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,372.89	
Dog Redemption Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		961.53	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	12,500		20,639.14	
							62,500		123,456.35
Totals carried to Summary ...							873,050		854,250.70
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,500		10,810.53
Lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...		215		230.30
Motor Car Accessories	...	...	...	...	...		700		442.07
Remounts for patrol	...	...	...	...	...		100		
Studio, Camera and Accessories	...	...	...	...	...		355		443.14
3 Bicycles	...	...	...	...	...		245		327.13
8 Revolvers	...	...	...	...	...		150		29.84
Uniform and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...		50,000		40,725.43
Mixed Court Furniture and Office requisites	...	...	...	...	...			1,167.26	
Prisoners' food	...	...	...	...	...			3,538.99	
Cylin	...	...	...	...	...			555.00	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,151.32
Totals carried to Summary ...							61,765		60,421.01
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		55,000		51,246.21
Totals carried to Summary ...							Cr. 55,000		Cr. 51,246.21

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
HEALTH OFFICE.				
GENERAL.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners.</i>				
Pay		89,520		92,000.97
Allowances.				
Rent-Inspector	220		173.45	
Language	3,500		2,867.15	
		3,720		3,040.60
<i>Chinese.</i>				
Pay		47,550		42,694.08
		140,790		137,735.65
<i>Superannuation</i>		8,700		9,183.39
<i>Passages</i>		2,600		3,437.07
<i>Locomotion</i>		4,760		4,184.60
<i>Fuel</i>		1,500		1,104.11
<i>Light</i>		900		724.20
<i>Water</i>		2,800		2,430.21
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,250		1,398.57
<i>Insurance</i>		1,110		1,117.95
<i>Telephone Service</i>		600		554.79
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		500		367.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		5,000		5,950.50
<i>Disinfection</i>		4,500		3,735.81
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		2,000		2,445.01
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		4,000		1,296.46
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250		416.45
<i>Rent of Sub-District Offices</i>		1,600		1,696.26
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		850		566.74
		184,710		178,344.77
PLAGUE PREVENTION.				
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	13,500		6,855.00	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	2,500		166.17	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	1,000		578.23	
<i>Disinfection</i>	4,500		4,573.78	
<i>Permanent Rat-proofing</i>	25,000		40,603.10	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	250		228.06	
		46,750		53,004.34
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.				
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	3,500		2,288.20	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	2,550		2,210.74	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	100		16.78	
		6,150		4,515.72
		237,610		235,864.83
<i>Less.</i>				
Receipts from Laboratory	14,000		13,003.10	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	13,000		15,751.51	
Ordure Disposal	69,800		69,682.50	
		97,800		99,437.11
Totals carried to Summary		139,810		136,427.72

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS				
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	29,795		29,855.10	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,400		2,499.02	
		32,195		26,354.12
<i>Fuel</i>		3,000		3,070.66
<i>Light</i>		1,550		1,117.42
<i>Water</i>		150		144.03
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150		164.23
<i>Insurance</i>		330		341.43
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100		131.89
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		3,000		3,002.96
<i>Messing</i>		10,500		11,185.69
<i>Washing</i>		1,500		1,827.07
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,800		2,237.72
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		354.39
		54,775		49,931.61
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		30,000		31,250.22
Totals carried to Summary		24,775		18,681.39
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	10,000		12,574.31	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,380		1,465.41	
		11,380		14,039.72
<i>Fuel</i>		1,300		1,155.24
<i>Light</i>		1,500		1,070.47
<i>Water</i>		110		110.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150		106.90
<i>Insurance</i>		360		360.45
<i>Telephone Service</i>		120		128.00
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		500		1,104.64
<i>Messing</i>		4,000		5,080.12
<i>Washing</i>		550		731.78
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		850		610.88
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		600		337.37
		21,720		21,835.97
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		4,000		6,411.10
Totals carried to Summary		17,720		18,424.87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,000		2,109.07	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,430		1,697.53	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,430		3,806.60
<i>Light</i>		350		409.22
<i>Water</i>		550		603.07
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		100.80
<i>Insurance</i>		100		50.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		60		65.25
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		55		41.00
<i>Messing</i>		275		762.82
<i>Washing</i>		2,100		2,855.89
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		300		440.43
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		650		828.33
		200		187.97
		8,170		10,029.88
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	3,300		5,247.84	
<i>Registration Fees, etc.</i>	1,500		2,220.49	
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	600		600.00	
		6,000		8,068.33
Totals carried to Summary		2,170		1,961.05
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,500		1,017.12	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	320		314.92	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,820		1,332.04
<i>Light</i>		300		211.04
<i>Water</i>		100		137.92
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		96.02
<i>Insurance</i>		35		30.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		35.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		25		26.00
<i>Messing</i>		300		345.70
<i>Washing</i>		500		735.72
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150		82.31
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		172.12
		100		27.62
		3,830		3,231.49
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		3,000		3,156.00
Totals carried to Summary		830		75.49

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE.)				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	1,500		1,011.29	
Pay of Chinese Staff	2,120		2,117.01	
		3,620		3,128.30
Fuel		400		526.32
Light		200		181.23
Water		100		107.20
Printing, Stationery, etc.		100		30.00
Insurance		50		49.50
Telephone Service		25		26.00
Drugs and Instruments		600		647.70
Messing		1,000		1,385.90
Washing		175		216.43
Maintenance and Repairs		450		211.97
Miscellaneous		100		166.87
		6,820		6,677.42
Less—Fees from Patients		4,000		5,515.58
Totals carried to Summary		2,820		1,161.84
SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	600		783.47	
Pay of Chinese Staff	750		662.67	
		1,350		1,446.14
Locomotion		900		797.06
Fuel		120		160.67
Light		50		20.87
Printing, Stationery, etc.		25		18.38
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants		75		27.68
Messing		2,000		2,303.48
Washing		100		180.93
Maintenance and Repairs		150		274.39
Miscellaneous		300		102.94
		5,070		5,332.54
Less—Receipts from Visitors		1,500		1,589.16
Totals carried to Summary		3,570		3,743.38

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners.</i>				
Cemetery Allowance	360		\$60	
Part service of Custodian of Isolation Hospital... ..	240		140	
Chinese.		600		500.00
Pay		2,900		2,845.60
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,500		3,345.60
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		60		50.00
<i>Fuel</i>		2,500		3,308.84
<i>Insurance</i>		200		336.25
<i>Telephone Service</i>		75		73.90
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		45		52.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250		97.86
		100		81.25
		6,730		7,345.70
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>	500		750.00	
" Grave making	3,000		3,835.00	
" Grave spaces	2,250		2,905.00	
" Reservations	350		620.00	
		6,100		8,120.00
Totals carried to Summary		630		Cr. 774.30
SWIMMING BATH.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners.</i>				
Allowance of Assistant Inspector		150		180.00
Chinese.				
Pay		220		232.79
<i>Superannuation</i>		370		412.79
<i>Light</i>		15		18.00
<i>Water</i>		75		50.62
<i>Insurance</i>		350		417.40
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50		40.50
		100		39.27
		960		978.58
<i>Less—Receipts from bathers</i>		650		702.93
Totals carried to Summary		310		275.65
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.				
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>				
Municipal Surgeons		8,000		8,000.00
Attendance on families		1,500		1,218.70
		9,500		9,218.70
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>				
Quarantine Station		7,800		7,800.00
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>	8,000		4,900.85	
<i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>	2,000		2,000.00	
<i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>	2,000		2,000.00	
<i>Paulun Hospital</i>	1,000		1,000.00	
		13,000		9,900.85
Totals carried to Summary		30,300		26,919.55
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i>		1,990		397.34
<i>Hospital Fittings and Furniture</i>		2,500		3,442.01
<i>Equipment of Sub-District Offices, etc.</i>		1,000		132.82
Totals carried to Summary		5,490		3,972.17

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.										
GENERAL.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		131,930		135,450.71
Allowances.										
Rent—District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		949.55	
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	2,500	1,177.00	2,126.55
Chinese.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,000		13,190.60
<i>Superannuation</i>								146,430		150,767.86
<i>Passages</i>								12,900		12,764.97
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>								3,720		5,001.75
<i>Medical Aid</i>										341.46
<i>Locomotion</i>								800		467.45
<i>Fuel</i>								7,800		7,862.77
<i>Light</i>								350		586.14
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>								450		719.21
<i>Insurance</i>								2,800		2,363.55
<i>Telephone Service</i>								200		204.17
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i>								1,015		1,189.36
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>								1,800		2,931.04
								800		979.33
								178,565		186,179.16
<i>Less—Building Permit fees</i>							1,500		2,288.45	
<i>Private Works Supervision fees</i>							11,470		18,782.88	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit fees</i>							5,000		6,255.88	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i>							700		737.66	
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>							8,860		8,856.00	
								27,530		36,920.87
Totals carried to Summary								151,035		149,258.29
BUILDINGS.										
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds :—</i>										
Volunteer Corps								1,145		746.23
Fire Brigade								1,780		1,368.06
Police Force										
Stations and Quarters							13,710		12,566.70	
Gaol							7,130		5,642.35	
Mixed Court							200		3,511.42	
								21,040		21,720.47
Health Department.										
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.							7,750		3,857.72	
Victoria Nursing Home							1,840		1,612.32	
Mental Ward							1,160		693.23	
Nurses' Quarters							575		1,374.02	
Isolation Hospital							2,670		2,102.97	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese							1,100		796.08	
Police Hospital (Sikhs)							280		225.02	
" (Chinese)							410		306.78	
Mokanshan Sanatorium							275		308.87	
Cemeteries							1,165		872.56	
Public Swimming Bath							325		140.41	
								17,550		12,290.00
Public Works Department.										
Town Hall							5,075		2,864.81	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.							2,315		3,506.18	
								7,390		6,370.99
Educational Department.										
Public School							1,155		798.23	
Public School for Chinese							2,055		1,037.40	
Thomas Hanbury School									886.87	
								3,210		2,722.50
Finance Department								485		599.56
Secretariat								880		554.41
Miscellaneous								410		357.39
Totals carried to Summary								53,890		46,729.61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
CREEKS AND RIVER.									
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>									
Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	13,620		14,061.99	
Bundings	...	...	...	...	...	5,960		7,952.06	
Jetties and Pontoons	...	...	...	...	...	4,495		5,690.22	
							24,075		27,704.27
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>	...	...	...	...	...		12,000		10,959.75
							36,075		38,664.02
<i>Less.—Receipts for hire of Dredger</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		683.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		35,975		37,981.02
DRAINAGE.									
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,900		4,889.93
<i>Less—Concreteware Manufactory—</i>									
Cash Contribution	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		9,258.98
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		900		Cr. 4,369.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
ROADS.									
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...		40,000		39,469.02
<i>Locomotion...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		360		398.68
<i>Insurance ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		550		615.54
<i>Materials.</i>									
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		85,000		79,344.87
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,486.50
<i>Boundary stones ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		190		101.52
<i>Street name-plates ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		700		424.36
<i>Working expenses of steam-rollers</i>	...	...	...	...	...		8,000		8,266.65
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>	...	...	...	...	...		330		257.93
<i>Maintenance of carts and harness</i>	...	...	...	...	...		900		1,997.70
<i>Danger Lamps, oil, repairs, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		735		788.56
<i>Stud ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		11,000		9,618.60
<i>Raking and repairing mud roads</i>	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,871.45
<i>Iron railings in replacement of Foochow Pole railings</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,200		2,759.68
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750		497.09
							162,715		157,768.15
<i>Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for maintenance of track surface</i>						6,420		6,422.12	
<i>Pingchiao Quarry, Cash Contribution</i>						12,000		4,225.45	
							18,420		10,647.57
Totals carried to Summary							144,295		147,120.58
CLEANSING AND WATERING.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	3,420		3,420.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	30,000		29,668.77	
							33,420		33,088.77
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		342.00
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		520		614.35
<i>Insurance ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750		703.83
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		109		
<i>Materials.</i>									
Water	...	...	...	...	...	11,500		15,334.94	
Gritting Wood Paving	...	...	...	...	...	400		426.43	
							11,900		15,761.37
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,945.72
<i>Maintenance of carts and harness</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,690		3,885.83
<i>Stud ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		33,365		32,484.15
<i>Barging away road detritus</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,524.30
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		280.08
							88,845		91,530.40
<i>Less.—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves</i>							2,220		2,220.00
Totals carried to Summary							86,625		89,310.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>									
LIGHTING.									
<i>Electricity</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		65,140		66,061.01
<i>Gas</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		21,510		20,808.71
<i>Oil</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		190		203.27
<i>Extensions.</i>									
Electricity and Gas	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		675.16
Totals carried to Summary							88,840		87,748.15
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners.	...	...	...	...	...	7,950		8,390.40	
Chinese.	...	...	...	...	...	13,700	21,650	12,982.74	21,373.14
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		770		768.00
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		650		653.81
<i>Stud</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		685		684.00
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		547.50
<i>Water</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		418.60
<i>Lighting Gardens</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,100		1,296.16
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		198.00
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		850		1,186.76
<i>Working expenses of Motor Lawn mowers</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		345.19
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450		617.61
<i>Painting and repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300		1,526.28
<i>Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		1,528.56
<i>Mud, sand, gravel and manure</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		680.52
<i>Poles and tree fastenings</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,600		1,218.00
<i>Matcheds and Fences</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		700		702.84
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		900		923.60
Less—Receipts for hire of plants, etc.							37,655		34,668.57
Totals carried to Summary							250		107.30
							37,405		34,561.27
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Tar Macadam Plant</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		2,404.71
<i>Surveying and Levelling Instruments</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		450		298.39
<i>Typewriting Machine</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		167.06
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		1,039.03
<i>Seats and Chairs for Parks and Open Spaces</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		144.03
<i>Lawn Mowers for Parks and Open Spaces</i>	...	...	...	...	...		325		
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		130,000		144,186.33
Totals carried to Summary							132,875		148,239.55
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of stores issued	...	...	...	...	...		140,000		156,657.80
Totals carried to Summary							Cr. 140,000	Cr.	156,657.80

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,330		26,263.52	
Manilamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,675		16,511.39	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	325		289.28	
								44,330		43,064.19
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,400		4,259.82
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,550		2,787.70
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		110.99
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		652.68
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		343.34
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		33.01
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		425.47
New Music	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		45.338
Repairs to Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		265.88
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		15		5.62
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		125		106.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		195.04
								54,620		52,703.12
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council	...					...	1,500		1,500.00	
Council's share of receipts for private services	...					...	4,000		3,020.13	
								5,500		4,520.13
<i>Amendment to Resolution VI.</i>								49,120		48,182.99
Cost of engaging three additional European Musicians :										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,077.27
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...				45.56
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		1,210.15
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...				277.92
Totals carried to Summary	...					...		54,120		50,793.89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.									
PUBLIC SCHOOL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	35,980		32,973.62	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	900		884.04	
							36,880		33,857.66
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,350		3,240.32
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,760		2,246.85
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		105.21
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		78.05
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		298.34
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		97.13
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		997.54
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		155		155.26
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		55		52.00
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		236.41
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		872.72
<i>Kindergarten materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		75		31.71
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		290		249.20
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		173.20
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		500.18
							45,985		43,191.78
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	21,000		18,053.19	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	800		845.87	
							21,800		18,899.06
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					24,185		24,292.72
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		48.93
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					300		48.93

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.									
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.									
Boys' Side.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners			5,763.79	
Chinese			836.82	
								6,600.61	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			177.63	
<i>Fuel</i>			349.43	
<i>Light</i>			213.72	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			192.86	
<i>Insurance</i>			61.87	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			20.31	
<i>Text Books</i>			20.72	
<i>Messing</i>			2,413.21	
<i>Clothing</i>			423.07	
<i>Washing</i>			267.30	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			261.24	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			249.79	
									11,251.76
Girls' Side.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners			3,810.82	
Chinese			442.51	
								4,253.33	
<i>Superannuation</i>			64.27	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			279.94	
<i>Fuel</i>			338.37	
<i>Light</i>			189.25	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			155.98	
<i>Insurance</i>			61.88	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			20.31	
<i>Text Books</i>			48.12	
<i>Messing</i>			1,879.99	
<i>Clothing</i>			1,014.85	
<i>Washing</i>			357.62	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			316.47	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			306.71	
									9,287.09
									20,538.85
<i>Less—School Fees—Boys' Side</i>			6,951.75	
<i>Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Boys' Side...</i>			284.45	
<i>School Fees—Girls' Side</i>			4,004.77	
<i>Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Girls' Side...</i>			343.00	
								11,583.97	
<i>Interest and Dividends</i>			2,029.55	
									13,613.52
									6,925.33
<i>Overdraft at December 31, 1911</i>			2,867.24	
<i>Less—Sundry Adjustments</i>			596.80	
									2,271.44
Totals carried to Summary		7,500.00		9,196.77
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries—Boys' Side</i>				437.53
<i>Do, Girls' Side</i>				730.30
									1,167.83
Total carried to Summary				

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>										
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,760		14,563.95	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,120		6,366.42	
								21,880		20,930.37
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,443.98
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		460		808.08
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		224.98
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		80		111.29
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		34.46
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		686.10
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		121.49
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		55		77.04
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		709.64
<i>Grant in Aid of Library</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		212.15
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		51.28
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		420.70
								26,315		25,881.56
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		11,875.62	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		918.28	
								13,000		12,793.90
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						13,315		13,037.66
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		154.55
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						100		154.55

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>										
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigners			2,861.62	
Chinese			897.51	3,759.13
<i>Superannuation</i>				286.16
<i>Passages</i>				55.95
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>				39.76
<i>Fuel</i>				18.76
<i>Light</i>				5.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>				443.24
<i>Telephone</i>				28.24
<i>Text Books</i>				190.21
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>				2.23
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				253.66
										5,082.74
<i>Less—School Fees</i>			2,295.13	
Text Books, etc.			134.42	2,429.55
Total carried to Summary								2,653.19
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>				69.15
Total carried to Summary								69.15
GRANTS IN AID.										
French Orphanage		1,000		1,000.00
St. Xavier's School		1,800		1,800.00
" additional				700.00
Shanghai Jewish School		500		500.00
" additional				500.00
Institution of the Holy Family				1,500.00
Miscellaneous		3,000		
Totals carried to Summary						6,300		6,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.									
TREASURER'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay</i>									
	Foreigners	...	...	...	...	44,880		42,187.68	
	Chinese	...	...	...	...	5,750		5,559.92	
							50,630		47,747.60
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,250		4,175.76
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		900		803.39
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		131.32
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		285.51
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50		47.24
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,467.03
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		406.85
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		278.19
							59,780		56,342.89
							3,600		3,600.00
	Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	...	...				
	Totals carried to Summary	...	...				56,180		52,742.89
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
	Compradore and Shroffs	...	...	...	...		5,400		5,412.00
	Totals carried to Summary	...	...				5,400		5,412.00
STOCK AND STORES.									
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,413.68
	Totals carried to Summary	...	...				2,000		1,413.68

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	35,830		36,157.40	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	5,420	41,250	5,244.94	41,402.34
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		3,210		3,267.64
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		900		850.93
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		130		177.62
Light	...	...	...	...	...		200		275.06
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		65		68.63
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		450		343.25
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		1,797.60	
Printing Annual Report and Budget	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		4,269.00	
Printing and Delivering Municipal Gazette	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		3,727.87	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		10,500		9,794.47
							500		953.50
							57,205		57,133.44
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	...	...					2,000		2,000.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					55,205		55,133.44
TAX OFFICE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners.								49,024.44	
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	49,490			
Allowance.	...	...	...	...	...	1,250		1,038.00	
Language	...	...	...	...	...		50,740		50,062.44
Chinese.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...		18,285		18,221.42
							69,025		68,283.86
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		4,900		4,753.77
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		2,650		2,999.10
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...		1,255		954.94
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		260		90.27
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		150		117.09
Light	...	...	...	...	...		120		167.05
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,944.92
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		55		52.00
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		25		15.75
House and Vehicle Number Plates	...	...	...	...	...		5,500		6,395.64
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		4,570		4,497.67
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		300		345.32
							91,810		91,617.38
Less—Receipts from sale of license plates, etc.	...	...					5,000		5,429.79
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					86,810		86,187.59
STOCK AND STORES.									
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...		1,000		427.55
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					1,000		427.55

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Estimated.		Actual.	
GENERAL CHARGES.				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Legal Retainer and Opinions	...	...	...		1,000		977.29
Audit Fee	...	...	...		2,400		2,400.00
Semaphore Service	...	...	...		2,500		2,510.23
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor	...	...	...		500		259.00
Attached Employé	...	...	...		3,630		3,630.00
Director of Chinese Studies	...	...	...		1,800		2,100.00
Reporter's Retainer	...	...	...		600		600.00
Veterinary Surgeon's Retainer 1908 to 1912	...	...	...				500.00
Pension of Accountant resigned (£500)	...	...	...		4,000		3,618.45
Gratuities.							
Widow of the late Sub-Inspector Bourke	...	...	...		600	600.00	
Second Assistant Superintendent, A. H. Fenton, resigned	...	...	...			4,000.00	
							4,600.00
Land Assessment—fees and expenses	...	...	...		11,500		11,300.42
Fee for supervision of motor cars	...	...	...		300		250.00
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation	...	...	...	
£100	...	...	...		800		728.35
Contribution to Statue of the late Sir Robert Hart	...	...	...		5,000		
Casual Ward—rent and sundry expenses	...	...	...				2,051.62
Grants in Aid:—							
Municipal Service Club	...	...	...	720		720.00	
Shanghai Boy Scouts	...	...	...	420		420.00	
Door of Hope	...	...	...	2,000		3,455.94	
Special	...	...	...	2,500		2,500.00	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	...	...	...	1,500		1,500.00	
Shanghai Library	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Museum	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Sinza Refuge	...	...	...	500		500.00	
					9,640		11,095.94
Rent of Municipal Properties and leased Premises.							
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	300		300.00	
Police Force.							
Stations	...	...	...	3,115		3,226.00	
Quarters	...	...	...	6,290		6,929.05	
Health Department.							
Nurses Quarters, etc.	...	...	...	1,235		614.51	
Public Works Department.							
Public Recreation Ground	...	...	...	600		600.00	
Offices	...	...	...	690		2,400.00	
Depôts, etc.	...	...	...	2,390		1,997.32	
Road Widening	...	...	...	2,810		2,803.48	
Finance Department.							
Offices	...	...	...	3,750		1,109.90	
					21,180		19,980.26
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...		65,450		66,601.56
INTEREST.							
Municipal Loans	...	...	...	235,800		230,899.50	
Less.							
Charged to Electricity Department	...	...	...	111,800		121,098.89	
Superannuation Fund	...	...	...		124,000		109,800.61
Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...				45,157.12
Savings Bank	...	...	...		55,500		1,935.74
Deposit Accounts	...	...	...				8,138.12
							814.74
Less.					179,500		165,846.33
Trust Funds Investment	...	...	...	
Industrial Accounts	...	...	...			48,853.63	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Current and Fixed Deposit A/c's	...	...	...		61,500	8,646.26	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...			4,731.01	
						261.58	
							62,492.48
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...		118,000		103,353.85
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.							
Debentures of the Loan 1892 redeemed	...	...	...	
Balance of appropriation transferred to Extraordinary Income	...	...	...		138,600		45,400.00
							93,200.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...		138,600		138,600.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1911		73,859.93		73,859.93
Surplus on Ordinary Budget		168,225.00		361,479.67
Debentures		367,175.00		90,000.00
Premia less Brokerage on Debentures				4,076.03
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year.				
Superannuation Fund			16,147.71	
Deferred Pay			1,969.80	
Savings Bank			96.13	
				18,213.64
Redemption of Debentures—balance of appropriation for the year, transferred				93,200.00
Miscellaneous.				
Compensation from Insurance Companies in connexion with				
Fire at Gaol 4,021.00				
Loss.—Personal Claims 706.74				
			3,314.26	
Sundries			822.82	
				4,137.08
Totals carried to Summary		609,259.93		644,966.35

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Peking Road Bridge, over the Defence Creek	15,000		13,987.30	
Shanhaikwan Road Bridge, over the Tszepang	4,000		786.72	
Ward Road Bridge, over the Yangtzepoo Creek	1,100		1,065.00	
Urga Road Bridge, over the Sawginkiang	2,000		2,042.60	
Yangtzepoo Road Bridge, reconstruction			2,021.83	
Lahore Road Bridge, over the Chowdongpang			1,000.00	
Under Construction :—				
Seward Road Bridge, balance of cost	450		490.44	
		22,550		21,393.89
<i>Bundings.</i>				
Soochow Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, east of Shanse Road	2,780		4,129.14	
Hongkew Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, between Sawgin Road and mouth of the				
Sawginkiang, portion of cost	15,000		3,526.81	
Tszepang.				
Concrete Bunding, south of Shanhaikwan Road		17,780	1,980.00	9,635.95
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Constructing the following new sewers :—				
Western District :—				
Culverting the Changpang between Manila Road and				
Chungking Road, half cost	5,250		5,288.87	
Bubbling Well Road, between Harloon and Hart Roads ...	1,820		1,186.98	
Seymour Road, south of Sinza Road	630		632.66	
Sinza Road, between Ferry and Hart Roads	2,110		1,623.00	
Ferry Road, between Avenue and Sinza Roads	1,500		1,429.06	
Eastern District :—				
Kwenming Road, from Muirhead Road to Singkeipang ...	1,920		1,680.75	
Baikal Road, between Yangtzepoo and Macgregor Roads ...	1,900		2,902.72	
Wayside Road, from Yangtzepoo to Chusan Roads	1,650		1,994.27	
Under Construction :—				
Yangtzepoo and Muirhead Road trunk sewer, balance of cost	23,700		21,739.48	
		39,980		38,477.79
<i>Landing Stages.</i>				
Soochow Creek.				
Concrete Jetty, east of Shanse Road	350		260.84	
Hongkew Creek.				
Two Concrete Jetties between Sawgin Road and the Sawgin-				
kiang	700			
Whangpoo River.				
Wooden Jetty at end of Chinwangtao Road	2,150		2,465.86	
Landing Stage at end of Jansen Road			850.00	
		3,500		3,576.70
<i>Land.</i>				
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range Extension, balance of cost	4,500		10,910.07	
Construction of New Rifle Butts, etc., balance of cost ...	25,000		13,837.23	
Health Department.				
Market for Eastern District, Section B	3,000		2,777.44	
Market for Yangtzepoo District, balance of cost	250		86.28	
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension				
Victoria Nursing Home Extension (nominal)	5,000			
Isolation Hospital Extension				
Hongkew Market Extension	115,000		130,078.05	
Latrine Sites	2,900		112.35	
Sinza Market, balance of cost			45.54	
House Refuse Depôt, balance of cost			36.85	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Hongkew Recreation Ground, additional land at north-east				
corner	24,900		24,438.92	
subsoil and surface drainage	5,200		3,818.28	
Wayside Park, remaining land	3,000		944.27	
<i>Carried forward</i>	187,850	89,810	187,085.28	73,084.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls. 187,850	Tls. 83,810	Tls. 187,085.28	Tls. 73,084.33
<i>Brought forward</i>				
<i>Land—continued.</i>				
Educational Department.				
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, balance of cost ...	1,125		1,069.50	
General.				
Scheme for Eastern District Wharf	50,000		90,489.61	
Surplus Land		238,975	2,435.52	
			281,079.91	
<i>Less—Sales of Surplus Land</i>			5,066.00	
				276,013.91
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Fire Brigade.				
Under Construction.				
Hongkew Fire Station, additions, balance of cost ...	3,000		2,633.02	
Police Force.				
Central Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	350			
Extension of Civil Cells	500			
Extra Cell for Foreign Prisoners	300			
Studio and Dark Room, balance of cost			32.12	
Louza Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330			
Hongkew Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330			
Extension of Sikhs' Quarters to include Verandah ...	350		175.60	
New Kitchens for Foreigners	3,000		1,595.77	
Harbin Road Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330			
West Hongkew Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330			
Completion of Boundary Wall	200			
Wayside Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330		339.49	
W. C. for Foreigners	300		308.62	
Yangtzepoo Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330			
Sinza Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330			
Wall round Station Compound	1,600			
Gordon Road Station and Western Depot.				
Cells for Prisoners	4,500			
Stable for Patrol Ponies	2,000			
Bubbling Well Station.				
Bath-house for Prisoners	330		80.99	
Gaol.				
Warders' (Sikhs) Quarters, portion of cost	15,000		11,688.34	
Gateway and Gates in the old boundary wall	200		171.27	
Attic in Gaoler's Quarters	500			
Under Construction.				
Western Depot Magazine, balance of cost	60		217.23	
Gaol Laundry, Baths, etc., balance of cost	2,700		4,656.17	
Gaol Laundry, Fittings, balance of cost	6,000		4,312.66	
Casual Wards, balance of cost	2,000		1,120.97	
Health Department.				
Market for Eastern District, Section B	3,000			
Hongkew Market Extension, nominal	100			
Sub-District Office	600		1,166.45	
Isolation Hospital, alterations	400			
Victoria Nursing Home, maternity ward			1,922.76	
Latrines			446.66	
Under Construction:—				
Woosung Road Quarters, balance of cost	1,850		2,070.29	
Public Works Department.				
East Hongkew Depot—Tungchow Road	17,230		18,514.01	
Tar Macadam Shed—Eastern District	400			
Soochow Road Depot, alterations and additions ...	2,000		2,842.29	
Kiosk and Well for Tide recorder—Whangpoo River ...			580.90	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Reserve Garden, extension of potting shed to form offices, etc.	2,500		1,027.65	
Public Garden, additions to public lavatory	1,500			
<i>Carried forward</i>	74,760	322,785	55,703.26	349,098.24

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls. 74,760	Tls. 322,785	Tls. 55,703.26	Tls. 349,098.24
<i>Brought forward</i>				
<i>Buildings.—continued.</i>				
Educational Department.				
Public School, ventilation scheme	1,800		1,055.25	
" additional building at Rifle Range, portion of cost	20,000		12,354.48	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese Tls. 50,678.30 Less—Contribution to Building Fund " 25,000.00			25,678.30	
Chinese Polytechnic—nominal	1,000			
		97,560		94,791.29
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads }	120,000		49,320.62	
Acquiring land for widening existing roads }			49,469.88	
			98,790.50	
Making up and metalling the above	60,000		70,112.45	
Permanent Paving in Szechuen Road			2,120.00	
		180,000		171,022.95
Totals carried to Summary		600,345		614,912.48

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income :—			2,611,450			2,734,245.38
Ordinary Expenditure :—						
Volunteer Corps		49,245			43,038.29	
Fire Brigade		54,430			53,987.01	
Police Force		873,050			854,250.70	
Health Department.						
Office	139,810			136,427.72		
Hospitals.						
Victoria Nursing Home ...	24,775			18,681.39		
Isolation Hospital	17,720			18,424.87		
do. Chinese	2,170			1,961.05		
Police Hospital—Sikhs ...	830			75.49		
do. Chinese	2,820			1,161.84		
Sanatorium	3,570			3,743.38		
Cemeteries, etc.	630			Cr. 774.30		
Swimming Bath	310			275.65		
Extra-departmental	30,300			26,919.55		
		222,935			206,896.64	
Public Works Department.						
General	151,035			149,258.29		
Buildings	53,890			46,729.61		
Creeks and River	35,975			37,981.02		
Drainage	900			Cr. 4,369.05		
Roads.						
Maintenance	144,295			147,120.58		
Cleansing	86,625			89,310.40		
Lighting	88,840			87,748.15		
Parks and Open Spaces ...	37,405			34,561.27		
		598,965			588,340.27	
Public Band		54,120			50,793.89	
Educational Department.						
Public School	24,185			24,292.72		
Thomas Hanbury School and						
Children's Home	7,500			9,196.77		
Public School for Chinese...	13,315			13,037.66		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for						
Chinese				2,653.19		
Grants-in-aid	6,300			6,000.00		
		51,300			55,180.34	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer's Office	56,180			52,742.89		
Comptroller's Office	5,400			5,412.00		
		61,580			58,154.89	
Secretariat.						
Secretary's Office	55,205			55,133.44		
Tax Office	86,810			86,187.59		
		142,015			141,321.03	
General Charges		65,450			66,601.56	
Interest		118,000			103,353.85	
Redemption of Debentures ...		138,600			138,600.00	
Stock and Stores :—						
Volunteer Corps	12,935			13,505.08		
Fire Brigade	3,450			1,592.44		
Police Force	61,765			60,421.01		
Health Department	5,490			3,972.17		
Public Works Department ...	132,875			148,239.55		
Educational Department.						
Public School	300			48.93		
Thomas Hanbury School and						
Children's Home				1,167.83		
Public School for Chinese ...	100			154.55		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for						
Chinese				69.15		
Finance Department	2,000			1,413.68		
Secretariat	1,000			427.55		
		219,915			231,011.94	
Less—Stores issued, etc. ...						
Volunteer Corps					10,860.69	
Police Force					51,246.21	
Public Works Department 140,000					156,657.80	
	206,380	13,535			12,247.24	
Surplus carried to Extra-						
ordinary Income		2,443,225	2,611,450		2,372,765.71	2,734,245.38
		168,225			361,479.67	
		2,611,450	2,611,450		2,734,245.38	2,734,245.38
Extraordinary Income						
Extraordinary Expenditure		600,345.00	609,259.93		614,912.48	644,966.35
Surplus, carried forward to 1913		8,914.93			30,053.87	
		609,259.93	609,259.93		644,966.35	644,966.35

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

1,950 fully paid Shares of £20 per Share, Final dividend for 1911 @ £1.10.0 per Share £2,930 15 0

do. do. Interim dividend for 1912 @ 15s. per Share 1,454 1 10

£4,384 16 10

£4,384 16 10

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, on December 31, 1911 £2,796 5 7

Interest.

On Loan £800 0 0

On Bank overdraft 44 5 1

844 5 1

Miscellaneous.

Coupon Ticket Books 16 0

Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, carried forward to 1913 743 10 2

£4,384 16 10

BALANCE SHEET.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.			
To SILVER LOANS :—			
Loan of 1893 at 5½ per cent	...	46,200.00	
Do. 1895 " 5 "	...	107,600.00	
Do. 1896 " 5 "	...	101,800.00	
Do. 1897 " 5 "	...	268,400.00	
Do. 1900 " 5½ "	...	31,700.00	
Do. 1901 " 6 "	...	45,100.00	
Do. 1902 " 6 "	...	139,500.00	
Do. 1903 " 6 "	...	425,400.00	
Do. 1904 " 6 "	...	163,000.00	
Do. 1905 " 6 "	...	285,900.00	
Do. 1907 " 6 "	...	500,000.00	
Do. 1908 " 6 "	...	650,000.00	
Do. 1909 " 6 "	...	300,000.00	
Do. 1910 " 6 "	...	313,800.00	
Do. 1911 " 6 "	...	350,000.00	
Do. 1912 " 6 "	...	340,000.00	
			4,067,900.00
Allocation of Loans as under :—			
General Purposes.			
Loans at 5 per cent	...	402,300.00	
Do. 5½ " "	...	62,900.00	
Do. 6 " "	...	1,483,700.00	
Electricity Department.			1,948,900.00
Loans at 5 per cent	...	75,000.00	
Do. 5½ " "	...	15,000.00	
Do. 6 " "	...	2,029,000.00	
			2,119,000.00
			4,067,900.00
7c STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent : Authorised £50,000, Issued £20,000			
at Ex. 2/10 " "	...		138,878.84
INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account	...		13,886.08
TRUST FUNDS			
Superannuation Fund	...	845,527.38	
Sikh Police Deferred Pay	...	27,910.07	
Municipal Savings Bank	...	121,862.48	
Public School Prize Fund	...	Cr. 137.24	
Gurdwara Building Fund	...	1,943.17	
Masonic Scholarship Fund	...	19.68	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home	...	42,719.50	
Deposits :—			
Foreign and Chinese Liquor Sellers	...	4,673.92	
Firearms Dealers	...	750.00	
Livery Stables	...	100.00	
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	71.78	
Foreign and Chinese Theatres	...	3,336.93	
Public Richas	...	1,909.85	
Volunteer Equipment	...	1,226.43	
Ordure Contractor	...	20,588.70	
Building Contractors	...	5,000.00	
House Refuse and Garbage Contractor	...	294.30	
Probationary Nurses	...	672.50	
Mixed Court	...	23,743.28	
		62,367.69	1,102,212.73
" SUNDRY CREDITORS	...		114,507.73
" HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—Overdraft	...	43,547.18	
" COMPRADORE—Overdraft	...	6,981.77	
			50,528.95
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT SUNDRY LIABILITIES	...		435,523.69
GENERAL BALANCE	...		6,334,536.37
			12,267,974.39

I have examined the foregoing Account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

DECEMBER 31, 1912.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ASSETS.			
By LAND			4,647,536.42
" BUILDINGS—		1,858,140.15	
Less—Depreciation		34,169.15	
			1,823,971.00
" STOCK AND STORES—		565,664.01	
Less—Depreciation		45,175.00	
			520,489.01
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.— 1,950 Shares £20 each at Tls. 340			663,000.00
" SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LD.— 1,000 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 80			80,000.00
" CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA— Deposit for the benefit of the widow of the late G. M. Hart ...			4,000.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—			
Pingchiao Quarry		41,123.12	
Convict Labour		27,037.75	
Concreteware Manufactory		75,943.54	
			144,104.41
" BUND BRIDGE BUILDING FUND—			
Expenditure		22,710.16	
Less—			
Contribution from French Municipal Council		11,355.08	
			11,355.08
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS—			
Municipal Debentures at par		252,000.00	
Shanghai Race Club Debentures at cost		138,904.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., Debentures at cost		34,325.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld., Debentures at cost		252,455.00	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld., Debentures at cost		22,490.00	
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld., Debentures at cost		99,000.00	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Fixed Deposit		200,000.00	
French Municipal Debentures at cost		51,500.00	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld., Debentures at cost		6,120.00	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home :—			
Investments at cost			
Chinese Government Loan "E" Bonds		1,750.00	
Municipal Debentures		27,600.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. Debentures		500.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld. Debentures		200.00	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Debentures		1,000.00	
Country Club Debentures		500.00	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Shares		7,250.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld. Shares		3,919.50	
		42,719.50	
			1,109,413.50
" SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE			199,155.83
" HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Sterling Current Account £743.10.2 @ 2/10 %			5,162.88
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS			3,058,786.26
			<u>12,257,974.89</u>

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

A.

B.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	1908 Tls.	1909 Tls.	1910 Tls.	1911 Tls.	1912 Tls.	1908 %	1909 %	1910 %	1911 %	1912 %
Volunteer Corps	43,788.73	36,732.03	36,748.22	43,664.98	43,038.29					
Stock and Stores	23,409.65	1,370.74	10,613.47	1,052.61	2,644.39					
	67,198.38	38,102.77	47,361.69	44,717.59	45,682.68	2.80	1.51	1.85	1.73	1.67
Fire Brigade	40,941.15	46,108.11	48,989.85	47,089.13	53,987.01					
Stock and Stores	8,056.71	1,405.20	5,700.67	2,901.76	1,592.44					
	48,997.86	47,513.31	54,690.52	49,990.89	55,579.45	2.03	1.88	2.14	1.94	2.03
Police Force	654,806.62	721,532.17	766,990.01	854,499.28	854,250.70					
Stock and Stores	29,835.43	16,744.19	7,140.97	14,410.17	9,174.80					
	684,642.05	738,276.36	774,130.98	868,909.45	863,425.50	28.18	29.28	30.30	33.55	31.58
Health Department	123,022.23	170,526.73	161,628.72	204,152.64	206,896.64					
Stock and Stores	11,363.09	11,152.65	5,807.19	6,680.81	3,972.17					
	134,385.32	181,679.38	167,435.91	210,833.45	210,868.81	5.59	7.20	6.55	8.14	7.71
Public Works Department	541,508.97	567,763.25	567,633.06	583,315.59	588,340.27					
Stock and Stores	28,325.33	16,722.00	4,766.46	28,986.15	Cr. 8,418.25					
	569,834.30	584,485.25	572,399.52	609,301.74	579,922.02	23.72	23.18	22.40	23.53	21.22
Public Band	41,752.70	42,263.63	45,636.25	49,621.51	50,793.89					
Stock and Stores	Cr. 433.00	11.14	—	—	—					
	41,319.70	42,274.77	45,636.25	49,621.51	50,793.89	1.72	1.68	1.79	1.91	1.86
Educational Department	31,567.54	38,608.54	44,834.34	45,590.41	55,180.34					
Stock and Stores	1,252.10	659.36	544.05	928.64	1,440.46					
	32,819.64	39,267.90	45,378.39	46,519.05	56,620.80	1.38	1.55	1.77	1.80	2.07
Finance Department			45,759.70	55,083.45	58,154.89					
Stock and Stores			3,800.93	295.14	1,413.68					
			49,560.63	55,378.59	59,568.57			1.94	2.13	2.18
Secretariat	144,396.33	160,275.29	131,147.38	129,802.49	141,321.03					
Stock and Stores	3,034.12	1,489.38	693.19	754.06	427.55					
	147,430.45	161,764.67	131,840.57	130,556.55	141,748.58	6.13	6.42	5.16	5.04	5.18
General Charges	55,531.07	37,593.99	56,855.54	51,545.72	66,601.56	2.32	1.49	2.23	1.99	2.43
Interest	85,992.79	86,251.72	90,863.46	94,690.67	103,353.85	3.57	3.42	3.56	3.66	3.78
Redemption of Debentures	119,500.00	143,800.00	164,060.00	135,625.00	138,600.00	4.97	5.71	6.42	5.24	5.07
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,987,651.56	2,101,010.12	2,200,153.46	2,347,690.11	2,372,765.71	82.71	83.32	86.11	90.66	86.78
Surplus	415,512.60	420,590.21	354,902.56	241,937.74	361,479.67	17.29	16.68	13.89	9.34	13.22
Total Ordinary Income	2,403,164.16	2,521,600.33	2,555,056.02	2,589,627.85	2,734,245.38	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CONVICT LABOUR.**Working Account.**

Dr.		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Cr.
To Stock at December 31, 1911			6,785.27	By Sales		45,464.33
" Cost of Materials	20,171.07			" Penalty for non-fulfilment of contract ...		366.50
" Supervision Charges	2,400.00			" Stock at December 31, 1912		7,774.91
" Secretariat and Accountancy Charges ...	933.00					
" Interest	1,622.26					
" Depreciation	247.06					
" Miscellaneous	807.94					
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		26,181.33				
		20,639.14				
TAELS...		53,605.74		TAELS...		53,605.74

Dr.		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	Cr.
To Capital Account		27,037.75		By Land			9,063.00
" Advance from General Funds		1,081.07		" Buildings—			
" Sundry Creditors		408.88		Balance at December 31, 1911	9,600.00		
				Less—Depreciation	200.00		
						9,400.00	
				" Plant:—			
				Balance at December 31, 1911	470.63		
				Less—Depreciation	47.06		
						423.57	
				" Stock at December 31, 1912			7,774.91
				" Sundry Debtors			1,866.22
TAELS...		28,527.70		TAELS...			28,527.70

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.**Working Account.**

Dr.		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Cr.
To Stock at December 31, 1911—				By Concreteware and Cement sold and used—		
Concreteware	16,814.62			Concreteware and Stoneware	49,438.65	
Cement	972.69			Cement	29,652.87	
		17,787.31				79,091.22
" Manufacturing Account—				" Manufacturing Account—		
Concreteware made		43,195.11		Profit on Manufacture		5,501.01
" Cement purchased		27,383.25		" Stock at December 31, 1912—		
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		9,296.31		Concreteware	12,543.82	
				Cement	525.93	
TAELS...		97,661.98				13,069.75
				TAELS...		97,661.98

Dr.		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	Cr.
To Capital Account		75,943.54		By Land			75,082.50
" Reserve Account		31,704.84		" Buildings—			
" Sundry Creditors		4,231.42		Balance at December 31, 1911	10,897.04		
				Less—Depreciation	232.63		
						10,664.41	
				Add—Additions	228.78		
						10,893.19	
				" Plant—			
				Manufacturing Machines, Moulds, etc.			
				Balance at December 31, 1911	7,014.25		
				Less—Depreciation	509.16		
						6,505.09	
				Add—Additions	395.92		
						6,901.01	
				" Stock at December 31, 1912—			
				Concreteware and Cement	13,069.75		
				Steel Bars, etc.	982.93		
						14,052.68	
				" Sundry Debtors			894.79
				" Cash in General Funds			4,055.63
TAELS...		111,879.80		TAELS...			111,879.80

Dr.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Cash Contributions transferred,			<i>By</i> Profits for year transferred,		
Public Works Department Drainage ...	9,258.98		Concreteware Manufactory ...	9,296.31	
" " " Roads ...	4,225.45		Less—Loss 1911 ...	37.38	
Police Force ...	20,639.14			9,258.98	
		34,123.57	Pingchiao Quarry ...	4,225.45	
" Balance ...		13,886.08	Convict Labour ...	20,639.14	34,123.57
			" Cash in General Funds		
			Concreteware Manufactory ...	4,055.63	
			Pingchiao Quarry ...	10,911.52	
			Less ...	14,967.15	
			Convict Labour — Advance from		
			General Funds ...	1,081.07	13,886.08
TOTALS ...		48,009.65	TOTALS ...		48,009.65

POLICE RECREATION FUND.

INCOME.	Tls.	EXPENDITURE.	Tls.
Deductions from Police pay for fines	962.68	Books, magazines and newspapers	580.36
Balance at December 31, 1912, transferred to		Shooting prizes and cost of ammunition	291.34
Police General Account	858.03	Repairs to house-boats	177.00
		Grant towards Christmas dinner	136.16
		" " Ice	611.79
		Miscellaneous	24.11
	Tls. 1,820.76		Tls. 1,820.76

GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.

INCOME.	Tls.	EXPENDITURE.	Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1911	906.64	Second payment for the erection of a wall round	
Cash collected from Sikhs, \$2,400	1,761.50	the Gurdwara Site	700.00
		Fire Insurance	22.50
		Chinese Government Land Tax	2.47
		Balance at December 31, 1912	1,943.17
	Tls. 2,668.14		Tls. 2,668.1

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1912.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1912.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices	575,500.00			575,500.00
Town Hall	69,420.00			69,420.00
Volunteer Corps.—				
Headquarters	66,000.00			66,000.00
Rifle Range	357,500.00			357,500.00
" " Extension... ..	226,678.88	10,910.07		237,588.95
" " New Stop Butts		13,837.23		13,837.23
Riding School	7,222.00			7,222.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Central Station	46,000.00			46,000.00
Sinza Station	12,080.00			12,080.00
Workshop	20,570.00			20,570.00
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Central	212,500.00			212,500.00
Hongkew	104,300.00			104,300.00
Louza	126,000.00			126,000.00
Sinza	54,560.00			54,560.00
Wayside	13,108.50			13,108.50
West Hongkew	29,205.00			29,205.00
Yangtzepoo	6,911.50			6,911.50
Gaol	71,352.00			71,352.00
Eastern Depot	20,150.00			20,150.00
Western Depot	34,053.75			34,053.75
Carter Road Quarters	7,930.00			7,930.00
Dog Kennels	1,282.00			1,282.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,618.67			4,618.67
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home	138,712.14			138,712.14
Isolation Hospital	235,215.00			235,215.00
" " for Chinese	63,300.00			63,300.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	6,423.91			6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00			3,550.00
Markets.—				
East Hongkew	5,163.00			5,163.00
Elgin	39,600.00			39,600.00
Hongkew	62,700.00	130,078.05		192,778.05
Maloo	104,832.00			104,832.00
Mohawk	3,790.00			3,790.00
Quetta		2,777.44		2,777.44
Sinza	22,652.50	45.54		22,698.04
Wayside	2,535.00			2,535.00
Yangtzepoo	2,748.90	86.28		2,835.18
Slaughter House	32,669.00			32,669.00
Cattle Sheds	42,825.00			42,825.00
House Refuse Depot	7,684.50	36.85		7,721.35
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	9,640.00			9,640.00
Tungchow Road Workshop—East Hongkew	12,960.00			12,960.00
Wayside Public Wharf.		90,489.61		90,489.61
Depôts.—				
Great Western Road	816.00			816.00
Markham Road	9,660.00			9,660.00
Markham Road, Stoneware Yard	4,658.50			4,658.50
North Chekiang Road	9,432.00			9,432.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00			28,160.00
Sinza Road	35,010.00			35,010.00
Soochow Creek	4,920.40			4,920.40
Thorne Road	42,592.50			42,592.50
Wayside	2,628.00			2,628.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Brenan Piece	9,080.66			9,080.66
Hongkew Recreation Ground	681,324.57	28,257.20		709,581.77
Quinson Square	154,080.00			154,080.00
Wayside Park	65,232.47	944.27		66,176.74
Nurseries.—				
Hongjiao Road	13,211.40			13,211.40
Sicawei Road	7,083.80			7,083.80
Carried forward	3,931,833.55	277,462.54		4,209,296.09

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1912.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1912.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,931,833.55	277,462.54		4,209,296.09
Educational Department.—				
Public School	152,236.00			152,236.00
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home			52,247.00	52,247.00
Public School for Chinese	94,095.00			94,095.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	41,625.00	1,069.50		42,694.50
Latrines and Urinals.—				
Avenue Road	872.00			872.00
Broadway East.	940.50			940.50
Buntoongloong	1,834.00			1,834.00
Boone Road	352.00			352.00
Carter Road	399.00			399.00
Durpoe Road	2,690.00			2,690.00
East Hanbury Road	1,512.00			1,512.00
East Seward Road	1,000.00			1,000.00
East Yalu Road		112.35		112.35
Fokien Road	756.00			756.00
Haining Road	512.00			512.00
Hwakee Road	1,144.00			1,144.00
Kanauh Road	127.50			127.50
Lay Road	186.00			186.00
Mohawk Estate	342.00			342.00
Moji Road	60.30			60.30
North Chekiang Road... ..	693.00			693.00
Park Road	1,140.00			1,140.00
Pingehiao Road	870.00			870.00
Rangoon Road	50.00			50.00
Sinza Road	720.00			720.00
Thorburn Road... ..	114.80			114.80
Thorne Road	240.00			240.00
Taining Road	252.00			252.00
Wuchow Road	848.10			848.10
Drainage Creeks.—				
Near Wayside Road	4,008.00			4,008.00
" Connaught Road... ..	152.00			152.00
" Robison Road	570.00			570.00
" Sicawei Road	590.00			590.00
Surplus Land.—				
Avenue Road	1,548.00	834.61		2,382.61
Baikal Road	983.60			983.60
Boundary Road	472.50		Cr. 472.50	
Bubbling Well Road		1,379.00		1,379.00
Connaught Road	1,920.00			1,920.00
Dalny Road	788.00			788.00
Dalny and Yuling Roads	4,054.00			4,054.00
East Yuhang Road and Tungchow Road East Side	6,693.00			6,693.00
Gordon Road	2,990.00	36.86		3,026.86
Jessfield Road	981.43			981.43
Markham Road	1,870.00			1,870.00
Medhurst Road	211.00	17.89		228.89
Moulmein Road	720.23	90.96		811.19
Nanyang Road	451.50			451.50
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	14,960.00			14,960.00
Old Boundary Stone Site	21.00			21.00
Peking Road	8,104.00	10.42		8,114.42
Rangoon Road	1,067.00			1,067.00
Sinza Road	3,135.00			3,135.00
Sicawei Road	230.00			230.00
Shanhaikwan Road	5,684.00			5,684.00
Thorburn Road	1,260.80			1,260.80
Tatung Road	123.00			123.00
Ward Road	255.00			255.00
Wayside Road	3,979.20			3,979.20
West Sochow Road	3,500.00		Cr. 2,900.00	600.00
Washing Road	533.00	10.38		543.38
Yates Road	1,992.00			1,992.00
Yochow Road	2,052.00			2,052.00
Yu Yuen Road Extension	4,738.00	55.40		4,793.40
Tls.	4,317,582.01	281,079.91	48,874.50	4,617,536.42

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1912.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year less Sales.	Value at December 31 1912.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Municipal Offices.—				
Secretariat Offices and Quarters	20,544.37	410.89		20,133.48
Public Works Offices and Quarters	21,203.52	424.07		20,779.45
Police and Volunteer Quarters	18,602.69	372.03		18,230.66
Health Offices and Quarters	35,079.35	701.59		34,377.76
Town Hall	121,891.91	2,437.84		119,454.07
Volunteer Corps.—				
Headquarters	21,694.10	433.88		21,260.22
Rifle Range	6,317.95	126.36		6,191.59
Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Central	27,172.98	543.46		26,629.52
Hongkew	8,230.28	164.61	2,633.02	10,698.69
Sinza	40,523.16	810.46		39,712.70
Victoria	2,923.27	58.47		2,864.80
Workshop	3,543.38	70.87		3,472.51
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	2,214.60	44.29		2,170.31
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Central	38,970.17	1,779.40	32.12	37,222.89
Louza	42,848.58	856.97		41,991.61
Hongkew	50,378.78	1,007.58	1,571.37	50,942.57
West Hongkew	56,962.61	1,139.25		55,823.36
Wayside	41,914.10	838.28	648.11	41,723.93
Yangtzepoo	10,565.41	211.31		10,354.10
Sinza	45,612.98	912.26		44,700.72
Gordon Road (Depôt)	120,611.85	2,412.24	217.23	118,416.84
Bubbling Well	26,155.99	523.12	80.99	25,713.86
Gaol	211,483.35	4,144.59	16,574.44	223,913.20
Carter Road Quarters	6,643.81	132.88		6,510.93
Dog Kennels	1,012.50	20.25		992.25
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	107,584.29	2,151.69	1,922.76	107,355.36
Isolation Hospital	165,907.85	3,318.16	2,070.29	164,659.98
" " " for Chinese	20,374.38	407.49		19,966.89
Police Hospital for Sikhs	5,073.03	101.46		4,971.57
" " " Chinese	18,866.39	377.33		18,489.06
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,893.93	37.88		1,856.05
Public Swimming Bath	19,516.69	390.33		19,126.36
Sub District Office			1,166.45	1,166.45
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	29,116.45	582.33		28,534.12
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,505.99	70.12		3,435.87
Markets.				
East Hongkew	8,308.83	166.18		8,142.65
Elgin	10,543.41	210.87		10,332.54
Hongkew	13,766.00	275.32		13,490.68
Maloo	74,410.76	1,488.22		72,922.54
Mohawk	2,214.60	44.29		2,170.31
Sinza	10,753.40	218.07		10,535.33
Wayside	4,074.88	81.50		3,993.38
Yangtzepoo	3,810.33	76.21		3,734.12
Slaughter House	17,716.84	354.34		17,362.50
Cattle Sheds	18,496.40	369.93		18,126.47
Quarters, Woosung Road	5,965.88	119.52		5,846.36
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,575,002.02	31,414.99	26,916.78	1,570,503.81

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1912.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year, less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1912.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,575,002.02	31,414.99	26,916.78	1,570,503.81
Public Works Department.—				
Depôts.				
Hart Road	569.27	11.39		557.88
North Chekiang Road	2,444.93	48.90		2,396.03
Soochow Road	377.49	7.55	2,842.29	3,212.23
Sinna	4,316.08	86.32		4,229.76
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops	2,854.32	67.09		2,797.23
Wayside	708.67	14.17		694.50
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road)	287.04	5.74		281.30
Office, Northern District	2,140.01	42.80		2,097.21
Kiosk and Well for Tide Recorder			580.90	580.90
Tungchow Road Workshop, East Hongkew			17,626.46	17,626.46
Casual Ward			2,731.95	2,731.95
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground	2,991.09	69.82		2,931.27
Public Garden	16,290.56	326.81		15,964.75
Reserve Garden	11,966.65	239.33	1,027.65	12,754.97
Nursery, Hungjao Road	297.65	5.95		291.70
Quinson Square	397.00	7.94		389.06
Educational Department.—				
Public School, Boone Road	42,341.71	846.83	1,055.25	42,550.13
" Rifle Range			12,354.48	12,354.48
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home			34,314.70	34,314.70
Public School for Chinese	49,725.85	994.52		48,731.33
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese			45,979.35	45,979.35
Tls.	1,712,710.34	34,169.15	145,429.81	1,823,971.00

STOCK AND STORES

Property.	Value at January 1, 1912.	Deprecia- tion.	Adjustments and Additions during the year less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1912.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,080.04	308.00	203.67	2,975.71
Maxim and Nordenfeldt guns	2,638.56	395.79	59.45	2,302.22
Morris tubes	1,650.28	82.51	...	1,567.77
Rifles, carbines, revolvers and breeching up tools, sub-target machine	36,889.81	5,533.47	1,624.61	32,980.95
Light Horse saddles and equipment	636.75	127.35	4.47	513.87
Battery harness and ponies	1,775.04	355.00	...	1,420.04
Infantry equipment	2,117.29	423.46	1,085.68	2,779.51
Ammunition	27,926.31	...	Cr. 333.49	27,592.82
Winter Overcoats	3,336.67	667.33	...	2,669.34
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam engines, motor fire engine, motor fire escape & steam fire float	43,405.16	3,110.59	...	40,294.57
Fire hose	9,890.00	...	...	9,890.00
Harness	678.12	135.62	74.90	617.40
Trucks, general plant, etc.	19,363.84	1,936.38	676.51	18,103.97
Horses and ponies	2,879.68	719.92	523.10	2,682.86
Fire bells	2,352.30	117.62	...	2,234.68
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	263.79	50.12	...	213.67
Furniture and Sundries	1,192.95	175.39	317.93	1,395.49
Police Force.—				
Furniture fittings and carriages	55,680.91	5,444.29	8,730.42	58,967.04
do. at Mixed Court	776.73	77.67	...	1,866.32
do. at Captain Superintendent's quarters	1,295.68	...	Cr. 1,295.68	...
Motor Cars and accessories	7,538.16	753.82	442.07	7,226.41
Fire hose and appliances	6,581.36	640.14	1,142.40	7,083.62
Arms, rifle stands, etc.	18,151.57	2,722.74	7.30	15,436.13
Ambulance litters, bicycle lamps, whistles, prisoners' chains, leg irons, tools, carts, etc.	13,838.46	1,383.85	968.80	13,422.41
Saddlery accoutrements and stable furniture	651.91	130.38	407.85	929.38
Electric lamps, fans and fittings	6,530.04	663.00	512.96	6,480.00
Stores in godown	1,350.00	...	...	1,350.00
Printing type	248.67	24.87	...	223.80
Lethal chamber for destroying Dogs	752.00	75.20	...	676.80
Studio camera and accessories ... ..	...	...	443.14	443.14
Athletic apparatus	222.75	22.28	...	200.47
Steam dyeing vat and washing machine	198.49	19.85	...	178.64
Police telephone boxes	1,258.03	125.80	11.00	1,143.23
Uniform	14,865.74	...	Cr. 4,003.79	10,861.95
Prisoners' food	191.32	...	1.22	192.54
Cylin	151.70	...	Cr. 19.25	132.45
Health Department.—				
Houseboat	255.15	...	Cr. 255.15	...
Motor car	4,856.49	185.65	...	1,670.84
Furniture, apparatus and sundries	50,277.42	5,027.74	3,972.17	49,221.85
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, fittings, plans of settlement etc.	10,794.45	1,079.45	1,373.40	11,088.40
Motor Cars and accessories	5,878.35	587.84	42.00	5,332.51
Steam road rollers, scarifiers and dredger, hand winches and diaphragm pumps	22,145.03	1,660.88	...	20,484.15
Hand rollers, lawn-mowers, sweeping machines, garden seats and public lamp pillars	27,078.43	2,030.88	99.93	25,147.48
Carriages, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.	13,971.37	1,397.14	Cr. 684.16	11,890.07
Harness	1,109.85	221.97	...	887.88
Tools, danger lamps, shovels, rakes, tar boiling plant and spraying machines, etc.	6,116.92	611.69	1,817.62	7,322.85
Stores in godown	12,388.22	...	Cr. 1,205.29	11,182.93
Pontoons, connecting bridges and jetty	40,530.38	3,039.78	...	37,490.60
Boundary stones, road materials, iron gully and manhole covers	33,867.78	...	Cr. 9,861.75	24,006.03
Tungchow Road Workshop plant ... ..	...	...	887.55	887.55
Flags	737.81	147.56	...	590.25
Town Hall.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,358.34	335.84	...	3,022.50
Casual Ward.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	...	...	124.90	124.90
Public Band.—				
Instruments, music stands, etc.	1,293.75	105.60	...	1,188.15
Furniture	202.88	30.43	...	172.45
Music	425.00	...	...	425.00
<i>Carried forward</i>	522,747.73	42,684.89	9,063.76	489,126.59

STOCK AND STORES—continued.

Property.						Value at January 1, 1912.	Depreciation.	Adjustments and Additions during the year less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1912.
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>						522,747.73	42,684.89	9,063.75	489,126.59
Public School.—									
Furniture and Sundries						5,134.33	513.43	22.65	4,643.55
Laboratory apparatus						179.05	26.86	26.28	178.47
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.—									
Furniture and Sundries								2,043.95	2,043.95
Public School for Chinese.—									
Furniture and Sundries						5,201.56	520.16	154.55	4,835.95
Band instruments						161.41	24.21		137.20
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—									
Furniture and Sundries								4,768.10	4,768.10
Finance Department.—									
Furniture and Sundries						1,966.85	196.69	1,413.68	3,183.84
Safes						2,559.12	255.91		2,303.21
Secretariat.—									
Furniture and Sundries						9,528.50	952.85	427.55	9,003.20
Ricsha Tickets								264.95	264.95
Tls.						547,478.55	45,175.00	18,185.46	520,489.01

ESTIMATES FOR 1913

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1912.

The Council submits to the Ratepayers the following Estimate of Municipal Income for 1913, together with the appropriations of expenditure which are recommended for the year.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 2,758,165
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	2,488,750
leaving a surplus of	269,415
Adding thereto the Surplus brought forward from 1912	30,054
plus the amount of the proposed <i>Loan</i> for 1912	250,000
an <i>Extraordinary Income</i> is formed of	549,469
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	534,225
and it is proposed to carry forward the <i>Surplus</i> resulting of	Tls. 15,244

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 672,000.—The levy proposed is the same as that for last year, viz. $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent, with a Rebate of 15 per cent. The total is Tls. 3,000 less than that estimated for 1912, but closely follows the actual receipts for the year ended.

General Municipal Rate, Foreign, Tls. 545,000.—Here again the rates are unaltered, while the increase of Tls. 35,000 illustrates substantial progress in the number of occupied houses in and beyond the Settlement, the more marked because the tendency during the past year has been generally in the direction of reduced rentals and assessments.

General Municipal Rate, Chinese, Tls. 715,000.—The estimate is on a conservative basis and assumes no more than that the present satisfactory conditions as regards Chinese house property will be maintained. Attention must be drawn to the reduced estimate of receipts from houses beyond Settlement limits, Tls. 10,000, due to the fact that the activity of the Chapei Waterworks has rendered inoperative the only lever upon which the Council is able to collect rates from the Chinese residents on the outskirts.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 200,000.—This figure is based on the average receipts for the four quarters of last year.

Licence Fees, Tls. 491,800.—The Council suggests raising the licence fee on Chinese Lodging Houses to a minimum of Tls. 3 and a maximum of Tls. 40. This will enable a better gradation to be brought to bear on the schedule, and the large Chinese hotels which pay the maximum fee will be taxed more equitably in proportion to their smaller neighbours. Similar reasons have actuated raising the maximum fee payable by Chinese Theatres to Tls. 100 per mensem.

For the sake of uniformity it is recommended that the fee on Chinese Boats be paid in dollar cents instead of in cash as heretofore.

As regards Pawnshop licences, the proceeds of which during 1912 are Tls. 2,500 below the estimate, a further fall in receipts is anticipated. This class of business is at present in an unsatisfactory condition, and to devise a better method of levying the licence fee is a matter for the attention of the Council during the ensuing year. In the meanwhile it is probable that any change tending to increase the expenses of pawnshop keepers would be much resented.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 65,850.—The following tabular statement of the Market Fees collected during 1912 is of interest, particularly in view of the expenditure which has recently been incurred, and which is further proposed, on market sites and structures.

Market	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maloo	1,361	1,347	1,303	1,343	1,348	1,310	1,326	1,332	1,368	1,353	1,344	1,368	16,106
Hongkew	1,644	1,667	1,635	1,622	1,634	1,643	1,644	1,675	1,686	1,698	1,690	1,692	19,932
Elgin	407	436	349	403	417	406	430	427	438	460	445	466	5,086
Wayside	105	92	87	90	99	97	116	125	123	129	112	121	1,299
East Hongkew	257	257	236	271	286	292	307	293	291	308	314	294	3,409
Yangtszepoo	99	96	93	100	108	104	103	102	112	108	110	113	1,251
Sinza	450	463	447	465	442	434	460	469	482	495	503	491	5,604
Mohawk	101	101	91	97	101	84	94	107	108	118	115	124	1,243
Total													\$53,930

The entry "Cadastral Lot 1069 Northern District" represents the rentals to be received from the southern portion of the property which has been bought for the extension of the Hongkew Market and in which it will ultimately be incorporated.

Contributions from Public and Municipal Undertakings, Tls. 68,515.—The only item under this heading calling for special mention is the proposed levy of 6 per cent on the Electricity Department Net Revenue Account as it stood at the end of 1911. This Account represents undistributed profits which have been re-invested in the undertaking in the past. It is thus the equivalent of capital on which no interest is paid. In instituting this contribution to the rates from the prosperous Municipal Electricity Department, the Council is following a home practice, besides bringing the Department into line with the private supply companies, water, gas, etc., which have for a number of years contributed to the Municipal Income.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1913, payable half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1913, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from April 1, 1913, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff :—

		<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
<i>On Silk.</i> —Steam Filature,	per picul	0.320
Raw and White,	"	0.160
Yellow, Native,	"	0.135
Wild, Raw,	"	0.100
" Filature,	"	0.120
Re-reeled, Native,	"	0.250
" Filature,	"	0.300
Cocoons,	"	0.060
<i>On Tea</i> — Black and Green,	"	0.015
Brick,	"	0.010
Dust,	"	0.003
<i>On Treasure.</i> —	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as "duty free" by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% on the declared value.

Licence Fees.—From April 1 until the next Annual Meeting of Rate-payers, payable in advance unless otherwise specified as follows :—

Tavern	* From Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	Tls. 50 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Lodging House	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 0.20 per table per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing Saloon, Exhibition or Show	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Chinese Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 100 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop	* From Tls. 10 to Tls. 50 per month.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Steam Launch	\$2 per month, or \$5 if carrying passengers.

* According to class.

Chinese Boat	* From \$0.10 to \$0.60 per month payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private-owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private-owned Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable :—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$3 per quarter.
Carriage	\$12 per quarter.
Motor Car, etc.	* From Tls. 5 to Tls. 15 per quarter.
Cart	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private-owned Ricsha	\$3 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricsha per month.
Private-owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$1 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
" " Sheep "	\$0.10
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.20
<i>Special Permit Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.50
" " Sheep "	\$0.25
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.40
<i>Export Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.05
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20
<i>Water Supply :—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
" " " Entrails	\$0.02
<i>Market Fees :—</i>	
For every Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
" " Stall	\$2.50 per month.
" " Space	\$0.50 per month.
<i>Permit Fees :—</i>	
For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
" bundings	Tls. 2.50
" placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
" erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
" mud-filling, etc.	Tls. 0.50
" ceremonial arches	Tls. 5.00
" " if to cross streets 25 ft. wide	Tls. 50
" calico sunshade over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50.
" mat sunshades over streets	Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.

* According to class. † Exclusive of licence-plate.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 48,960.—This estimate has little in it calling for comment. The reduction of the appropriation for Uniform from Tls. 9,000 in 1912 to Tls. 7,200 for 1913 may be traceable to the fact that uniform supplies are now obtained by tender and selection under expert advice. The estimate includes provision for the expenses for passage, etc., attendant upon the change of Commandant which is due in the autumn, in accordance with the arrangements made with the War Office in 1903.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 75,985.—The inference from this figure, Tls. 18,000 higher than that for last year, might at first sight be that the new system of administration inaugurated by the appointment of a professional Chief Officer is not to be attended by economical management. Such, however, would not be a fair deduction, the increase being directly traceable to three causes, the Pay of the Chief Officer, his proposal to augment and develop the Coolie Corps, and the fact that the stock of minor appliances and reserve of hose were found to be at a very low ebb. In finally approving the estimates the Council was guided by a desire not to do otherwise than support the initial recommendations which the new Chief Officer considers to be necessary for the Brigade's efficiency and by the belief that the Community will get good value for its money.

Police Force, Tls. 884,145.—The Council budgets for the same Authorized Strength as last year, and the introductory remarks of the Council for 1911 are as applicable to-day as when they were written. True it is that the districts surrounding the Settlement are in a more settled state than they were, but nevertheless the Watch Committee considers that there would be no justification for weakening the force upon which the security of the Settlement in the first place depends.

Health Department, Tls. 214,300.—Less than half of last year's appropriation for House Refuse Disposal has been spent, Tls. 1,300 out of Tls. 4,000. The Budget figure for 1913 is therefore reduced to Tls. 2,500, but the amount may be exceeded if it becomes necessary to carry further up the Soochow Creek than will enable the boats to return to the loading stations within 24 hours. The conversion of the top floor of the Victoria Nursing Home for the use of additional patients, and the treatment of maternity cases in the building formerly occupied as nurses' quarters, that is to say the material enlargement of the work at the Home, involves increased staff. The number of nurses has accordingly been raised from 25 to 30. The total estimate of the cost of the Department is less than that for 1912, owing to the increased receipts from Ordure Disposal under the new contract. Under Hospitals the Council has recognised the increased work done in the three Chinese Hospitals in receipt of Grants, and provides for the increase of these Grants by 50 per cent.

Public Works Department, Tls. 627,515.—The staff list is to be increased by one Architectural and one Surveying Assistant. The remainder of the estimate follows the usual normal lines.

Public Band, Tls. 49,120.—The Budget for 1912 allowed for a total of 10 European Musicians, in addition to the Conductor and Assistant Conductor. Under a special vote of the Ratepayers this figure was increased to 13, which may therefore be said to be the authorised strength. The present number is 12, at which the Council proposes the Band shall stand for the current year. Competition with private bands has had some effect in the reduction of the "Receipts for Private Services," on the other hand a small additional source of income is provided by the winter series of Subscription Concerts.

Educational Department, Tls. 66,655.—The grouping under this heading of the whole number of schools controlled or assisted by the Council is convenient in so far as the accounts are concerned. On the other hand there is actually no such co-ordination, each school having a separate administration. The estimates provide for the Public School on its present basis, though it is probable that the occupation of the new school for boys will take place towards the end of the year. The details of the appropriation for the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home appear for the first time, as also those of the second (Ellis Kadoorie) Public School for Chinese. The schedule of Grants-in-aid is inserted with the same figures as were approved by the General Educational Committee in August.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The Budget of Extraordinary Expenditure amounts to Tls. 534,225, a total which will be admitted to be justifiable coupled with a Surplus in ordinary account exceeding Tls. 250,000. It contains no feature of prominence, but consists largely of the completion of projects which have already secured public endorsement and approval.

Under the heading "Bridges" will be found the balance of the cost of re-constructing the Yangtszepoo Bridge, which it was found necessary to undertake during last summer. The Engineer certified the old structure to be in a very defective condition, and that no amount of repair work could make the bridge satisfactory. As a matter of a urgency, therefore, the Council decided on re-building, and the main part of of the cost will fall on the accounts for 1913.

Expenditure on Bundings is recommended aggregating Tls. 30,430, and the passing of this vote will involve a further expenditure of Tls. 16,830 before the works concerned are completed. Such expenditure will probably find a prominent place in the Annual Estimates for a number of years yet, until such time as the Soochow and Hongkew Creeks, with their connecting link the Defence Creek, are supplied with the permanent bunding necessary for their adequate conservancy. In pursuance of the Wayside Public Wharf scheme, outlined last year, the Council has purchased Lot 2372 adjoining the Ewo Road, and, by so doing, has exceeded the appropriation granted by no less a sum than Tls. 40,000. This excess expenditure requires the approval of the Ratepayers, and it lies in their hands, should they consider it desirable, to sell the northern part of the lot, which is not strictly required for wharf purposes, in accordance with the original design. The Council, however, does not recommend this course, and has published (see Municipal Gazette of November 14) a plan showing what it is proposed to do with the land. The plan indicates retention of the whole of the property, and the construction of a public dock and landing stage at a further cost of Tls. 40,500. Of this it is recommended that Tls. 20,000 be expended during the coming year.

The extension of the Hongkew Market, for which the necessary land has now been bought, is to cost Tls. 20,000, and the plans, already approved, indicate ultimate re-construction of the whole building in reinforced concrete. This medium has been adopted with a view to obviating annual charges for repairs, re-painting, etc. The Hongkew Market is, and will doubtless remain, the principal market in the Settlement; but smaller auxiliary establishments are being erected in the outlying suburbs, and one or more such additional small markets are already needed in the Northern District. Expenditure of this character, being substantially remunerative, is confidently recommended.

For the completion of the Victoria Nursing Home site the opportunity has occurred to purchase Lot 982, situated between the Home and the Woosung Road. The purchase is desirable on many grounds, not the least of which is the fact that the Chinese houses at present on the lot are a source of danger to the Chinese Police Hospital from fire. A portion of the cost, estimated at Tls. 45,000, should properly be chargeable to "Road Extensions and Widenings," a material widening of the Woosung Road being effected. Further proposals for increasing the accommodation of the Home are found under the heading "Buildings," the sum of Tls. 17,500 being for the construction of a sanitary annex, provision of a lift, improved kitchens, etc.

The re-construction of the Indian Warders' Quarters at the Gaol, owing to the fire which took place in 1911, accounts for further expenditure under "Buildings" of Tls. 30,000.

The remaining items, including numerous small additions to existing public works, demand no special comment, many of them having received ample discussion in the pages of the Municipal Gazette during the year.

The usual appropriation for new and improved roads is set down at Tls. 185,000, including Tls. 35,000 for permanent paving in the Central District.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1913.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District Tael	65,864,300		
Northern "	23,893,800		
Eastern "	25,232,200		
Western "	21,955,800		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties	136,951,100		
	5,186,400		
Less 15 %/s	131,764,700	790,588	
		118,588	
			672,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 4,930,000, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	591,600		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 245,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	14,700		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	606,300		
	61,300	545,000	
CHINESE.			
At 12 per cent on \$8,303,200, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 74	737,324		
At 6 per cent on \$91,700, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 74	4,071		
	741,395		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	26,395		
		715,000	
			1,260,000
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of Dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			200,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Tavern		15,800	
Foreign Liquor Seller		20,000	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		400	
Chinese Club		2,800	
Chinese Lodging House		9,000	
Chinese Wine Shop		27,000	
Tea Shop		9,500	
Foreign Theatre		4,500	
Chinese Theatre		8,000	
Pawn Shop		15,000	
Opium Shop		63,500	
Cargo Boat		5,500	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,100	
Steam Launch		2,300	
Chinese Boat		4,000	
Sampan		1,000	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		14,000	
Livery Stable		24,500	
Motor Car		10,500	
Cart		19,500	
Private-owned Ricksha		43,500	
Public Ricksha		150,000	
Sedan Chair		800	
Wheelbarrow		35,000	
Firearms		3,000	
Dog		1,400	
			491,800
			2,623,800
	Carried forward		

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,623,800
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo	12,000		
Elgin	3,900		
Hongkew	18,300		
East Hongkew	2,500		
Wayside	1,000		
Yangtszepoo	900		
Quetta	300		
Mohawk	900		
Sinza	4,200		
Town Hall		44,000	
Firemen's Quarters—		750	
Central Station	800		
Hongkew Station	320		
Sinza Station	880		
Cadastral Lot 168 C.		2,000	
Cadastral Lot 1069 N.		7,300	
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters		3,600	
Miscellaneous		7,500	
		700	
			68,850
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. (<i>see</i> Sterling Extraordinary Income)			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting		5,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913		5,000	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 % on gross receipts from Tramway Service		32,000	
Electricity Department, Interest at 6 % per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1911		26,515	
			68,515
Total Carried to Summary			2,758,165

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay			
Commandant	7,860		
Sergeant-Major	1,920		
Quartermaster Sergeant	1,680		
Staff Sergeant	1,440		
		12,900	
Allowances			
Rent—Staff Sergeant		420	
Chinese.—Pay.			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff		1,700	
			15,020
Passages		2,030	
Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.		160	
Locomotion		450	
Fuel		300	
Light		600	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		800	
Insurance		830	
Telephone Service		300	
Postage		280	
Uniform		7,200	
Band		1,000	
Artillery Ponies, keep and stabling		5,000	
Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements		640	
Ammunition		8,500	
Camp of Exercise		2,500	
Subscription to N.R.A.		80	
Maintenance of Range		3,000	
Miscellaneous		1,300	
		34,960	
Less—Sale of cartridge cases, etc.		2,000	
			32,960
Total carried to Summary			47,980
STOCK AND STORES.			
100 Short Rifles, Bayonets and Accessories			3,000
200 Winter Coats			1,200
50 Sets of Saddlery			1,350
Accoutrements			670
Ponies			500
Engineer Company—Stores			500
Furniture and Sundries			260
Ammunition			5,000
Total carried to Summary			12,480
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of stores to be issued			11,500
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 11,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Chief Officer	7,800		
Departmental Engineer	2,700		
Clerical Assistant	1,800		
Watchmen at Bell Towers	3,960		
		16,260	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Office and Store Staff	630		
Station Staff	7,395		
Coolie Corps	3,755		
Mafoos	2,600		
		14,380	30,640
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,110	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		250	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,115	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,285	
<i>Light</i>		2,500	
<i>Water</i>		1,260	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		350	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,790	
<i>Uniform</i>		4,535	
<i>Plant, and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>		5,700	
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		4,650	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		2,300	
<i>Stud.</i>			
Fodder	* 2,600		
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	400		
Veterinary Services	200		
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	600		
		3,800	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		400	
<i>Company Cups</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350	
			33,635
Total carried to Summary			64,275
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Ladders and Life Saving Appliances</i>			1,000
<i>Hose Fittings and Attachments</i>			1,000
<i>General Appliances and Tools</i>			1,600
<i>Fire Float Equipment</i>			400
<i>Hose reserve</i>			2,300
<i>Beds for Native Staff</i>			260
<i>Office Furniture</i>			300
<i>Pump for Sinza Motor Hose Tender</i>			800
<i>New Engines for Motor Chemical</i>			3,500
<i>Water Heater</i>			550
			11,710
Total carried to Summary			11,710

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Pay.			
Captain Superintendent		14,890	
Deputy Superintendent		9,000	
2 Assistant Superintendents		12,720	
3 Second Assistant Superintendents		14,135	
2 Cadets for 6 months		1,800	
Chief Inspector		3,600	
Chief Detective Inspector		3,300	
11 Inspectors		23,040	
2 Detective Inspectors		4,650	
Head Gaoler		2,580	
10 Sub-Inspectors		14,250	
5 Detective Sub-Inspectors		8,565	
Assistant Gaoler		1,920	
80 Sergeants		96,000	
20 Acting Sergeants		20,400	
13 Detective Sergeants		18,765	
3 Senior Warders		4,125	
105 Constables			
69 for 1 year	59,820		
18 for 11 months	13,860		
18 for 8 months	10,080		
	83,760		
Less—Pay of Constables promoted : already allowed for under the pay of higher ranks 7,800			
Resignations 15,000	22,800	60,960	
4 Detective Constables		4,740	
5 Plain Clothes Constables		5,310	
13 Warders		13,140	
3 Japanese Interpreters		2,520	
Legal Assistant		4,800	
Assistant Director of Chinese Studies		1,560	
Clerical Assistant at Gaol		650	
Language Bonus		16,250	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent—Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants	2,500		
Mixed Court	2,550		
Depôt	300		
Stenographer	240		
Drill Instructor	170	5,760	
			369,430
Carried forward			369,430

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			369,430
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
Sikhs.			
Pay.			
2 Jemadars	960
Head Warder	300
50 Sergeants	11,000
12 Sergeant Warders	2,750
380 Constables.			
322 for 1 year	51,685
30 for 9 months	3,240
28 for 6 months	2,015
		56,940	
Less—Pay of Constables promoted: already allowed for under the pay of higher ranks	...	1,410	
			55,530
104 Warders	17,380
Granthi	270
18 Cooks	2,285
			90,475
Deferred Pay	14,750
Language Bonus	2,250
Allowances.			
Rent	...	3,800	
Drill	...	100	
Traffic	...	600	
			4,500
Chinese.			111,975
Pay.			
80 Sergeants	13,320
6 Detective Sergeants	1,890
995 Constables	119,550
66 Detective Constables	13,590
Chief Clerk	1,800
17 Clerks and Writers	11,000
15 Teachers	6,265
15 Interpreters	6,680
Fitter	135
Guarantor Checker	135
69 Messengers and Coolies	4,480
27 Wharf Watchmen	3,300
			182,145
Language Bonus	270
Allowances.			
Gatemen	...	270	
Drill and Traffic	...	465	
Merit	...	450	
			1,185
			183,600
<i>Carried forward</i>			665,005

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			665,005
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Superannuation</i>		38,300	
<i>Passages</i>		40,800	
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>		5,500	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		50,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		11,010	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
Pay of Sikh Assistant	720		
Medicines	800		
Hospital Charges	10,000		
		11,520	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	1,490		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	3,390		
Repairs to Saddlery	200		
		5,080	
<i>Fuel</i>		19,540	
<i>Light—General</i>	13,920		
Oil for Police lamps	1,250		
		15,170	
<i>Water</i>		3,350	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		6,905	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,600	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		3,610	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
Food	30,115		
Clothing	7,875		
Photographs	400		
Miscellaneous	2,520		
		40,910	
<i>Expenses for catching stray dogs</i>		2,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture, etc.	1,930		
Arms	200		
		2,130	
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i>		1,200	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		1,300	
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund...</i>		800	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>			
Pay of Court Officials	17,720		
Pay and Expenses of Police	28,710		
Sundry Expenses	10,260		
		56,690	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,830	
			321,745
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i>			986,750
" Filing and Hearing Fees		30,000	
" Pay and Expenses of Police transferred		28,710	
Receipts for special services		27,500	
Proceeds from sale of unclaimed property		1,500	
Dog redemption fees		750	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution		12,500	
			100,960
Total carried to Summary			885,790
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture</i>		7,500	
<i>Furniture for Mixed Court</i>		300	
<i>Lamps</i>		165	
<i>Motor Car and Accessories</i>		3,000	
<i>6 Bicycles</i>		390	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		35,000	
<i>Prisoners' Food</i>		3,500	
<i>Cylin</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,000	
Total carried to Summary		52,355	
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of Stores to be issued			54,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 54,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	12,960		
2 Assistant Health Officers	13,920		
2 Laboratory Assistants	6,600		
4 Inspectors	16,200		
24 Assistant Inspectors	50,500		
Japanese Interpreter	840		
		101,020	
Language Bonus		4,000	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
30 Foremen	4,550		
340 House Refuse Coolies	24,480		
Disinfectors, Market Coolies, Office Staff, etc.	15,500		
		44,530	
<i>Superannuation</i>		149,550	
<i>Passages</i>		10,145	
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,890	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,500	
<i>Light</i>		1,200	
<i>Water</i>		800	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,000	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,200	
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		600	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		500	
<i>Disinfection</i>		6,000	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		4,500	
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		2,500	
<i>Rent of Sub-district Offices</i>		350	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,750	
		850	
<i>Carried forward</i>			194,835
			194,835

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			194,835
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HEALTH OFFICE—continued.			
PLAGUE PREVENTION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
60 Rat Catchers	5,400		
100 Rat Proofers	9,000		
40 Transport Coolies	3,240		
		17,640	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		1,000	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		1,000	
<i>Disinfection</i>		2,500	
<i>Rat-proofing Materials</i>		25,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250	
			47,390
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
70 Coolies		3,000	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		2,550	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			5,750
<i>Less—Receipts from Laboratory</i>		14,000	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory		1,000	
Slaughterhouse Fees		15,000	
Ordure Disposal		93,480	
			128,480
Total carried to Summary			124,495

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	29,975		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	3,250	33,225	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,500	
<i>Light</i>		1,500	
<i>Water</i>		175	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		350	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		150	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		3,500	
<i>Messing</i>		13,000	
<i>Washing</i>		2,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		2,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		61,050	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>		35,000	26,050
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	11,000		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,500	12,500	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,800	
<i>Light</i>		1,000	
<i>Water</i>		110	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		360	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		120	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,000	
<i>Messing</i>		4,000	
<i>Washing</i>		650	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		850	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		22,340	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>		4,500	17,840
<i>Carried forward</i>			43,890

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			43,890
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,250		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,750		
		4,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		375	
<i>Light</i>		450	
<i>Water</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		65	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		750	
<i>Messing</i>		2,800	
<i>Washing</i>		450	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
		10,345	
<i>Less.—Fees from patients</i>	5,750		
Registration Fees, etc.	2,000		
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600		
		8,350	
			1,995
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,200		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	320		
		1,520	
<i>Fuel</i>		200	
<i>Light</i>		100	
<i>Water</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		35	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		350	
<i>Messing</i>		750	
<i>Washing</i>		100	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		300	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50	
		3,630	
<i>Less.—Fees from patients</i>		3,000	
			630
<i>Carried forward</i>			46,515

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	<i>Brought forward</i>	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 46,515
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		1,200		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>		2,120		
<i>Fuel</i>			3,320	
<i>Light</i>			500	
<i>Water</i>			175	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			100	
<i>Insurance</i>			100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			50	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>			25	
<i>Messing</i>			650	
<i>Washing</i>			1,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			230	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			450	
			100	
			7,200	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>			5,250	
				1,950
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		750		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>		650		
<i>Locomotion</i>			1,400	
<i>Fuel</i>			800	
<i>Light</i>			120	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			50	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>			25	
<i>Messing</i>			50	
<i>Washing</i>			2,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			175	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			300	
			200	
			5,620	
<i>Less—Receipts from visitors</i>			1,500	
				4,120
Total carried to Summary				52,585
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.				
Pay.				
<i>4 Matrons</i>	5,040			
<i>30 Nurses</i>	20,040			
<i>4 Probationer Nurses</i>	850			
<i>Attendant</i>	1,200			
<i>Custodian</i>	1,500			
	28,630			
Sundry Expenses.				
<i>Superannuation</i>	8,000			
<i>Passages</i>	4,825			
<i>Uniform</i>	1,600			
<i>Language Allowances</i>	720			
<i>Special Duty Allowances</i>	2,100			
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	500			
	17,745			
	46,375			
Note:—				
The above expenses have been allocated to the various hospitals as under:—				
<i>Victoria Nursing Home</i>	29,975			
<i>Isolation Hospital</i>	11,000			
<i>Isolation Hospital for Chinese</i>	2,250			
<i>Police Hospital (Sikhs)</i>	1,200			
<i>" (Chinese)</i>	1,200			
<i>Sanatorium</i>	750			
	46,375			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Cemetery Allowance...	360		
Part Service of Custodian of Isolation Hospital	240		
		600	
Chinese.—Pay		3,000	
			3,600
<i>Superannuation</i>		60	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		3,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Insurance</i>		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			3,840
			7,440
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>		500	
" Grave making		3,400	
" Grave spaces		2,500	
" Reservation		400	
			6,800
Total carried to Summary			640
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Allowance of Assistant Inspector		150	
Chinese.—Pay		240	
			390
<i>Superannuation</i>		15	
<i>Light</i>		75	
<i>Water</i>		450	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			690
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>			1,080
			700
Total carried to Summary			380
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Municipal Surgeons		8,000	
Attendance on families		1,000	
			9,000
<i>Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station</i>			6,000
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>		8,000	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>		3,000	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>		3,000	
" <i>Paulun Hospital</i>		1,500	
			15,500
Total carried to Summary			30,500
STOCK AND STORES.			
Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus			650
Office furniture			225
Hospital fittings and furniture			4,825
Total carried to Summary			5,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Engineer and Surveyor		10,800	
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	7,500		
" " " Acting Pay	825		
2 Assistant Engineers		8,325	
3 Second Assistant Engineers		8,885	
3 Engineering Assistants		9,160	
Chief Architectural Assistant		10,310	
Second Architectural Assistant		5,825	
Additional Architectural Assistant for 9 months		3,600	
Chief Surveying Assistant		2,250	
7 Surveying Assistants		5,100	
2 Additional Surveying Assistants for 9 months		20,665	
Chief Clerk		4,500	
6 Clerical Assistants		4,800	
Building Surveyor		11,490	
2 Clerks of Works		3,900	
14 District Inspectors		7,260	
3 Assistant District Inspectors		27,840	
Custodian of Town Hall		4,140	
		1,930	
Consulting Engineer		150,780	
Language Bonus		1,306	
		1,150	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent—District Inspectors		1,000	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
Writers	2,270		
Storekeepers	270		
Draughtsmen, Tracers, etc.	6,480		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies	2,060		
Survey Staff	4,200		
Chinese Tuition	315		
		15,595	
<i>Superannuation</i>		14,700	
<i>Passages</i>		5,200	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		400	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		400	
<i>Locomotion</i>		8,500	
<i>Fuel</i>		450	
<i>Light</i>		600	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		200	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,190	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i>		2,800	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		800	
		37,740	
		207,565	
<i>Less—Building Permit fees</i>		2,500	
<i>Private Works Supervision fees</i>		9,500	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit fees</i>		6,500	
<i>Sale of Plans and Drawings</i>		800	
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.</i>		14,540	
		33,840	
Total carried to Summary		173,725	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds :—</i>			
Volunteer Corps			880
Fire Brigade			2,080
Police Force :—			
Stations and Quarters	12,235		
Gaol	5,900		
Mixed Court	4,220		
		22,355	
Health Department :—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	5,655		
Victoria Nursing Home	2,935		
Mental Wards	555		
Maternity Ward	220		
Nurses' Quarters	480		
Isolation Hospital	3,615		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	1,205		
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	255		
Police Hospital (Chinese)	355		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	390		
Cemeteries	780		
Public Swimming Bath	465		
		16,910	
Public Works Department :—			
Town Hall	4,450		
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	1,480		
		5,930	
Educational Department :—			
Public School	1,500		
Thomas Haubury School	1,615		
Public School for Chinese	1,730		
Ellis Kadoorie School	415		
		5,260	
Finance Department			310
Secretariat			700
Miscellaneous			365
Total carried to Summary			54,740
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to :—</i>			
Bridges	14,460		
Buildings	9,000		
Jetties and Pontoons	2,570		
		26,030	
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>			11,195
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts for hire of Dredger			37,225
			500
Total carried to Summary			36,725
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Reconstructing Sewer in Museum Road, North of Soochow Road</i>	2,070		
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>	5,480		
		7,550	
<i>Less.</i>			
Concreteware Manufactory—Cash Contribution			5,000
Total carried to Summary			2,550

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

ROADS.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
Pay.—Chinese.			
Metalling Labour		40,895	
Locomotion		400	
Insurance		550	
Materials :—			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		85,000	
Tools, renewals and repairs		7,200	
Boundary stones		90	
Street name-plates		580	
Working expenses of steam rollers		8,400	
Chinese Government Land Tax		230	
Maintenance of carts and harness		790	
Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc.		790	
Stud		10,000	
Raking and repairing mud roads		7,550	
Roadside railings		2,490	
Miscellaneous		700	
		165,775	
Less—Fingchiao Quarry—Cash contribution	12,000		
Refund from Tramway Co., for maintenance of macadam track surface	6,420		
		18,420	
			147,355
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
Pay.—Foreigners.			
Overseers	3,420		
Pay.—Chinese.			
Cleansing Labour	29,000		
Superannuation... ..		32,420	
Locomotion		350	
Passages		520	
Insurance		530	
Medical Aid		710	
Materials.		100	
Water	15,000		
Gritting Wood Paving	450		
		15,450	
Tools, renewals and repairs		2,180	
Maintenance of carts and harness		3,380	
Stud		33,000	
Barging away road detritus		2,640	
Miscellaneous		200	
		91,480	
Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		2,200	
			89,280
Total carried to Summary			236,635

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
LIGHTING.			
Electricity			63,270
Gas			20,660
Oil			200
Extensions.			
Electricity and Gas			1,000
Total carried to Summary			85,130
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Superintendent... ..	4,400		
Assistant Superintendent	1,800		
Park-keeper	1,430		
Indian Watchmen	810		
Chinese.		8,440	
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc... ..	4,700		
Labour	9,000		
		13,700	
Superannuation		800	22,140
Locomotion		650	
Studs		685	
Fuel		600	
Water		450	
Lighting Gardens		1,000	
Insurance		225	
Tools, renewals and repairs		1,000	
Working expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers		500	
Chinese Government Land Tax		450	
Painting and repairs		1,950	
Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf		2,300	
Mud, sand, gravel and manure		1,050	
Poles and tree fastenings		2,120	
Matcheds and fences		920	
Miscellaneous		700	
			15,400
Less.—Receipts for hire of plants, etc.			37,540
			100
Total carried to Summary			37,440
STOCK AND STORES.			
Surveying and Levelling instruments			550
Typewriting machine			160
Furniture and Sundries			1,000
Seats and Chairs for Parks and Open Spaces			500
Lawn Mowers for Parks and Open Spaces			300
Motor Car and Accessories			2,400
Steam Roller			4,000
4 Tar Boilers			800
Water Sprinklers			450
Mechanical Mixer for rat proofing material			400
Road materials, etc.			130,000
Total carried to Summary			140,570
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of stores to be issued			140,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr 140,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Europeans,			
Conductor	6,480		
Assistant Conductor	2,340		
12 Musicians	23,480	32,300	
Manilamen,			
24 Musicians		18,170	
Chinese,			
Librarian and Coolies		300	50,770
Superannuation... ..		5,010	
Passages		1,120	
Medical Aid		260	
Locomotion		500	
Uniform		450	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		500	
New Music		250	
Repairs to Instruments		250	
Insurance		25	
Telephone Service		125	
Miscellaneous		150	8,630
			59,400
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council		1,500	
Council's share of receipts for private services		4,000	
Subscription Concerts		500	6,000
Total carried to Summary			53,400

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL.			
<i>Pay</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Headmaster	7,500		
3 Assistant Masters	8,235		
12 Assistant Mistresses	22,485		
2 Temporary Mistresses	840		
		39,060	
Chinese		900	
			39,960
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,820	
<i>Passages</i>		925	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		120	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Light</i>		120	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		850	
<i>Insurance</i>		155	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		95	
<i>Laboratory</i>		200	
<i>Text Books</i>		900	
<i>Kindergarten materials, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Form Prizes</i>		245	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		400	
			8,530
<i>Less—School fees</i>	20,000		48,490
Sale of Text Books	800		20,800
			27,690
Total carried to Summary			
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			250
			250
Total carried to Summary			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—Continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME			
Boys' Side.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners	5,620		
Chinese	850	6,470	
Superannuation...		850	
Medical Aid		175	
Fuel		350	
Light		200	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		200	
Insurance		65	
Telephone Service		25	
Text Books		150	
Messing		2,200	
Clothing		350	
Washing		250	
Maintenance and Repairs		200	
Miscellaneous		200	
			11,685
Girls' Side.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners	4,500		
Chinese	550		
Superannuation...		5,050	
Passages		620	
Medical Aid		1,000	
Fuel		175	
Light		350	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		175	
Insurance		65	
Telephone Service		25	
Text Books		100	
Messing		1,800	
Clothing		500	
Washing		350	
Maintenance and Repairs		200	
Miscellaneous		200	
			10,785
<i>Less</i> —School fees—Boys' Side	6,900		22,470
Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Boys' Side	300		
		7,200	
School fees—Girls' Side	4,000		
Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Girls' Side	300		
		4,300	
Interest and Dividends		2,070	
			13,570
Total carried to Summary			8,900
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			500
Total carried to Summary			500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster	6,240		
4 Assistant Masters	9,070	15,310	
Chinese.			
Chinese Teachers and Clerk	5,535		
Coolies and Watchmen	655		
Chinese Tuition	360	6,550	21,860
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,525	
<i>Passages</i>		595	
<i>Fuel</i>		80	
<i>Light</i>		60	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		700	
<i>Insurance</i>		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		75	
<i>Text Books</i>		700	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		4,245	
<i>Less—School fees</i>		12,000	26,105
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>		1,000	13,000
Total carried to Summary			13,105
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			100
Total carried to Summary			100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Headmaster	4,200		
2 Assistant Masters	5,640		
Additional Assistant Master for 9 months	1,575		
Chinese		11,415	
		4,160	15,575
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,140	
<i>Passages</i>		450	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		120	
<i>Fuel</i>		100	
<i>Light</i>		80	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Text Books</i>		500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
			3,515
<i>Less—School fees</i>		7,500	19,090
Sale of Text Books, etc.		630	
			8,130
Total carried to Summary			10,960
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			500
Total carried to Summary			500
GRANTS IN AID.			
<i>St. Joseph's Institute</i>			1,000
<i>St. Xavier's College</i>			2,500
<i>Shanghai Jewish School</i>			1,000
<i>Institution of the Holy Family</i>			1,500
Total carried to Summary			6,000

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
TREASURER'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Treasurer	9,600		
Deputy Treasurer	5,700		
Assistant Treasurer	5,335		
8 Assistants	23,760		
1 Assistant for 10 months	1,850		
		46,245	
Chinese.			
Chief Assistant... ..	1,260		
14 Assistants	4,900		
Office Boys and Coolies	800		
		6,960	
		53,205	
<i>Superannuation</i>	4,440		
<i>Passages</i>	800		
<i>Fuel</i>	120		
<i>Light</i>	350		
<i>Insurance</i>	55		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	2,000		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	400		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	400		
		61,770	
<i>Less.</i> —Charged to Industrial Undertakings	3,600		
			58,170
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.		6,630	
Total carried to Summary		64,800	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,350
Total carried to Summary			1,350

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Secretary	13,560		
2 Assistant Secretaries	13,560		
2 Assistants	6,900		
2 Stenographers	3,220		
		37,240	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Translator	2,160		
2 Assistants	1,500		
Writer	450		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.	2,000		
		6,110	
		43,350	
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,405	
<i>Fuel</i>		130	
<i>Light</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		65	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	2,000		
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	4,600		
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	3,000		
		9,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		57,500	
<i>Less.—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>		2,000	
			55,500
TAX OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Overseer of Taxes	5,700		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	4,500		
4 Assistants	6,255		
2 Inspectors	5,520		
15 Tax Collectors	28,680		
		50,655	
Language Bonus		1,150	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
18 Assistants	8,205		
9 Collectors	2,135		
24 Shroffs	4,690		
Chinese Tuition... ..	180		
24 Coolies for General Municipal Rate, Native	2,570		
Sampan men, office boys, caretaker, etc.	1,025		
		18,805	
		70,610	
<i>Superannuation</i>		5,000	
<i>Passages</i>		1,585	
<i>Uniform</i>		1,320	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100	
<i>Fuel</i>		120	
<i>Light</i>		175	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,500	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		95	
<i>Insurance</i>		25	
<i>House and vehicle number plates</i>		6,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		4,600	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		400	
		93,530	
<i>Less.—Receipts from sale of license plates, etc.</i>		5,300	
			88,230
Total carried to Summary			143,730
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			500
Total carried to Summary			500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

GENERAL CHARGES.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Legal Retainer and opinions</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
<i>Audit Fee</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			2,400
<i>Semaphore Service</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			2,500
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			500
<i>Attached Employé</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			3,630
<i>Director of Chinese Studies</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			1,800
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			600
<i>Pension of Accountant, resigned (£500)</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			3,635
<i>Gratuity to the Widow of the late Sub-Inspector Bourke</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			600
<i>London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			725
<i>Casual Ward—rent and sundry expenses</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			2,100
<i>Statue of the late Sir Robert Hart</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			5,000
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>								
Municipal Service Club ..	...	...	...	...	...		720	
Shanghai Boy Scouts ..	...	...	...	...	...		420	
Door of Hope ..	...	...	...	...	...		5,500	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children ..	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
Shanghai Library ..	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Shanghai Museum ..	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Sinza Refuge ..	...	...	...	...	...		500	
								10,640
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>								
Fire Brigade.								
Hanbury Road Station ..	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Police Force.								
Stations.								
Bubbling Well ..	...	...	...	...	...	560		
Harbin Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,355		
North Szechuen Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,320		
Yingshiangkong ..	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Quarters.								
Yuyuen Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,080		
Bubbling Well Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,470		
Yangtsepoo Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,020		
Ward Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	700		
Sinza Terrace ..	...	...	...	...	...	420		
Wongkashaw Gardens ..	...	...	...	...	...	540		
Tongshan Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	540		
Reformatory ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		
							12,605	
Health Department.								
Nurses' Quarters—Range Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,620		
Latrines, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	...	10		
							1,630	
Public Works Department.								
Public Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	600		
Depôts.								
Soochow Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	660		
Jessfield Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	£
Lay Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	255		
Burkill Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	270		
Foochow Road ..	...	...	...	...	...	600		
Road Widenings.								
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166 ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		
Szechuen Road ex. Cad. Lot 79 ..	...	...	...	...	...	150		
Tiendong Road ex. Cad. Lot 833 ..	...	...	...	...	...	55		
Hankow Road ex. Cad. Lot 44 ..	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Sungkiang Road ex. Cad. Lot 187... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5		
Peking and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lot 141 ..	...	...	...	...	...
							5,200	
Rent of rooms in Telephone Building ..	...	...	...	...	...			19,735
								2,000
Total carried to Summary ..	...	...	...	...	...			56,865
INTEREST.								
Municipal Loans ..	...	...	...	...	...	270,410		
<i>Less.—Charged to Electricity Department</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	153,315		
Trust Funds, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	...		117,095	
							69,500	
<i>Less.—Trust Funds, Investments, etc.</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...			186,595
								79,600
Total carried to Summary ..	...	...	...	...	...			106,995
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.								
Repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding ..	...	...	...	...	...			142,200
Total carried to Summary ..	...	...	...	...	...			142,200

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913--continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1912		30,053.87
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget		269,415.00
Amount recommended to be raised by debentures, if necessary		250,000.00
Total carried to Summary		TALS 549,468.87

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Bridges.			
Stone Bridge, rebuilding superstructure of temporary foot bridge ...		2,000	
Sinza Road Bridge in reinforced concrete over the Tszepang ...		4,500	
Broadway, concrete footway on south side of bridge ...		500	
Under Construction :—			
Yangtzepoo Road Bridge in reinforced concrete over Yangtzepoo Creek, balance of cost ...		18,900	
Lahore Road Bridge, in wood over the Chowdongpang, balance of cost ...		800	
Shanhaikwan Road Bridge, in reinforced concrete over the Tszepang, balance of cost ...		2,500	
Less—		29,200	
Contribution on account of Lahore Road Bridge ...		1,080	28,120
Bundings.			
Soochow Creek.			
Concrete Bunding between North Shanse and North Fokien Roads, half cost		7,700	
Defence Creek.			
Concrete Bunding between Peking Road Bridge and the Soochow Creek, half cost ...		9,130	
Under Construction :—			
Hongkew Creek.			
Concrete Bunding between Sawgin Road and the mouth of the Sawgin- kiang, balance of cost ...		13,000	
Tszepang.			
Concrete Bunding south of Shanhaikwan Road, balance of cost ...		600	30,430
Drainage.			
Constructing the following new sewers.			
Northern District :—			
Range Road, between Haskell Road and the Hongkew Creek ...		8,300	
Eastern District :—			
Kwenming Road, extension of trunk sewer to Tongshan Road ...		4,465	
Ewo Road, extension of trunk sewer to low water mark ...		4,400	
Yangtzepoo Road, cross culvert at Mysore Road ...		1,670	18,835
Landing Stages.			
Whangpoo River.			
Wayside Public Wharf, Dock, etc. in timber ...			
" Pontoon and connecting bridges ...		20,000	
" Goods shed in concrete ...			
Hongkew Creek.			
Two Wooden Jetties between East Yuhang and East Yalu Roads ...		600	
Two Concrete Jetties between Sawgin Road and the Sawginkiang ...		600	21,200
<i>Carried forward</i>			98,585

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			98,585
<i>Land.</i>			
Volunteers.			
Rifle Range Extension, balance of cost	450		
" " construction of New Rifle Butts. etc., balance of cost	9,000	9,450	
Health Department.			
Yangtzepoo Market, balance of cost	250		
Quetta Road Market, " "	2,180		
Additional Markets for Northern District	20,000		
Victoria Nursing Home, extension	45,000		
Isolation Hospital, extension			
Bubbling Well Cemetery, extension } (nominal)	100		
" " raising and laying out of additional section ...	1,500		
Latrine Sites	1,000	70,030	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Public Recreation Ground, subsoil drainage	1,500		
Wayside Park, remaining land	3,000	4,500	
Educational Department.			
Ellis Kadoorie School, draining, turfing, etc.		1,000	84,980
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Police Force.			
Central Station.			
Iron Bridge to flagstaff	100		
Louza Station.			
Fire Hydrants	1,180		
West Hongkew Station.			
Completion of Boundary Wall	200		
Yangtzepoo Station			
Gurdwara for Sikh Police	300		
Scullery and larder for Constables' mess	300		
Sinza Station.			
Wall round Compound	3,500		
Gordon Road Station.			
Cells for Prisoners	2,000		
Stables for Patrol Ponies	3,300		
Miscellaneous	4,400		
<i>Carried forward</i>	15,150		183,565

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	15,150		183,565
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>			
Police Force—cont.			
Gaol.			
Sentry tower	400		
Under Construction.			
Hongkew Station, new kitchens for Foreigners, balance of cost ...	1,500		
Bubbling Well Station, bath-house for Prisoners, balance of cost ...	350		
Gaol, Warders' (Sikhs') Quarters, balance of cost	30,000		
" Laundry fittings, balance of cost	1,700		
		49,100	
Health Department.			
Quetta Road Market	3,000		
Hongkew Market, extension	20,000		
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations and additions	17,500		
Isolation Hospital, additions	3,500		
Latrines	1,000		
Under Construction.			
Victoria Nursing Home, maternity ward, balance of cost	1,100		
		46,100	
Public Works Department.			
Markham Road, district inspector's office	1,200		
Sinza Road Dépôt, store shed	2,000		
Kiosk and Well for tide recorder on Soochow Creek	300		
Under Construction :—			
Tungchow Road Workshop, balance of cost	200		
		3,700	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Hongkew Recreation Ground, pavilion and lavatories, half cost ...	3,000		
Public Garden, " permanent boundary fence on East side ...	800		
Public Garden, additional lavatory	1,000		
Under Construction :—			
Reserve Garden, Superintendent's Office, balance of cost	1,280		
		6,080	
Educational Department.			
Public School for Chinese, covering portion of playground, etc. ...	600		
" " wall round compound	500		
" " latrines	300		
" " two additional bath-rooms	280		
Chinese Polytechnic, nominal	1,000		
Under Construction :—			
Public School, ventilation scheme, balance of cost	700		
Public School, additional building at Rifle Range, balance of cost ...	54,500		
Ellis Kadoorie School, balance of cost	2,800		
		60,680	
<i>Roads.</i>			
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads ...	1		
Acquiring land for widening existing roads		100,000	
Making up and metalling the above		50,000	
Permanent paving		35,000	
			185,000
Total carried to Summary			534,225

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1913—continued.

SUMMARY.

						Expenditure	Income
						Tls.	Tls.
Totals from preceding pages.							
Ordinary Income	...	...	...	...	...		2,758,165
Ordinary Expenditure :—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	47,980		
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	64,275		
Police Force	...	...	...	...	885,790		
Health Department :—							
Office	...	...	...	124,495			
Hospitals	...	...	...	52,585			
Cemeteries	...	...	...	640			
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	380			
Extra-Departmental	...	...	...	30,500			
					208,600		
Public Works Department :—							
General	...	...	...	173,725			
Buildings	...	...	...	54,740			
Creeks and River	...	...	...	36,725			
Drainage	...	...	...	2,550			
Roads	...	...	...	236,635			
Lighting	...	...	...	85,130			
Parks and Open Spaces	...	...	...	37,440			
					626,945		
Public Band	...	...	...	...	53,400		
Educational Department :—							
Public School	...	...	...	27,690			
Thomas Hanbury School	...	...	...	8,900			
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	13,105			
Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese	...	...	...	10,960			
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	6,000			
					66,655		
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	64,800		
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	143,780		
General Charges	...	...	...	...	56,865		
Interest	...	...	...	...	106,995		
Redemption of Debentures	...	...	...	...	142,200		
					2,468,235		
Stock and Stores :—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	12,480		
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	11,710		
Police Force	...	...	...	...	52,355		
Health Department	...	...	...	...	5,700		
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	140,570		
Public School	...	...	...	...	250		
Thomas Hanbury School	...	...	...	...	500		
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	100		
Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	500		
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	1,350		
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	500		
					226,015		
Less.—Value of Stores to be issued :—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	11,500			
Police Force	...	...	...	54,000			
Public Works Department	...	...	...	140,000			
					205,500		
					20,515		
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income	...	...	...	...		2,488,750	
						269,415	
						2,758,165	2,758,165
Extraordinary Income	...	...	...	...			549,468.87
Extraordinary Expenditure	...	...	...	...		534,225.00	
Estimated Surplus to be carried forward	...	...	...	...		15,243.87	
						549,468.87	549,468.87

